United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019 No. 102

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 18, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONALD S. BEYER, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Mariel Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

AMERICANS SUPPORT THE GI BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, 12 days ago, the eyes of the world were focused on the beaches of Normandy, France, to observe the 75th anniversary of the D-day invasion. It was a solemn moment to rightly honor the sacrifice and courage of the combined Armed Forces of the Allied Powers, who, from that moment, launched the final, decisive assault that eventually destroyed the Axis Powers' murderous stranglehold on Europe and Asia.

Mr. Speaker, another 75th anniversary surrounding the epic effort to save democracy will occur in 4 days, this Saturday, June 22. On that day 75 years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, more commonly known as the GI Bill. That landmark measure would provide both college tuition and a stipend for returning servicemembers who, as FDR said at the time, ''have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us.''

Even though the war would rage on for another year, leaders in Washington wisely recognized that millions of young soldiers, sailors, and airmen would soon be returning back into civilian life; and for their sake and for the sake of a healthy postwar economy, creating this educational pathway made tremendous sense.

In the 75 years since the GI Bill was signed into law, it is now recognized as one of the most successful pieces of domestic legislation ever enacted. The postwar economic boom and the blossoming of the American middle class have both been attributed, in part, to the GI Bill.

Many renown Americans, including Bob Dole, Johnny Carson, Harry Belafonte, William Rehnquist, and Clint Eastwood, were beneficiaries of the GI Bill.

Economic studies have shown that, for every dollar the government spent on the GI Bill, our economy saw nearly $7 in return of additional economic output in tax revenues from income growth.

Despite its stellar performance, the relative strength of the GI Bill deteriorated in the late 20th century. By 2008, it was clear that tuition assistance and living stipends had not kept pace with the rising cost of a college education.

As a freshman Congressman in the House Armed Services Committee at the time, I heard from returning Iraq and Afghan vets who were forced to choose between dropping out of school or shouldering the burden of daunting student loans. To fix this decline, we passed the Post-9/11 GI Bill, which was signed into law by George Bush on June 30, 2008.

The updated law boosted tuition to match the cost of a 4-year public university in servicemembers' home States and increased the living stipend to keep faith with the original law. It also allowed GI benefits to be transferred to a spouse or dependent child, a groundbreaking change which transformed the value of military service for families.

After the bill signing, I flew to Iraq in late 2008 for a committee visit and vividly recall being surrounded by soldiers bursting with questions about when and how the new law would be implemented. Since then, it has become clear that the transferability of the GI Bill has been an enormous morale booster and a valuable incentive to enlist and remain in service.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Trump Department of Defense announced a new policy last July which would arbitrarily cut off servicemembers with more than 16 years of service from transferring their Post-9/11 GI benefits to eligible family members. We were told at the time that the Department viewed this as a shrewd cost-cutting measure.

However, revoking transferability breaks our commitment to our most dedicated and seasoned servicemembers and their families. In addition, in a tight, lean labor market, it remains

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critically important to attract and retain the best qualified individuals for military service.

I believe it sends exactly the wrong message to some of our most seasoned servicemembers who may have married late in life or started their families later, to make them ineligible for incentives, to continue their service to our Nation.

Two weeks after the Pentagon released this policy, 83 of my colleagues in the House joined me in a letter that I wrote to Secretary Mattis objecting to this change and calling for its reversal. So far, DOD has refused to budge.

Mr. Speaker, I have some good news to report today. With the cutoff due to go into effect next month, the House Armed Services Committee last week unanimously passed my amendment to the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which would block the Secretary of Defense from restricting GI Bill transferability based on a maximum number of years of service.

As Congress took action 75 years ago to create the GI Bill benefit, today it is our job to restore the hard-fought modernized GI Bill of 2008. That is even more the case today at a time of an All-Volunteer Force. If a servicemember demonstrates that they are ready, able, and willing to continue their service to our Nation, we should uphold our end of the commitment.

To paraphrase President Roosevelt's words 75 years ago when he signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, protecting transferability today ''gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our Armed Forces that the American people do not intend to let them down.''

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

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

During these coming weeks of House business, we ask Your special blessing upon the Members of this assembly who return from a long Father's Day weekend. Issues of national security, trade, and the welfare of our citizens stand in the balance of the deliberations of these days.

May each Member be filled with a surfeit of wisdom, patience, and equanimity that these weeks of appropriations might issue forth in solutions that benefit the Nation.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio 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.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gun Violence Awareness Month.

All month members of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force will be coming to the floor to remember those we have lost and to call upon the Senate to take up H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act.

More than 100 days ago, Democrats and Republicans came together to pass legislation which is supported by more than 90 percent of the American people. Since the beginning of the year, more than 6,500 people have been killed and more than 12,500 have been injured by someone using a gun. Yet, the Senate refuses to allow a simple up or down vote.

On Thursday, activists from around the country will be holding a day of action to call on the Senate leadership to take up universal background checks. No more thoughts. No more prayers. They want action, and they want a vote.

The Senate should do the right thing. The Senate should pass H.R. 8.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CREATES JOBS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the National Nuclear Security Administration announced a $5 million investment in workforce development at the Savannah River Site in South Carolina to create jobs.

We are grateful that the Undersecretary for Nuclear Security at the Department of Energy and Administrator of NNSA Lisa Gordon-Hagerty announced the investment through the Workforce Opportunities in Regional Careers with the Savannah River Site Community Reuse Organization for Aiken Technical College, Augusta Technical College, University of South Carolina Aiken, Augusta University, and the University of South Carolina Salkehatchie.

I thank Rick McLeod, David Jameson, Dr. Sandra Jordan, Dr. Forest Mahan, and Congressman RICK ALLEN. We appreciate their commitment to partnership and look forward to continuing to work together.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

HONORING U.S. ARMY RANGERS

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

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, United States Ranger history predates the Revolutionary War. However, June 19 marks the 77th anniversary of Major William Darby formally organizing and activating the 1st Ranger Battalion.

I rise today to honor the exceptional Americans who have volunteered as Army Rangers, fully knowing the hazards of their chosen profession. One of the greatest and most humbling honors of my life has been serving our Nation in uniform, and particularly, serving in the Army Ranger regiment.

The Army Ranger legacy is as old as the Republic, going back to Francis Marion, to Daniel Boone, to great Americans like Command Sergeant Major Douglas Greenway, and on to current Active Duty members.

It wasn't until after the Civil War—more than half a century without military Ranger units—that the U.S. Army Rangers were officially born. Seventy-five years ago, fighting on the bitter and bloody beaches of Normandy, Rangers gained their motto: ''Rangers lead the way.''

Since Pointe du Hoc, Rangers have led the way, from the Japanese POW camps, to theaters of war, including: Korea, Vietnam, Panama, Operation Desert Storm, Somalia, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and the great war on terror.

Today, I honor the elite soldiers serving our country as U.S. Army Rangers.

JAKE MANGUM AWARDED C SPIRE FERRISS TROPHY

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize an outstanding athlete from the State of Mississippi. Jake Mangum is Mississippi State University's center fielder who has recently led the Bulldog baseball team to its fourth straight Super Regionals and second straight College World Series.

Jake ranks fourth on the all-time NCAA hits list with 380 hits. During the regular season, Mangum earned a 375 batting average, scored 65 runs, and totaled 95 base hits, the most in the Southeastern Conference. Achievements of this magnitude come only with discipline and determination, characteristics that all Americans should strive to promote in their everyday lives.

I would like to congratulate Jake on this impressive accomplishment and thank him for 4 great years at Mississippi State.

I wish him and the Bulldogs the best of luck in Omaha.

Hail State.

MALICIOUS BEHAVIOR FROM IRAN

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the most recent pattern of malicious behavior coming from Iran.

Recently, Speaker PELOSI said that President Trump: ''. . . inflames the U.S.-Iran issue.'' Respectfully, I couldn't disagree more. The Iranians are the ones inflaming the relationship by attacking commercial vessels, designating U.S. troops in the Middle East as terrorists, challenging the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, and intending to surpass uranium stockpile limits in just days.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot turn a blind eye to the hostile actions of Iran. The President is right to end the failed Obama-era strategy of appeasement toward Iran, and to call for our allies to stand up to this regime's threatening behavior.

I stand with the President and urge my colleagues to do the same, to protect Americans' security and economic interest in the region.

TEMPLE TERRACE DECLARES ITSELF A TRAFFICKING-FREE ZONE

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the city of Temple Terrace and Mayor Mel Jurado for officially declaring the city a trafficking-free zone. As part of the effort, the city of Temple Terrace has pledged to take important steps to crack down on buyers in the sex trade, which will reduce the demand for sex workers and decrease the number of victims trafficked, specifically.

Temple Terrace is implementing a zero-tolerance policy where city employees will be automatically terminated if they are caught soliciting prostitutes. The Temple Terrace Police Department has also been encouraged to increase enforcement against buyers of sex work by conducting more stings.

And, finally, city staffers are required to take mandatory training on how to spot signs of trafficking and how to help potential victims.

This is a monumental step forward for our community, and I am honored to join the city of Temple Terrace and Mayor Mel Jurado in the fight against human trafficking.

STOP OFFENDING BORDER PATROL

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today troubled that one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle compared the activities of the United States Government and Border Patrol on the southern border of the United States to concentration camps.

For the life me, I cannot understand why we have allowed discourse to get to this place where the efforts by Border Patrol to secure our border, to house children, to house women, to house families, to deal with the fact that the cartels are attacking our border and profiting while doing it, and trying to care for these people while we are trying to enforce our laws, comparing that to the horrors of World War II, and saying that my friend Hector Garza is somehow the Gestapo today, and comparing what is happening at the border to concentration camps.

I am really troubled and offended, and I think that the people of south Texas and Border Patrol are offended after what they are doing to try to defend the United States of America against cartels attacking the United States and profiting by moving people across the border.

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

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

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately reschedule this important bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 18, 2019, at 9:05 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3151.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

□ 1415

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116–41)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2019.

The threat constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia) and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, has not been resolved. In addition, Executive Order 13219 was amended by Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to take additional steps with respect to acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 relating to the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia).

The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in these Executive Orders are hostile to United States interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 18, 2019*.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 2:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1445

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY) at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on the postponed question at a later time.

EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES, ENSURING ACCESS, AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3253) to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3253

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Extension of Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.
Sec. 3. Clarifying authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units to investigate and prosecute cases of Medicaid patient abuse and neglect in any setting.
Sec. 4. Extension of protection for Medicaid recipients of home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment.
Sec. 5. Extension of the Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program.
Sec. 6. Preventing inappropriately low rebates under Medicaid drug rebate program.
Sec. 7. Medicaid Improvement Fund.
Sec. 8. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) FUNDING.—Section 6071(h) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (F)—

(I) by striking ''subject to paragraph (3), 132,000,000'' and inserting ''$132,000,000''; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(G) $417,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

''(H) $450,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023; and

''(I) $225,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''Subject to paragraph (3), amounts'' and inserting ''Amounts''; and

(ii) by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3).

(2) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—Section 6071(g) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2024,'' after ''2016,''.

(b) CHANGES TO INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENCY PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6071(b)(2) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''90'' and inserting ''60''; and

(B) by striking the flush sentence after subparagraph (B).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) UPDATES TO STATE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 6071(c) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking '', which shall include'' and all that follows through ''2007'';

(2) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''REBALANCING'' and inserting ''EXPENDITURES'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) include a work plan that describes for each Federal fiscal year that occurs during the proposed MFP demonstration project—

''(I) the use of grant funds for each proposed initiative that is designed to accomplish the objective described in subsection (a)(1), including a funding source for each activity that is part of each such proposed initiative;

''(II) an evaluation plan that identifies expected results for each such proposed initiative; and

''(III) a sustainability plan for components of such proposed initiatives that are intended to improve transitions, which shall be updated with actual expenditure information for each Federal fiscal year that occurs during the MFP demonstration project; and

''(iv) contain assurances that grant funds used to accomplish the objective described in subsection (a)(1) shall be obligated not later than 24 months after the date on which the funds are awarded and shall be expended not later than 60 months after the date on which the funds are awarded (unless the Secretary approves a waiver of either such requirement).''; and

(3) in paragraph (13)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting '', and in such manner as will meet the reporting requirements set forth for the Transformed Medicaid Statistical Management Information System (T–MSIS);'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) the State shall report on a quarterly basis on the use of grant funds by distinct activity, as described in the approved work plan, and by specific population as targeted by the State;

''(C) if the State fails to report the information required under subparagraph (B), fails to report such information on a quarterly basis, or fails to make progress under the approved work plan, the State shall implement a corrective action plan and any lack of progress under the approved work plan may result in withholding of grant funds made available to the State; and''.

(d) FUNDING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OVERSIGHT.—Section 6071(f) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) FUNDING.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1) for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2024, $1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for each such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.''.

(e) BEST PRACTICES EVALUATION.—Section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) REPORT.—The Secretary, directly or through grant or contract, shall submit a report to the President and Congress not later than September 30, 2020, that contains findings and conclusions on best practices from the State MFP demonstration projects carried out with grants made under this section. The report shall include information and analyses with respect to the following:

''(A) The most effective State strategies for transitioning beneficiaries from institutional to qualified community settings carried out under the State MFP demonstration projects and how such strategies may vary

for different types of beneficiaries, such as beneficiaries who are aged, physically disabled, intellectually or developmentally disabled, or individuals with serious mental illnesses, and other targeted waiver beneficiary populations.

''(B) The most common and the most effective State uses of grant funds carried out under the State MFP demonstration projects for transitioning beneficiaries from institutional to qualified community settings and improving health outcomes, including differentiating funding for current initiatives that are designed for such purpose and funding for proposed initiatives that are designed for such purpose.

''(C) The most effective State approaches carried out under State MFP demonstration projects for improving person-centered care and planning.

''(D) Identification of program, financing, and other flexibilities available under the State MFP demonstration projects, that are not available under the traditional Medicaid program, and which directly contributed to successful transitions and improved health outcomes under the State MFP demonstration projects.

''(E) State strategies and financing mechanisms for effective coordination of housing financed or supported under State MFP demonstration projects with local housing authorities and other resources.

''(F) Effective State approaches for delivering Money Follows the Person transition services through managed care entities.

''(G) Other best practices and effective transition strategies demonstrated by States with approved MFP demonstration projects, as determined by the Secretary.

''(H) Identification and analyses of opportunities and challenges to integrating effective Money Follows the Person practices and State strategies into the traditional Medicaid program.

''(2) COLLABORATION.—In preparing the report required under this subsection, the Secretary shall collect and incorporate information from States with approved MFP demonstration projects and beneficiaries participating in such projects, and providers participating in such projects.

''(3) FUNDING.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1) for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021, not more than $300,000 shall be available to the Secretary for each such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.''.

(f) MACPAC REPORT ON QUALIFIED SETTINGS CRITERIA.—Section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note), as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) MACPAC REPORT.—Prior to the final implementation date established by the Secretary for the criteria established for home and community-based settings in section 441.301(c)(4) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, as part of final implementation of the Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Final Rule published on January 16, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 2947) (referred to in this subsection as the 'HCBS final rule'), the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC) shall submit to Congress a report that—

''(1) identifies the types of home and community-based settings and associated services that are available to eligible individuals in both the MFP demonstration program and sites in compliance with the HCBS final rule; and

''(2) if determined appropriate by the Commission, recommends policies to align the criteria for a qualified residence under subsection (b)(6) (as in effect on October 1, 2017) with the criteria in the HCBS final rule.''.

(g) APPLICATION TO CURRENT PROJECTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, any State with an approved MFP demonstration project under section 6071 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) on the date of the enactment of this Act shall submit a revised application to the Secretary that contains the same information and assurances as are required for any new State applicant under the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 3. CLARIFYING AUTHORITY OF STATE MEDICAID FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL UNITS TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE CASES OF MEDICAID PATIENT ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ANY SETTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1903(q)(4)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(q)(4)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting after ''patients residing in board and care facilities'' the following: ''and of patients (who are receiving medical assistance under the State plan under this title) in a noninstitutional or other setting''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING.—Section 1903(a)(6) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(a)(6)) is amended, in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''(as found necessary by the Secretary for the elimination of fraud in the provision and administration of medical assistance provided under the State plan)''.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS OF HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AGAINST SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2019'' and inserting ''March 31, 2024''.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note), section 1924 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5), or section 1902(a)(17) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(17)) shall be construed as prohibiting a State from applying an income or resource disregard authorized under section 1902(r)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(r)(2))—

(1) to the income or resources of individuals described in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI)) (including a disregard of the income or resources of such individual's spouse); or

(2) on the basis of an individual's need for home and community-based services authorized under subsection (c), (d), (i), or (k) of section 1915 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315).

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223(d) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''June 30, 2019'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''; and

(2) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''June 30, 2021''.

SEC. 6. PREVENTING INAPPROPRIATELY LOW REBATES UNDER MEDICAID DRUG REBATE PROGRAM.

(a) PROHIBITING MANUFACTURERS FROM BLENDING AVERAGE MANUFACTURER PRICE OF BRAND DRUG AND ANY AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF SUCH DRUG.—Section 1927(k)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–8(k)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''INCLUSION'' and inserting ''EXCLUSION'';

(2) by striking ''a new drug application'' and inserting ''the manufacturer's new drug application''; and

(3) by striking ''inclusive'' and inserting ''exclusive''.

(b) ELIMINATING MANUFACTURERS FROM DEFINITION OF WHOLESALER.—Section 1927(k)(11) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–8(k)(11)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''manufacturers,''; and

(2) by striking ''manufacturer's and''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to covered outpatient drugs dispensed on or after January 1, 2020.

SEC. 7. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$6,000,000'' and inserting ''$45,500,000''.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3253.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

This Saturday, June 22, marks the 20th anniversary of the landmark Supreme Court decision in Olmstead, which held that people with disabilities must receive services in the most community-integrated setting possible. It is fitting that, today, the House of Representatives will pass legislation that helps advance the promise of Olmstead by ensuring that there are programs in place to help people transition to and live in the community with their families and friends, while keeping them safe from abuse and neglect.

It also ensures people will continue to be able to receive mental health and substance use disorder treatment when they need it the most, and, finally, it makes commonsense improvements to ensure that drug companies pay their fair share in rebates to the Medicaid program.

I am proud to say that this bill provides much-needed funding to support the highly successful Money Follows the Person program, while making important program improvements that will help the program better serve the people it is intended to help.

Money Follows the Person helps ensure that seniors and people with disabilities are able to live in their homes and in their communities. It provides States with vital funding and supports to ensure that they continue to help people move out of institutions.

Earlier this year, I held a roundtable discussion in my district with patients, providers, and advocates to talk about the challenges we face in providing long-term care in this country. Every participant supported reauthorizing Money Follows the Person because it makes it easier for people to get care in the setting of their choice. By passing this bill today, we are giving hope to those who need it.

I want to thank my friend and colleague, Representative GUTHRIE, for his commitment to this program and his leadership on this issue. It has been an honor to work with him on it.

Next, this legislation ensures that partners of people receiving home and community-based services will have the resources they need to meet their living expenses. Without this important protection, married beneficiaries would face the awful choice between impoverishing the spouse or entering an institution. I am proud that we will be able to further extend this protection.

I also want to thank my friend on the other side of the aisle, my fellow Michigander, FRED UPTON, for his continued leadership and support on this issue.

H.R. 3253 also ensures that people receiving home and community-based services receive the same protections from abuse and neglect as people in nursing facilities. By allowing Medicaid Fraud Control Units to investigate home and community-based services providers as well as nursing facilities, this bill extends an important protection to some of our most vulnerable populations.

This bipartisan bill would not have been possible without the leadership of Representatives WELCH and WALBERG, and I want to thank them for their hard work to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from abuse.

This bill also extends the promising Excellence in Mental Health demonstration for an additional 2 years. As we continue to struggle through the opioid epidemic, this program ensures that people with substance use disorder and mental health issues can receive critical treatment when they need it the most. The early results of the demonstration have been promising, and this extension will allow States to build on that success.

I want to thank Representatives MATSUI and MULLIN for their ongoing support of this program.

Finally, this legislation adopts a commonsense proposal to ensure drug companies pay their fair share in Medicaid rebates. It will help provide additional funds to State Medicaid programs that are struggling to pay for increasingly expensive prescription drugs.

I want to thank Representatives KENNEDY and JASON SMITH for their leadership on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3253, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

This legislation will extend the Money Follows the Person program through 2024. This important program provides resources to State Medicaid programs to help individuals with chronic conditions and disabilities transition from institutions back into local communities if they choose to do so.

Money Follows the Person offers a choice for individuals who often have very limited options. This program allows the person to choose where they would like to receive their care.

This legislation will also extend the Spousal Impoverishment program through 2024.

H.R. 3253 will also extend the Excellence in Mental Health demonstration for 2 years. The Excellence Act is designed to increase Americans' access to community health in substance use treatment services.

In addition, this bill will clarify the authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units. This clarification will give these important units the authority to investigate and prosecute abuse and neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries in noninstitutional settings, as well as broaden the permissible use of Federal Medicaid fraud and abuse control units to screen complaints or reports alleging potential abuse or neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries.

I have enjoyed working with my colleague from Michigan, my friend, Mrs. DINGELL, and the hard work that she has put into this program, both this Congress and the previous Congress, to move this forward.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019 and its provisions extending critical access to mental health and addiction treatment.

Let's be clear: One in five Americans live with a mental illness. Nearly all of us have a friend, a family member, or neighbor who has been diagnosed. Mental illness touches all our lives in some way.

When we passed the Excellence in Mental Health Act in 2014, we made an investment in behavioral health that expanded access to necessary treatment. Eight States established community-based clinics providing 24-hour crisis care, better coordinating physical, mental, and substance abuse treatment. This provided much-needed support to patients and their families.

In combating opioid addiction, Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers are already making a difference. In the first year of implementation, these clinics served nearly 400,000 patients with serious mental health and addiction disorders, providing 80,000 individuals with lifesaving treatment for the first time.

Headline after headline tells us we need to preserve and, importantly, expand access to programs like this. While the bill before us will extend funding to programs in eight existing States for the next 2½ years, our work here is far from done.

People are struggling with the stigma of mental illness and substance use disorder across the country. Every American should have access to the same top-notch care as patients in the pilot programs. That is why I will continue to be a fierce advocate for expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers program. I look forward to continue working with my colleagues so that we can create new opportunities to expand access to mental healthcare and conquer the addiction crisis that has harmed far too many families.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3253, which takes several important steps to strengthen the Medicaid program; and I thank my friends and colleagues, Representatives DINGELL and GUTHRIE, for this legislation.

I am especially pleased that the bill includes a piece of bipartisan legislation I authored, along with my colleague from Vermont, Congressman WELCH.

Our legislation broadens the authority of Medicaid Fraud Control Units to better protect the most vulnerable and bring bad actors to justice.

Medicaid Fraud Control Units are charged with investigating and prosecuting State Medicaid provider fraud and resident abuse complaints in Medicaid-funded healthcare facilities. Nationally, these units contributed to 2,500 convictions and $1.8 billion in recovered funds in 2017 alone. They are a vital instrument of justice for protecting Medicaid beneficiaries from abuse.

However, current law prevents these units from investigating cases of patient abuse in noninstitutional settings, such as home-based care. It doesn't make sense.

Our committee has heard from States that have had to turn a blind eye to cases of abuse simply because the abuse occurred in a noninstitutional setting. This arbitrary restriction simply does not make sense.

There has been substantial growth in home and community-based services

since the initial statute was enacted decades ago. It is time that we update the law so we are not needlessly tying the hands of those who are charged with protecting the most vulnerable. Our legislation will empower attorneys general to expand the scope of their States' fraud units so they can combat patient abuse wherever it might occur.

This reform has broad bipartisan support from AGs in red States and blue States. It is just common sense, and it will help better serve those in need.

Once again, I thank my colleagues on the great Energy and Commerce Committee for their bipartisan collaboration. I encourage passage of H.R. 3253.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to enthusiastically support H.R. 3253 and to particularly congratulate, for their leadership, Congresswoman DINGELL and Congressman GUTHRIE and indicate that the underlying reason for my enthusiastic support is what I believe every Member knows, and that is the frail among us are the most vulnerable. Those individuals may be our seniors, as I am dealing with a person who is seeking to get outpatient rehabilitation, and they need extra support in getting that care.

In this instance, the extension of 4½ years to be able to have the protection of the legislation that deals with abuse in Medicaid home and community-based services is vital because the person receiving the services is least able to speak about the abuse.

□ 1500

I believe the extension will help in determining the level of abuse and also remedies for such abuse.

It is clear that if someone is in Medicaid home-based programs, they are as equally in need as those who are in institutionalized programs.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Congresswoman. I would say that in impoverished communities and communities of color, the Medicaid-based program is the basis of their healthcare, and they are the most vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019, for its very vital and important element of extending this review for 4.5 years.

We have to get it right. We have to protect these people. We have to give them the quality of life that they deserve. ''Abuse'' should not be in their vocabulary.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the Republican leader of the Energy and Commerce Committee and my good friend.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today in strong support of this bipartisan bill that extends several key Medicaid programs, H.R. 3253, the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that strengthens the healthcare safety net for our communities and provides long-term certainty for patients.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Chairman FRANK PALLONE of the Energy and Commerce Committee, for his partnership and willingness to work in good faith on both sides of the aisle to get this done.

We passed a short-term extension of these programs back in March, Mr. Speaker, to ensure that patients were still protected as we ironed out the details. Today, we are delivering the long-term deal that I know we all wanted all along.

A big priority of mine in this package is the 2-year extension of the Excellence in Mental Health demonstration program at CMS. Eight States, including my home State of Oregon, are currently participating in this pilot program, which is designed to increase access to mental health and substance use treatment services.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Oregon AFSCME Council 75.

OREGON AFSCME COUNCIL 75,
June 18, 2019.

MEMBERS OF THE OREGON DELEGATION,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the more than 25,000 Oregon AFSCME Council 75 members, we ask you to approve the Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019 (H.R. 3253) when the House of Representatives considers the bill this week.

We strongly support H.R. 3253 because it extends the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC) program through December 2021. On June 30, the CCBHCs in our state, along with those in Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, face extreme financial threat. We appreciate that Representative Walden, in his capacity as Ranking Member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, worked in bipartisan effort to avert the March 30 fiscal cliff in Oregon and Oklahoma and is an original co-sponsor for H.R. 3253.

At Cascadia Behavioral Health in Portland Oregon, AFSCME Council 75 members who are therapists, care coordinators, crisis counselors, residential counselors, support staff and other workers, deliver whole health care—integrated mental health and addiction services, primary care and housing—through the CCBHC program. These health care workers never stop working to help those who want to get healthy and recover. It is not just a job; it is a calling.

That core commitment to helping people heal is why Alexandra Birch, a Qualified Mental Health Associate, cares deeply about the CCBHC program. It has helped innovate and improve the delivery of care. She was hired in 2017 as a Care Coordinator at Cascadia because of an investment Congress provided to the CCBHC program. In that role she is the glue that connects primary care with behavioral health care and makes sure care is focused on the whole patient.

In her work, Ms. Birch treats clients with anxiety and very high blood pressure but who do not have an established doctor; she is able to connect them to a doctor. She cares for clients on certain anti-depressants that experienced weight gain as a result, which put them at higher risk of developing diabetes. Because of the investment Congress provided in establishing CCBHCs, Ms. Birch can direct those clients to inhouse primary care to monitor and prevent diabetes.

For practitioners like Ms. Birch, Cascadia's capacity to bring primary care into the outpatient behavioral health care clinics is a game-changer. It enhances their delivery of services and outcomes for their clients. From the frontline perspective, the integration of behavioral health and primary care in a CCBHC removes logistical and other obstacles to consultation between providers. These consultations translate into improved identification of the best route of care for a client with complex physical and mental conditions with the result of getting a client on the road to wellness much quicker.

Cascadia's capacity to sustain and expand this level of high-quality coordinated care to a vulnerable population depends on the dedication and skills of workers like Ms. Birch and congressional action to continue investing in the CCBHC fiscal model that covers 100 percent of costs.

With the fiscal investment in CCBHCs, Congress allows Cascadia staff to reach into the community to expand access to behavioral health services for individuals with serious mental illnesses. Cascadia works with Portland's 24-hour mental health crisis emergency room, Unity Center Behavioral Health. Cascadia staff establish crisis patients with Cascadia primary care providers immediately after Unity hospital care. This enables patients to continue medications that ensure mental stability until they have fully connected with Cascadia's mental health providers.

We urge you to pass H.R. 3253 and extend the CCBHC program. It would be tragic to lose this funding that has sustained and expanded vital behavioral and medical services to our community.

Sincerely,

STACY CHAMBERLIN,
Executive Director.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, this is really important legislation.

Last year, my legislation, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, our opioids legislation, the most comprehensive bill to address a single drug crisis in our Nation's history, was signed into law. Our committee has made major strides in addressing the substance use disorder crisis that is plaguing our communities.

The Excellence in Mental Health demonstration continues that good work by increasing Medicaid reimbursement for community-based mental health and addiction treatment services. This 2-year extension for the participating States will give us time for a full evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the program and whether it should be expanded.

Also included in this bill is an extension for the Money Follows the Person program through fiscal year 2024. This provides resources to State Medicaid programs to help individuals with chronic conditions and disabilities transition back into their communities.

We also secured an extension of what is known as the spousal impoverishment provisions in Medicaid. To be

clear, this bill actually helps keep spouses of elderly patients from impoverishment and out of costly nursing home settings. For spouses of patients receiving home or community-based care, the bill will protect them from impractical reductions in their income or resources and ensures that they can live out their lives with independence and dignity.

Finally, we clarified the authority of State Medicaid fraud and abuse control units that investigate and prosecute abuse and neglect of Medicaid beneficiaries. This is simply good government. It is good government oversight, and it protects patients who are some of America's most vulnerable.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friends on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work on the bill: Dr. BURGESS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, and their counterparts on the Democratic side, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WELCH, and, of course, Chairman PALLONE.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Republican leader WALDEN, and the Energy and Commerce Committee staff for their hard work to help this bipartisan package come together.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank my colleague, Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL, for working with me on extending Medicaid Follows the Person. I also thank my colleagues, Representative MATSUI, Representative ESHOO, Representative WELCH, and Representative WALBERG, for their hard work on this package.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to echo the words of my colleague, Mr. GUTHRIE, and thank all of those who helped bring this bill to the floor today. I give particular thanks to Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 3253.

As a caregiver, I have met so many people in the last few years who are desperate and scared and who need us to care. This bill does that. I hope the House today will show this country we can act bipartisanly, giving hope.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3253, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

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

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

Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) kindly take the chair.

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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 Ms. ADAMS (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, amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 116–111 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY OF INDIANA

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 436, as the designee of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), I offer amendments en bloc, which are at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 42, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 62 printed in part A of House Report 116–111, offered by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana:

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. STEWART OF UTAH

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $200,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $200,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

Page 223, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,500,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO OF CALIFORNIA

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,500,000)''.

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $9,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 248, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 217, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000) (reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 228, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

Page 228, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,800,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,800,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF INDIANA

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Page 222, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000)''.

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 227, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 223, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,500,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,700,000)''.

Page 300, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 233, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 222, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,300,000)''.

Page 222, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,300,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 251, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 251, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 251, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 251, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. EMMER OF MINNESOTA

Page 223, line 4, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 247, line 17, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)'' after the dollar amount.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN OF GEORGIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $16,000,000)''.

Page 228, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 229, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 230, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $8,000,000)''.

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $8,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 222, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

Page 222, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. BRINDISI OF NEW YORK

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Page 246, line 18, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MS. TORRES SMALL OF NEW MEXICO

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

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

Madam Chair, the amendments included in the en bloc were made in order by the rule, and they have been agreed to by both sides. They improve the bill. I support the amendment and urge its adoption.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment, and I thank the Defense Subcommittee chairman for working with our side to include many amendments important to our Members. The chairman has been a great partner and has been very fair throughout this process.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, let me thank the chair of the Defense Subcommittee and ranking member of the subcommittee as well.

I am delighted that my amendment No. 12 has been made in order and that we will have an opportunity to save and improve the lives of many women around the world.

My amendment provides flexibility for the Secretary of Defense to allocate resources needed to provide technical assistance by U.S. military women to military women in other countries combating violence as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, and narcotics trafficking to ameliorate their impact on women and girls around the globe.

Madam Chair, the most vulnerable people in vulnerable nation-states are women and girls and women and children. That is both in terms of sexual violence and domestic violence, and also in terms of the denial of access to education.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Afghanistan Caucus, I am reminded of the aftermath of the Afghan war. As we began to write the constitution, we thought we had made progress. But the Taliban, after a period of time, began to burn the schools that were designated for girls only.

This amendment allows women in the military of these respective countries that are prone to hostilities, violence, and disparate treatment of women and girls to be able to work with our women in the United States military and be able to be trained on the issues of fighting terrorism, human trafficking, and narcotics trafficking.

According to a UNICEF report, rape, torture, and human trafficking by terrorist and militant groups have been employed as a weapon of war affecting over 20,000 women and girls, and those numbers are going up.

My amendment will curb terrorism abroad by making available American technical and military expertise to militaries in other countries, like Nigeria, who are combating violent jihadists. Boko Haram, of course, was at the center of taking the Chibok girls, and it is important to be able to utilize these activities.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD ''U.S. Special Operations Command's HEROs Combat Human Trafficking'' and ''The Role of the Military in Combating Human Trafficking: A South African Perspective.''

[From DoD News, Jan. 4, 2018]

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND'S HEROS COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

(By Shannon Collins)

WASHINGTON.—January is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, and the Defense Department has teams who work year-round to combat these crimes worldwide.

The Human Exploitation Rescue Operative, or HERO, Child-Rescue Corps is a program developed by U.S. Special Operations Command, Warrior Care Program-Career Transition, the National Association to Protect Children and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, said Army Col. Kimberly Moros, chief of SOCOM's career transition initiatives.

''The HERO Child-Rescue Corps Program is designed for wounded, injured and ill transitioning service members and veterans who receive training in high-tech computer forensics and law enforcement skills to assist federal agents in the fight against online child sexual exploitation,'' she said. ''Upon successful completion of the program, HERO interns will have the knowledge, skills and experience to apply for careers with federal, state and local police agencies and other organizations in the field of computer forensics.''

Since 2013, more than 130 veterans and transitioning service members have entered the HERO program. Of the successful graduates, 74 have been offered careers in federal law enforcement and another 31 are in internships, Moros said.

''HEROs and HERO interns now make up over 25 percent of the Homeland Security computer forensics workforce,'' said Robert Kurtz, unit chief for HERO at Homeland Security Investigations.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

''Human trafficking includes using force, fraud or coercion to compel a person to provide labor, services or sex. It's a violation of basic human rights,'' said Linda Dixon, DOD Combating Trafficking in Persons Office Program Manager. ''Combating trafficking in persons is a duty that DOD takes seriously as we do in other situations that bring harm to our nation. It is a global concern, and our goal is to educate every member of DOD on how to recognize and report human trafficking in the U.S. as well as around the world.''

The three most common forms of trafficking, according to DOD's Combating Trafficking in Persons office, are forced labor, sex trafficking, and child soldiering.

Moros said the idea behind the HERO Corps is a simple one.

''When it comes to hunting those who prey on the innocent, who better than our nation's most highly trained military veterans?'' she said. ''Much of today's human trafficking and child sexual exploitation is technology facilitated. Offenders utilize the internet and digital technologies to coordinate their activity, advertise, share information and hide evidence. HEROs receive training in counter-child exploitation as well as digital forensics and victim identification. And they are then embedded with federal law enforcement.''

She said the HERO Child-Rescue Corps saves children in several ways. ''As law enforcement first responders, they are at every crime scene, searching for critical clues that might provide evidence for an arrest or to find a victim,'' Moros said.

Back at the forensic lab, the HERO is the lead digital investigator, searching out clues that can lead to organized criminal rings, evidence of sexual assault or production of child abuse imagery, she said.

''In many cases, it has been the relentless focus and military mindset that has allowed HEROs to go beyond the digging that might be done in traditional law enforcement to find a victim,'' she added.

Kurtz said federal law enforcement is just beginning to track rescues. In 2016, Homeland Security Investigations identified and rescued 820 known child victims from sexual exploitation.

''But the real number is undoubtedly many times greater,'' Moros said. ''As a major segment of the digital forensic workforce, and one especially dedicated to combating child sexual exploitation and trafficking, they [HEROs] have been instrumental in working hundreds of those cases.''

THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A SOUTH AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

(By Nina Mollema, University of South Africa)

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a complex and diverse crime affecting both individuals and countries across the world. As a significant facet of transnational organised crime and one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises globally, human trafficking was ranked as the second most profitable crime around the world in 2015, making it the fastest-growing source of revenue for organised criminal operations internationally. In 2015, South Africa implemented comprehensive antitrafficking legislation. Before such legislation was enacted, the South African government also ratified several international and regional human rights instruments in terms of which specific duties are imposed upon the state to combat and punish the crime effectively, including the protection of the rights of victims. The focus of the study on which this article reports, is the desired role of the military in combating human trafficking in South Africa. In 2004, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) adopted a policy on combating trafficking in human beings. The policy sets out various strategies for ensuring regional cooperation in combating human trafficking. It is suggested that the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) take the initiative in formulating a similar policy in order to effect better co-operation amongst nation states in Africa, especially in the southern region of Africa, to combat human trafficking. In order to address the role of the SANDF in the fight against human trafficking meaningfully and to develop evidence-based strategies and policies, regional coordination in combating trafficking is paramount. The article examines current legislation, instruments and strategies as regards human trafficking in order to make recommendations for counter-trafficking policy standards and best practices for the SANDF.

INTRODUCTION

Although not a novel phenomenon, the crime of human trafficking is complex, diverse, and constantly evolving as traffickers develop new tactics to trade in human beings. Human trafficking affects not only individuals, but also countries across the world. It has been estimated by various international organisations that millions of victims are trapped in trafficking. Although both international entities and domestic jurisdictions have proposed various strategies to combat the rapidly growing problem of human trafficking, the combating of this criminal activity remains a challenge for all branches of law enforcement, including the military. The primary international instrument, the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 2000 (Trafficking Protocol) is already 17 years old; yet, regional and national efforts to combat trafficking have produced minimal positive results. South Africa is no exception in this regard. Since the end of apartheid, the jurisdiction has been experiencing an increase of illegal immigrants from all over Africa, as well as other foreign countries. It has further been acknowledged that since 1994, the trafficking of men, women, and children into various exploitative sectors, such as labour trafficking and involuntary sex work, amongst others, have also escalated in South Africa.

This multi-dimensional illicit modern-day slavery industry must be fought at national, regional and international level with an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. In this respect, the SANDF also has a role to play, and can learn a great deal from NATO, amongst others, for guidelines and best practices. The Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of 2004 of this intergovernmental military alliance recognises that human trafficking feeds on corruption and organised crime, and has ''the potential to destabilise fragile governments''. As no such policy currently exists in the SANDF, it is proposed that the Defence Force evaluate and develop policies, strategies and force design through the implementation of specific evidence-based codes of conduct or strategic plans to combat this offence.

Apart from the violation of the fundamental human rights of persons being trafficked, trafficking is a substantial source of revenue for criminal organisations whose activities may destabilise legitimate governments and undermine the mission of the military. The crime may become a security issue and undercut military operations. However, as known from previous experiences, military troops themselves can create or increase the demand for trafficked women.

This article is structured as follows: it is first necessary to explain which conduct falls under human trafficking in South African and international law. Second, the measures government have taken to combat this crime in South Africa are considered. Next, the role of the military in South Africa in combating human trafficking is considered and compared with international and regional efforts. Recommendations are then finally made for steps to be taken by the military to play a more significant role in combating human trafficking.

BACKGROUND TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Although people have heard of human trafficking, very few people really know what it entails and the role it plays in international organised crime. As a significant facet of transnational organised crime and one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises globally, human trafficking was ranked as the second most profitable crime around the world in 2015, making it the fastest-growing source of revenue for organised criminal operations internationally.

In order to combat the trade in human cargo, legal jurisdictions have adopted a range of international standards and obligations, of which the UN's Trafficking Protocol is the most significant. Following the prototype of the Trafficking Protocol, governments around the world have also committed themselves to enact national human trafficking legislation to address modern-day slavery. In Africa, where the scourge of trafficking is widespread, South Africa is one of the few nations that actively pursue the punishment of human trafficking. This is vital as South Africa with its viable and developing economy has become a magnet for illegal migrants and human traffickers, attracting people from the whole continent fleeing from political and economic upheaval, armed conflict.'' the HIV/AIDS pandemic, food insecurity and unemployment. The resultant poverty in especially South Africa's regional neighbours, still grappling with the aftereffects of colonisation and failed statehood, has furthermore caused an exodus to South Africa for better life opportunities. Traffickers are said to service the demand of the very lucrative human smuggling industry, especially in conflict and postconflict areas. In many illegal migration cases, displaced people make desperate decisions by relying on initially 'benevolent' smugglers who transform into ruthless traffickers, keeping the illegal migrants captive as human slaves. Trafficking in the jurisdiction is additionally complex and diverse as it consists of culturally unique trafficking types such as ukuthwala. The country has been listed as a human trafficking source, transit, and destination country for men, women

and children to, from and within South Africa for mainly labour and sex trafficking.

South Africa has the highest number of asylum seekers in the world. Although South Africa supports large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, the jurisdiction is also home to an estimated five million illegal immigrants, including some three million Zimbabweans. In response to the dynamics of supply and demand, migration (which has always been endemic in Africa) to South Africa is aided by the porous nature of the country's borders and coast lines, as well as ineffective monitoring of land, rail and sea transportation modes. Trafficked people are indistinguishable amongst these flows.

In order to tackle the multi-dimensional crime of human trafficking in the country, South Africa became a signatory to the Trafficking Protocol in 2000, and ratified the instrument in 2004. As a result, the jurisdiction became subject to international obligations in terms of which specific duties were imposed upon the state to combat and punish the crime effectively and to protect the rights of victims. The need to enact domestic anti-trafficking legislation was prioritised, and on 29 July 2013, the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act 7 of 2013 (Trafficking Act) was signed into law but only became operational on 9 August 2015. The Act introduces a universally acceptable but still country-specific definition of human trafficking:

'Trafficking' includes the delivery, recruitment, procurement, capture, removal, transportation, transfer, harbouring, sale, exchange, lease, disposal or receiving of a person, or the adoption of a child facilitated or secured through legal or illegal means, within or across the borders of the Republic, of a person trafficked or an immediate family member of the person trafficked, by means of:

(a) a threat of harm;

(b) the threat or use of force, intimidation or other forms of coercion;

(c) the abuse of vulnerability;

(d) fraud;

(e) deception or false pretences;

(f) debt bondage;

(g) abduction;

(h) kidnapping;

(i) the abuse of power;

(j) the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or

(k) the giving or receiving of payments, compensation, rewards, benefits or any other advantage,

for the purpose of any form or manner of exploitation, sexual grooming or abuse of such person, including the commission of any sexual offence or any offence of a sexual nature in any other law against such person or performing any sexual act with such person, whether committed in or outside the borders of the Republic.

In essence, this definition holds that persons are trafficked if they have been moved within a country or to another country, as a result of force, fraud or manipulation and are exploited or compelled to work under threat of violence for no pay, beyond subsistence. The definition is very broad, and except for the requirement that a person be removed, transported, or transferred from one place to another, other acts such as the mere harbouring of a person through a threat of intimidation with the intent to exploit the person are sufficient for the crime to be committed. With regard to the role of the military, the moving of a person from one country to another, or within the country, through deceptive or violent means for any type of exploitative purpose is of particular significance. The exploitative purposes may include forced labour, involuntary sex work, begging, stealing, drug running, forced marriage and the sale of body parts, amongst others.

Amongst other requirements, the Trafficking Protocol obliges member states to criminalise trafficking, and to investigate and prosecute traffickers. The Trafficking Protocol also instructs that states must adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons that lead to trafficking. States are to determine which measures to take in accordance with the domestic legislation and policies of each state as well as in accordance with the financial and human resource capabilities of the state.

Another important condition that the Protocol stipulates for signatory states is to undertake border control measures. Border management is one of the roles the SANDF is expected to play in South Africa, along with other secondary functions such as peacekeeping and humanitarian support. However, very few joint efforts have been made with neighbouring countries to deal multilaterally with border issues and crimes such as human trafficking and human smuggling. Co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours in this regard is usually not of a preventative nature, but only takes place after the occurrence of smuggling or trafficking has been discovered.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of Chairman VISCLOSKY'S En Bloc Amendment, which includes Jackson Lee #12.

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 VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their hard work in bringing Division C, the Defense portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor and for their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives to keep our nation safe and their work in ensuring that they have resources needed to keep our Armed Forces the greatest fighting force for peace on earth.

Madam Chair, thank you for the opportunity to explain my amendment, which is simple and straightforward and affirms an example of the national goodness that makes America the most exceptional nation on earth.

The purpose of Jackson Lee Amendment #12, which is identical to the amendment adopted twice in the last Congress, is to provide the Secretary of Defense flexibility to allocate resources needed to provide technical assistance by U.S. military women to military women in other countries combating violence as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking.

Madam Chair, the United States is committed to combating violent extremism, protecting our borders and the globe from the scourge of terrorism.

The United States Armed Forces possess an unparalleled expertise and technological capability that will aid not only in combating and defeating terrorists who hate our country and prey upon innocent persons, especially women, girls, and the elderly.

But we must recognize that notwithstanding our extraordinary technical military capabilities, we face adversaries who adapt very quickly because they are not constrained by geographic limitations or norms of morality and decency.

Al Qaeda, Boko Haram, Al Shabaab, ISIS/ISIL and other militant terrorists, including the Sinai's Ansar Beit al-Maqdis in the Sinai Peninsula which poses a threat to Egypt.

Jackson Lee Amendment #12 help provide the Department of Defense with the resources needed to provide technical assistance to countries on innovative strategies to provide defense technologies and resources that promote the security of the American people and allied nation states.

Terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking and their impact on women and girls across the globe has had a great adverse impact on us all.

According to a UNICEF report, rape, torture and human trafficking by terrorist and militant groups have been employed as weapons of war, affecting over twenty thousand women and girls.

Looking at the history of terrorism highlights the importance of providing technical assistance through our military might, as this enables us to combat terrorism which now can plague us here in the United States.

Jackson Lee Amendment #12 will help curb terrorism abroad by making available American technical military expertise to military in other countries, like Nigeria, who are combating violent jihadists in their country and to keep those terrorists out of our country.

Time and again American lives have been lost at the hands of terrorists.

These victims include Christians, Muslims, journalists, health care providers, relief workers, schoolchildren, and members of the diplomatic corps and the Armed Services.

This is why the technical assistance offered by our military personnel is integral to promoting security operation of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft for missions to empower local forces to combat terrorism.

Terrorists across the globe have wreaked havoc on our society and cannot not be tolerated or ignored, for their actions pose a threat to our national security and the security of the world.

Madam Chair, from the United States to Africa to Europe to Asia and the Middle East, it is clear that combating terrorism remains one of highest national priorities.

Collectively, helping our neighbors and their military build capacity to combat terrorism, eradicate human trafficking, stop narcotics trafficking and negate their impact on women and girls across the globe serves our national interest.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support Jackson Lee Amendment #12 by voting for the Chairman's En Bloc Amendment to Division C of RCP 116–17.

Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying amendment.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG).

□ 1515

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chair, I rise today to support my amendment, which would prohibit taxpayer money from going directly to the Taliban.

According to recent news stories, the Defense Department asked Congress for

funding that could be used to reimburse the Taliban for transportation and other expenses. That is quite simply absurd.

For many years, I have worked in a bipartisan way to shine a light on how American tax dollars are being misspent in Afghanistan. There have been a number of oversight reports conducted by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction that highlight how these programs have been mismanaged and poorly run for years.

The SIGAR has identified a disturbing amount of waste, fraud, and abuse totaling in the billions of dollars. This level of wasteful spending is staggering, yet we continued pouring money down the drain anyway. But sending taxpayer dollars straight to the Taliban, despite the price paid by men and women in uniform, is the ultimate insult.

We owe it to the taxpayers to not waste any more of their money.

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

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

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would increase the funding level to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) from the Department of Defense by four million dollars above current levels. I want to thank Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman VISCLOSKY for his support of this program and of this amendment.

Since 1837, HBCUs have served as training grounds for generations of African American students and scholars, and more recently, these important institutions have strengthened America's scientific workforce. Educating students and communities as anchors of academic excellence, HBCUs have a storied past and a dynamic present in their unique role of raising up new academic leaders against the grain of decades of discrimination and racism.

Building on this long history of achievement through investment, my amendment will increase resources for HBCUs by strengthening the Department of Defense's investments in the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering programs at HBCUs and their corresponding national security benefits.

HBCUs support some of the most cutting-edge defense and national security-related research in the country. Armed with these continued investments, HBCUs will be able to maintain their unique role in buttressing important national security initiatives.

For example, these programs support research in mobile computers that can be deployed to aid our servicemen and servicewomen on the battlefield.

Additionally, these programs are helping to improve the way our intelligence community classifies and manages large infrared photographs taken on important reconnaissance missions.

At a time when we are encouraging more training for students in the STEM fields, and promoting the benefits of a more diverse workforce in research and in the high-tech sectors, increasing DoD's investments for Historically Black Colleges and Universities strengthens these goals and institutions, as well as our national security. I am encouraged that this amendment was included in the package of bipartisan en bloc amendments. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to increase funding for the Air National Guard's Facility Modernization and Sustainment account. I appreciate the support of the chairman for its inclusion in en bloc No. 2 to the Defense Appropriations bill.

I am so proud of the work of the men and women in the National Guard, including in my home state of Wisconsin.

Unfortunately, decrepit, outdated, and decaying Air National Guard facilities are a disservice to the men and women who put on the uniform.

They deserve facilities that are up-to-date and which will help improve their ability to carry out their missions in defense of our nation and their communities.

Yet, we know that such aging and inefficient facilities exist nationwide including in my district where the 128th Air Refueling Wing is operating out of a building which was built in 1970, has aging and hard to maintain critical building systems and where much of the current square footage is unusable. That's according to the Defense Department. This is not an isolated story which is why I think an increase here is necessary.

I appreciate the chairman, in his mark, for boosting funding for this critical account. I applaud his recognition of the situation facing many Air Guard units across the country and his commitment to putting funding into this account.

But the needs simply continue to outpace available resources.

I am aware that there are National Guard units across our country that have worthwhile projects directly related to military readiness that they would like to pursue. This additional funding should be prioritized for projects that can help increase mission readiness at minimal additional costs to the taxpayers.

For example, projects that would give help Air Guard units take advantage of and utilize available local assets such as national jet fuel pipelines to provide instant access to additional fuel reserves and provide a critical second, reliable, secure and convenient fuel delivery method that would help ensure that strategic missions such as refueling could continue uninterrupted should the primary method of receiving fuel be disrupted.

Now that the House has approved my amendment, I would urge the Defense Department to utilize these additional funds for needed projects that directly sustain mission readiness and contribute to our national defense. The reality is that there are plenty out there.

Again, I support the Chairman's mark and I am grateful for the inclusion of my amendment to help enable more projects that can build greater resiliency for execution of critical State and Federal Air National Guard missions.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Chair, Lyme disease is the most prevalent vector-borne disease in the United States today, and members of the U.S. Armed Forces are not immune to its debilitating effects, as they train and complete exercises out in grassy and wooded areas.

According to the February 2018 Medical Surveillance Monthly Report, published by the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch, tick-borne diseases accounted for more than half of the confirmed cases of vector-borne diseases among service members—active duty and reserve—recorded over seven years, from 2010–2016. Lyme disease alone had the largest number of confirmed cases.

In its inaugural report to Congress, the federal Tick-Borne Disease Working Group stated that ''Tick-Borne Diseases have rapidly become a serious and growing threat to public health in the United States. Despite many scientific unknowns, experts agree that the incidence and distribution of tick-borne diseases are increasing.'' The Working Group also stated that ''Federal funding for tick-borne diseases is less per new surveillance case than that of any other disease.''

While the tick-borne disease research at CDMRP has been continuously funded at $5 million since Fiscal Year 2016, the Working Group's report is a sign that there is still much more to be done.

The amendment I offer today will increase funding by $2 million for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP) for the purposes of tick-borne disease research. The added funding will enable the CDMRP to support more innovative research to address gaps in knowledge and information on tick-borne diseases. Military and civilian personnel and their dependents who are at risk will be better informed and prepared with enhanced awareness, education, and research programs.

I urge support for this amendment—we cannot shortchange our federal responsibility. We owe it to the countless patients, including our men and women in uniform suffering from tick-borne diseases and their families.

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of the en bloc amendment, and to thank the Defense Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for including the Sherrill Amendment 58 in the en bloc package.

My amendment reduces the Surface and Shallow Water Mine Countermeasures program by $5 million in order to add $5 million for the Navy to advance the qualification and certification of Advanced Manufacturing processes for the integration of 3–D printed components into undersea warfare platforms. This amendment furthers the Navy's goal of embracing cutting-edge technologies.

3–D printing reduces the cost of manufacturing parts for which there is limited supply. It also creates unique parts that would otherwise be prohibitively expensive to make with traditional manufacturing.

I am very proud of the work Marotta Controls in Montville, New Jersey, is doing to support this very effort. Marotta is a family-owned business, now in its third generation of ownership. President and CEO Patrick Marotta is proudly carrying on the work his grandfather began when he founded the company during WWII. I thank Marotta Controls for their work to ensure efficiency and quality control to enable our Navy's submariners to continue to play their critical role in defense of our nation.

I thank Defense Subcommittee Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their leadership in adopting this important provision.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 246, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

Madam Chair, I would like to begin by thanking the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order, as well as Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their hard work on this division of the appropriations package.

Madam Chair, I offer this bipartisan amendment with my good friends and colleagues, Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. LIEU, in support of electromagnetic railgun, a technology that has been described as ''revolutionary'' and a potential multi-mission ''game changer.''

The electromagnetic railgun truly transforms naval power projection. This technology can rapidly launch high-velocity projectiles capable of precision strikes at a range of more than 100 miles, all without the need for combustible propellants or motors. Ships deploying with this system will have longer ranges, deeper magazines, and lower cost-per-shot than conventional naval artillery.

This technology has already received initial investments; however, current and future investment is absolutely vital to ensure the railgun module being designed is built to meet the needs of the Future Surface Combatant specifications and can be tested aboard existing naval vessels.

The additional $10 million provided by this amendment will help keep delivery of an integrated prototype mount system on its original timeline of being ready by 2021. Continued investment in this program will also support live-fire engagement testing using hypervelocity projectiles and the next generation of shipboard compatible pulsed power.

While I believe the United States continues to lead the way, our adversaries are not resting on their laurels, as they are also investing, researching, and developing these groundbreaking technologies. Earlier this year, for instance, reports emerged of the Chinese Navy fielding an electromagnetic railgun. So it is absolutely critical that we not allow them or anyone to beat us to the punch.

Given the maturity of the technology and the urgency impressed upon us by our competitors, I hope the House will send a well-funded railgun program to the Senate.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's persistence to provide robust funding for the Navy's electromagnetic railgun and recognize that he has offered a similar amendment on the fiscal year 2019 appropriations bill.

I would point out to my colleagues that the bill currently fully funds the budget request of the administration at $15 million for the railgun program.

While I do not think the additional $10 million investment will accelerate the development of a demonstrator mount and continued testing, I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. CALVERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I accept the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, first of all, I want to thank Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their comments and their support and for their hard work on the consideration of this division of the appropriations package and all they have done and continue to do to advance our national security and make sure that our warfighters never enter a fair fight.

This bipartisan amendment supports game-changing technology that is already demonstrating tactically relevant capability. Just last month at White Sands Missile Range, the Navy fired a railgun on a 34-degree trajectory at 6 megajoules and will be firing at 20 megajoules in September.

By building upon years of development and investment, the Navy railgun will be tested as early as next year aboard surface vessels, firing explosive and nonexplosive projectiles at air- and sea-based targets.

Along with my colleagues Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. LIEU, I urge support of this amendment.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 245, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

Madam Chair, my amendment would provide $2 million for civics education grants under the Department of Defense National Defense Education Program as authorized by the House fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act that was reported out of the Armed Services Committee last week.

Madam Chair, it is not an exaggeration to say American democracy is under attack, and we need to shore up our defenses. Foreign governments, particularly Russia, are actively engaged in efforts to undermine our democracy and sow seeds of discord among the electorate, and they have been frighteningly successful.

In the special counsel's report on Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, Director Mueller described Russia's election-meddling operations as ''sweeping and systemic.''

Russia systematically waged a misinformation campaign to weaken our confidence and participation in the democratic process, including by discouraging voting, undermining confidence in our institutions of government, promoting false political narratives, and widening social divisions.

Madam Chair, we need to increase our resilience to these attacks on our democracy, and I believe civics education must be a major part of this strategy. Civics programs provide students with an understanding of American law, how government works, and the skills to participate in democracy.

A citizenry armed with a civics background, I believe, is absolutely crucial to a healthy democracy; and in the context of the threats that we face today, I believe it is vital to the stability of our democracy.

Unfortunately, only 17 percent of Americans say they can trust the Federal Government to do what is right at least most of the time; only 26 percent of Americans can name all three branches of government; and less than 30 percent of fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade students scored proficient on the 2014 National Assessment of Education Progress civics test.

Furthermore, in 2016, only 56 percent of the United States voting-age population voted in the Presidential election, a number lower than most other developed democratic nations.

It should come as no surprise that we are vulnerable to misinformation campaigns. Too many of us do not fully understand or engage in the democratic process.

Madam Chair, I believe that we need to increase participation and improve civic knowledge, and education is, I believe, the way to do it.

$2 million for civics education is just a start, but it will fund the development of innovative, evidence-based civics programs at the Department of Defense schools to start with.

Working with colleges and universities or expert nonprofits, DOD schools will help pilot new curricula targeted to improving longitudinal metrics, including democratic participation and media literacy. This will allow us to build new programs, test their efficacy, and, from there, chart a broader path forward.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and encourage the development of more effective civics education programs.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I simply want to take the time to thank my colleague for the work he is doing to advocate and advance knowledge of our Nation's youth on the rights and duties of citizenship. Again, I thank him for his work.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I will close by just thanking Chairman VISCLOSKY and Ranking Member CALVERT for their work on the Defense Subcommittee portion of this package and for their commitment to our national defense.

As I said, I am troubled by the work of our enemies and adversaries to try to undermine confidence in government, sowing divisions among the electorate. I am hoping that by strengthening our civics education, starting with our young people, we will build resiliency into protecting our democracy and everything that we love about this country.

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

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

□ 1530

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. LIPINSKI. 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 247, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to provide an additional $10 million for the National Security Innovation Network, or NSIN, which was originally called MD5.

Section 225 of the 2018 NDAA authorized the national security innovation and entrepreneurial education programs, including what is now known as NSIN. NSIN aims to educate and build a network of innovators and entrepreneurs equipped with the expertise, know-how, incentives, and resources required to develop, commercialize, and apply technology for defense and national security applications.

NSIN initiatives provide education and technology innovation and entrepreneurship. Of note, they provided a unique pathway for veterans to leverage their expertise, while learning cutting-edge business innovation methodology, and apply their knowledge to new national security problems.

Through these initiatives, DOD is growing a cadre of entrepreneurs that are adept at critical thinking, innovative problem solving, and the creation of successful ventures that deliver economic national security and social value.

One initiative in the National Security Innovation Network is the highly successful Hacking for Defense course. Hacking for Defense, or H4D, is a course currently taught at more than two dozen universities across the Nation. It pairs student teams with sponsors from across the defense and intelligence community to apply lean startup methodology developed in Silicon Valley to rapidly solve challenging, nonclassified national security problems.

H4D was authorized in the 2018 National Defense Authorization Act and has been taught for 3 years, already producing innovative solutions to national security problems. For example, a team at Columbia University helped Special Operations Command automate communication of essential information from the battlefield to Central Command; a Stanford team helped develop an innovative way for Navy SEALs to spend less time underwater.

These and other successful innovations have been developed by students in these classes. The innovation and entrepreneurial education that occurs with H4D also helps to train the next generation of our industrial-based innovators. In this way, it provides tremendous benefit to our national security.

Madam Chair, I have had discussions with Chairman VISCLOSKY on this amendment about the best way to move forward with this funding increase, and I believe we have come to an agreement on the best way to move forward to get an even bigger increase.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I certainly do support his amendment.

The amendment expands the Hacking for Defense program, designed to provide students the opportunity to learn how to work with the Department and intelligence community to better address the Nation's emerging threats. It is an important activity, and he is absolutely correct.

Madam Chair, I would point out for my colleagues that, in the current fiscal year, this program was funded at $15 million. In the current budget—and I appreciate his advocacy on behalf of this program—that has now been increased to $40 million. Money is not everything, but it is important to this program to make sure it is adequately funded.

I, again, thank the gentleman very much for his work.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his work on this appropriations bill and for working with me on this amendment.

America's strength and entrepreneurship and innovation, we need to use those to protect our Nation in a rapidly evolving threat environment and

maintaining our security. A small increase in investment in Hacking for Defense helps us do this, while also training the next generation of innovators who understand the need to contribute to our national security.

Madam Chair, with the agreement of the chairman, I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER), 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 C (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement Directive-type Memorandum (DTM)-19-004, Military Service by Transgender Persons and Persons with Gender Dysphoria, March 12, 2019 (effective date April 12, 2019).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise to offer this amendment on behalf of Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER from California, who has been a determined leader and partner in pushing back on this administration's ban on transgender servicemembers.

Madam Chair, this amendment is very simple. It states that no money appropriated in this Defense appropriations bill will be used to implement the President's ban on transgender servicemembers. No money shall be used to ask whether or not a servicemember has transitioned: to force them to remain closeted in a Don't Ask, Don't Tell environment; to force them out to their colleagues before they are ready to outwardly express who they are; and to ultimately force them out of the service.

The President and his administration wrongfully argue that it is about military readiness and unit cohesion, but these arguments are the same ones that were made to keep the military racially segregated.

Madam Chair, my service in an integrated armed service did not harm readiness, and neither does the service of the more than 14,000 transgender soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

Transgender servicemembers increase lethality and readiness. They have served honorably and have received prestige commendations. They are proof that anyone who can serve should be afforded the opportunity to serve. This legacy of honorable service will outlast this administration, this transgender ban, and this administration's attack on transgender Americans everywhere.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to do what is right: Put country before party; defend the thousands of Americans who are making the greatest sacrifice they can make for our country. Defend the brave and patriotic servicemembers who all came before Congress to talk about their service and the service of other transgender servicemembers. Defend them unquestionably. Defend the thousands of transgender servicemembers impacted. Defend them as they have defended us.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, this amendment risks undermining the readiness of our military at a time when we can least afford it. It does so by prohibiting the implementation of a careful and thoughtful policy developed by a panel of military experts last year regarding military service by transgender individuals.

Then-Secretary of Defense Mattis wrote that, in his best professional judgment, allowing military service by transgender individuals in the absence of this policy could ''undermine the readiness, disrupt the unit cohesion, and impose an unreasonable burden on the military that is not conductive to military effectiveness and lethality.''

This current policy is not—I repeat, not—a ban on service by transgender individuals. It carefully balances the readiness needs of the military with the medical needs of transgender individuals who wish to serve.

As new recruits, those individuals can serve openly under their biological gender so long as they have not suffered from gender dysphoria within 36 months and have not undergone gender transition procedures.

Furthermore, the new policy only applies to those seeking to join the military after its April 12, 2019, implementation and allows the service and the Coast Guard to waive its application in individual cases.

This issue is not one of social policy but of deployability. Individuals with medical conditions that do not allow them to deploy, such as those identified in the policy, adversely impact military readiness and reduce the military's warfighting capability.

I would also point out that individuals who require daily injections for other medical conditions are also not deployable, such as people who have diabetes.

Madam Chair, the military is an institution with one primary mission: to fight and win our Nation's wars. Anything that interferes with its readiness for that mission poses an unacceptable risk to our men and women in uniform.

Unfortunately, this amendment poses just such a risk by disregarding the military's professional judgment and interfering with the policy developed to preserve warfighting readiness.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment. I urge my colleagues to do so as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, no one would argue that military readiness and deployability are paramount, but transgender servicemembers do not inherently impact either.

Every service chief testified that transgender service would not disrupt unit cohesion or readiness and emphasized soldier deployability and not their gender identity.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I would point out that the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and the Commandant of the Marine Corps testified that the inclusive policy adopted under the Obama administration has caused no readiness issues. A panel of retired military Surgeons General released a report finding the ban's rationale for inclusion is contradicted by ample evidence and that the ban ''harms readiness through forced dishonesty, wasted talent, double standards, and barriers to adequate care.''

Madam Chair, this is the right thing to do, and I would simply close by saying, with so much anger and so much hate in this world today, it is time to be kind to people.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR).

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague and also Congresswoman SPEIER for their leadership on this critical issue.

Madam Chair, I am so disappointed that in 2019 this amendment is even necessary. Our military is strong and capable because of our dedicated servicemembers, including nearly 15,000 transgender troops.

This year, the Armed Services Committee held a hearing on the President's policy, and Active-Duty transgender servicemembers testified before the House for the first time. Each one was an incredibly capable, experienced, and decorated leader.

The DOD's exhaustive review found no valid reason to ban these patriotic

Americans who meet the same criteria as their peers.

For 3 years, our military has operated under a de facto inclusive policy where thousands could serve openly with, to quote General Millie, ''precisely zero unit cohesion problems.''

□ 1545

Eighteen militaries already have inclusive policies without incidents or impact to readiness, and the facts reveal this policy for what it is: discrimination.

I urge my colleagues to support Ms. SPEIER's amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. 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 Maryland will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to submit a certification under section 702(h) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, or for an acquisition pursuant to such a certification, if such certification does not include the following sentence: ''This certification does not authorize any acquisition that intentionally targets a person reasonably believed to be located outside the United States if a significant purpose of such targeting is to acquire the communications of a particular, known person reasonably believed to be in the United States, any acquisition of a communication as to which no participant is a person who is targeted pursuant to the authorized acquisition, or any acquisition of a communication known to be entirely domestic''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For more than a year, Republicans have been speaking forcefully about the use of FISA to gather intelligence on people associated with the Trump campaign. The concern is that some information was inappropriately included in an application submitted to the FISA court which then found probable cause and granted an order to authorize surveillance of a Trump associate.

I appreciate my colleague's concerns about Americans' Fourth Amendment rights, but if my colleagues are concerned about the part of FISA used during the 2016 Presidential campaign, they should be terrified of section 702.

Under section 702 of FISA, the FISA court does not approve targets. There are no individualized applications or requirements to show probable cause in order to collect communications. The government can search and sweep in billions of communications, including communications of Americans, and then query that data for a particular American's communications without a warrant.

The communications can be used to investigate and prosecute Americans. The government can use an American's data to send them to prison without ever obtaining a warrant for it.

The Amash-Lofgren amendment puts in basic safeguards to allow the government to continue using section 702 for its stated purpose of gathering foreign intelligence, while limiting the government's warrantless collection of Americans' communications under FISA.

This amendment gives my Republican colleagues an opportunity to show that their concern about Fourth Amendment violations extends to the countless Americans that are impacted by the government's warrantless FISA surveillance.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, the proposed change inserts a new test for the certification of acquisition and is likely meant to make it more difficult for the NSA to target foreign nationals if the intended target is in communication with someone in the United States.

I would point out, however, to the gentleman that this is an appropriations bill. This is not an authorization bill. The amendment is a serious change in policy and deserves more than 10 minutes of debate in this Chamber on our bill.

The issue belongs in the authorizing committees. I do not believe that this amendment has benefited from the work of the authorization process, and I do believe it would potentially put American lives at greater risk.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, a vote for this amendment is also a vote to keep the President in check. For 2 years now my Democratic colleagues have spoken about the administration's violation of civil liberties and its disregard for laws passed by Congress.

Section 702 is a broad authority with limited oversight and its regular use involves the warrantless collection of Americans' data. Even under previous administrations, the government has misled or kept information from Congress about its use of surveillance authorities, including their impact on Americans.

The government has also repeatedly failed to abide by legal limitations placed on those surveillance powers. The Fourth Amendment recognizes that broad surveillance powers are too dangerous to be put in the hands of any President.

The Amash-Lofgren amendment protects Fourth Amendment secured rights by limiting the ability of the President to unconstitutionally collect Americans' communications without a warrant.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. For over 3 years, the House Intelligence Committee posted bipartisan classified and unclassified education sessions for Members to learn about FISA section 702.

FISA section 702 is a critical national security authority that has helped the United States collect vital intelligence on terrorists and other hostile actors located overseas. After vigorous debate, we were able to pass a bipartisan, bicameral compromise bill in the last Congress that preserved the operational flexibility of section 702 while instituting reforms to further protect U.S. persons' privacy.

President Trump signed this legislation into law in January of 2018. The amendment today seeks to reopen a debate that was settled last Congress. Rather than debating this issue within the relevant committees of jurisdiction, however, Members who lost the debate last year now seek to have another bite at that apple to subvert the legislative process by bypassing those committees. If passed, I fear this amendment will have devastating consequences on our national security.

First, the amendment creates new, strict requirements on targeting of foreign actors overseas just because the hostile foreign actor is communicating with an associate in the United States. If this amendment were to pass, if a terrorist located in a foreign country communicates with conspirators located in the United States, the intelligence community might not be able to use section 702 to target that terrorist because he is communicating with a person in the United States.

For example, the intelligence community was able to thwart Najibullah Zazi's planned terrorist attack to detonate explosives in Manhattan. If this amendment were enacted, the FBI and NSA might not have been able to use 702 to target the al-Qaida courier in Pakistan communicating back to conspirators in the United States, thus resulting in another terrorist attack in New York City.

Section 702 was enacted to prevent this type of event. This example illustrates the amendment's callous disregard for the history of the program.

Second, the amendment would limit NSA's abouts communication collection. Abouts communication collection takes place in NSA's upstream collection, and due to how internet communications work, allows NSA to collect the communications that may reference a 702 target's email address.

Again, we debated this issue last Congress and placed a statutory restriction on NSA's ability to continue abouts collection until meeting certain requirements.

I strongly urge opposition to this amendment.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, my colleague is parroting the same thing we hear each time we try to make any reforms to the government surveillance authorities. These arguments are no longer credible.

Just a few months ago, the former Director of National Intelligence admitted that the government ''may have oversold'' the importance of the NSA's dragnet of Americans' phone records when Congress was considering reforms in 2013. Now we have seen reports that the program has been shuttered entirely despite the government's dire warnings about limiting it to protect Americans' rights.

Madam Chair, my amendment still allows the government to use section 702 for its purpose of surveilling foreigners overseas. All it does is limit things like collecting fully domestic communications.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairwoman, I understand I have the right to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Michigan, and I want to rise to offer my support for his tireless efforts on this topic, in particular.

It should not be a hard question that the American citizens, the people who live here afforded protections under our Constitution, should not be targeted unnecessarily, even when we are doing our appropriate job to target those who wish to do us harm abroad.

I believe that the amendment in question attempts to do just that, to ensure we have those tools to target those abroad while protecting American citizens, and I thank the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentlewoman from California for sponsoring this amendment. This is needed.

I just want to remind this body of a couple statements. One was made by Attorney Emmet Flood talking about what took place with the President of the United States, and he said this:

> We would all do well to remember, if it can happen—talking about the FISA issue—if it can happen to a President, imagine what they can do to you and I. Imagine what they can do to you and I. We need reform in this program.

Second, CHUCK SCHUMER. When the leader in this Congress, leader in the Senate was on the Rachel Maddow Show on January 3 talking about what took place with the President——

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

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Chair, Mr. SCHUMER said this, about the President. He said: ''Let me tell you: You take on the intelligence community—they have six ways from Sunday at getting back at you.''

That is not how it is supposed to work in this country. That is not how it is supposed to work. The unelected people answer to the elected individual. This is about reforming this program, making sure it respects our fundamental liberties. I respect the gentleman for bringing the amendment forward.

Mr. AMASH. Madam Chairwoman, when I go back to my district, I hear from my constituents and they always ask: What is wrong with Washington? We can see what is wrong with Washington right here. We have Republicans for months saying: We are worried about FISA abuse. FISA is out of control.

Here we are trying to limit FISA, and they are running against it. They are saying: No, we can't limit FISA. Democrats say: We want to hold the President in check. Executive powers are out of control.

We have an amendment to hold the President in check. This is our time to stand up for the American people.

I am sick of going home and telling them that neither side wanted to defend their rights. I want to thank Ms. LOFGREN for joining me in this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, may I ask the Chair how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chairwoman, section 702 authorizes the intelligence community to target the communications of non-U.S. persons located outside the United States for foreign intelligence purposes.

This FISA section 702 program is an important tool for the intelligence community to gather foreign intelligence information to protect the homeland against international terrorism, weapons proliferation, hostile actions, cyber actors, and other threats to the national security.

Importantly, its focus is on foreigners located abroad. It does not allow the intelligence community to target U.S. persons. Section 702 collections already include significant protection for civil liberties and privacy.

While the amendment may be well-intentioned, I fear it will upset the delicate balance reflected in current wording of this provision. The recent comprehensive review and bipartisan reauthorization of section 702 by Congress would strongly suggest that additional changes to the program without a full review of the potential impact is ill-advised.

Madam Chairwoman, intelligence officials from the Obama administration and the Trump administration have asserted, as FBI Director Christopher Wray recently reiterated, that section 702 is one of the most viable tools we have in our toolbox to keep America safe. Accordingly, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I am opposed to the amendment, and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan and the gentlelady from California.

Bipartisan majorities of the House and Senate have recognized the national security importance of the section 702 program, that it can help protect our country and respect the privacy of our citizens, and that these goals need not be in conflict. This near consensus was founded in part on recognition of the 702 program's close and regular examination by the DNI and DOJ, by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, by The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, by inspectors general—and of course, by the judiciary and intelligence committees in the House and Senate.

Even against this background, I have long supported privacy and transparency reforms that preserve the undoubted value of the section 702 program to U.S. National security. For that reason, I joined in strongly backing the bipartisan compromise legislation, which imposed new privacy safeguards while reauthorizing section 702 activities. And I do strongly believe that, as Members of Congress charged with upholding the Constitution, we should be actively and always looking for ways to shore up section 702's already rigorous regime for protecting the rights of U.S. persons—in a fashion that still permits the IC to accomplish its mission.

And that is where I think the amendment goes too far, and needlessly risks doing serious harm to what is perhaps our government's most valuable mechanism for obtaining the communications of foreigners overseas.

With its addition of new, unnecessary and confusing legal requirements, the amendment

would risk the section 702 program's temporary cessation, while the IC takes steps to understand and comply with the amendment's mandates.

Moreover, as written the amendment strongly suggests that the IC immediately would have to stop collecting the communications of a suspected terrorist abroad, simply because the suspected terrorist was communicating with an individual thought to be within in the United States. The IC should not be required to cease collection of intelligence in situations where it is entirely appropriate to collect it, and where we most badly need to IC to do so—such as the Najibullah Zazi case, where the IC detected and foiled what would have been a deadly terrorist plot to detonate explosives on subway lines in Manhattan.

The amendment would also deny funds for so-called ''abouts'' collection, which the IC on its own decided to discontinue in 2017—and thus go well beyond the compromise carefully crafted by Congress the following year. Under existing law such collection might resume one day, provided the IC first convinces the courts and congress that such collection can be conducted in a manner that fully safeguards privacy rights. The IC should not be banned from collecting intelligence in a fashion that protects privacy, if it can devise an appropriate means of doing so. And yet that is precisely what the amendment would take off the table, in advance.

I see no reason to disturb the balance that we struck in 2018, after such extensive and rigorous deliberation. And I see many, strong reasons to leave in place this critically necessary intelligence gathering tool, on which our intelligence professionals rely every day.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. 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 Michigan will be postponed.

□ 1600

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 25 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mrs. DINGELL. 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 248, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, our servicemen and -women suffer from arthritis at disproportionally high rates compared to the civilian population. Arthritis is the leading cause of disability among our veterans and the second leading cause of medical discharge among members of the Army. However, there is currently no dedicated funding for researching arthritis among our servicemembers and veterans.

This bipartisan amendment, which my friend from West Virginia, Congressman MCKINLEY, and I have worked on as co-chairs of the Congressional Arthritis Caucus, would provide dedicated funding for arthritis research in the military.

Establishing this line of funding within the CDMRP will help improve our understanding of arthritis in the military. While some CDMRP money is already used to research arthritis, this funding can fluctuate from year to year and is not specified in statute. Our researchers need stable, consistent funding in order to complete the long-term studies needed to better understand this disease.

I am proud that our amendment is supported by over 20 veterans service organizations.

I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his consideration of this proposal and for his commitment to continue working with us on future appropriations bills to include arthritis research. With this commitment, we are prepared to withdraw the amendment.

Madam Chair, I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. 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 241, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,333,000)''.

Page 245, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,333,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thank Mr. VISCLOSKY and his staff for their tireless dedication to putting together such a comprehensive Defense appropriations bill. The work the gentleman's committee does to ensure our Armed Forces has the funding it needs keeps America safe. I am grateful for his dedication to this important task.

I am pleased to offer my amendment that would increase funding for life support systems on Ohio-class submarines. This program is important for ensuring the Ohio class reaches its 42-year service life extension.

Submarines are a critical component of our Nation's nuclear triad, which ensures the United States has a constant deterrent against nuclear strikes from nations that would do us harm. To keep this triad strong, we must ensure that the Ohio-class submarines remain in operation until the Columbia class can take their place.

Putting modern, low-pressure life support systems on our submarines is an essential part of ensuring the longevity of this program.

I understand the chairman's concerns about the Navy's implementation of submarine life support systems. When Congress appropriates money, it must be spent efficiently and promptly. I believe this program should be funded at the historic level of $11,968,000.

Madam Chair, I will offer to withdraw my amendment and work with the chairman to ensure the Navy effectively manages this program and that Congress provides robust support for it in future years.

I am asking the chairman if we will work together on this important issue moving forward.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, just to address the issue for a moment, I really appreciate the gentlewoman for bringing this to all Members' attention. She is absolutely correct that this is a very important program.

I will point out that I think the most important point she made is that the Navy and the government have to be very efficient in the expenditure of these funds. It is an important program, but I would point out that the Navy has awarded contracts late for the last few years, causing the program to remain perpetually behind.

Again, though, I understand that what the gentlewoman and the committee want is to let us get this back on track and make sure it is properly funded. I absolutely would be happy to work with the gentlewoman on this.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. 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 247, line 17, insert ''(increased by $5,000,0000) (reduced by $5,000,000)'' after the dollar amount.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, my amendment inadvertently contains a numerical drafting error that would increase spending. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified with the form that I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

The amendment is modified to read as follows:

Page 247, line 17, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)'' after the dollar amount.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer my amendment that addresses an important supply chain issue related to defense electronics.

Driven by environmental regulations outside the United States, the worldwide $1 trillion commercial electronics industry converted to lead-free components over 15 years ago. Despite this global transition, the United States aerospace and defense electronics industry continues to rely upon lead-based assembly technology because lead-based assembly is considered structurally superior.

To ensure the reliability and performance of lead-free technology for defense and aerospace electronics, additional research and development are needed. Because the DOD electronics market is just a small fraction of the broader electronics market, commercial industry needs Federal leadership in this area.

As technological advances in civilian electronics continue to incorporate lead-free technology, this problem will only become more acute. As a result, the DOD cannot rapidly integrate state-of-the-art lead-free components, including semiconductors, for cutting-edge technologies like hypersonics, artificial intelligence, and robotics that impact numerous DOD weapons systems.

This disconnect between the defense and commercial electronics industries can no longer be ignored.

My amendment, which I am offering with my colleague Representative BRAD SCHNEIDER, emphasizes the importance of the DOD funding research to increase the capacity of the defense industry to produce lead-free electronics that meet the performance requirements of our Nation's Armed Forces. This research will ensure that American manufacturers can supply the men and women who keep us safe with modern, resilient technology that meets their unique needs.

I look forward to working with the DOD and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee to ensure funding for the development of this program.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding me time and simply would suggest that the committee has no opposition to the amendment.

I would point out that, again, she struck a chord with me when she talked about the supply chain problems we have in the United States of America across the industrial sector.

Again, I appreciate her raising this and offering the amendment.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER).

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 36 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, as the designee of the gentleman from Texas, 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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $9,000,000)''.

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $9,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, this amendment provides an additional $9 million to address one of the Army's top unfunded priorities, future vertical lift.

The funding would allow the Army to speed up the acquisition timeline for the replacement of the Black Hawk helicopter, which first entered service in 1979. The additional range and payload that will be available via the Black Hawk replacement will ensure that our troops are provided with the most technologically advanced equipment.

The Army currently enjoys a competitive advantage over our adversaries, and investment into future vertical lift will ensure that we continue to have that advantage.

Madam Chair, I ask for support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I support the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, the Army identified a $75.6 million unfunded requirement for the future vertical lift program, and this amendment helps to address that by adding an additional $9 million, as the chairman brought out, to this program.

Madam Chair, this is a good program. I support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 39 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) and have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chairman, this amendment deals with additional funds for reporting on climate change impacts on our national security.

I would point out that, in 2014, the Department of Defense issued a climate change adaptation roadmap that

described the very serious and significant ways that climate change threatens the national security of the United States of America.

□ 1615

It found that rising global temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, climbing sea levels, and more extreme weather events will intensify the challenges of global instability, hunger, poverty, and conflict.

It will likely lead to food and water shortages, pandemic disease, disputes over refugees and resources, and destruction by natural disasters in regions across the globe.

Earlier this year, the department released another report that found that more than two-thirds of the military's operationally critical installations are threatened by climate change.

It noted that the effects of a changing climate are a national security issue, with potential impacts to the Department of Defense's missions, operational plans, and installations.

As an example, the Air Force currently oversees 15 radar sites in Alaska. Since the Cold War, they have monitored the airspace above much of the Bering Sea and the Arctic. When the radar sites were selected in the 1950s, along Alaska's coastlines and deep in its interior, melting permafrost and coastal erosion were not yet long-term strategic concerns for the department.

However, the melting of permafrost is happening more rapidly than Pentagon officials predicted, and it is causing the ground beneath the sites to crumble. Three radar sites in Alaska were forced to close in 2007 due in part to soil erosion.

A 2014 Government Accountability Office report found that the installations are seeing erosion that the Pentagon did not expect to occur until 2040.

This amendment ensures that the Department of Defense continues to provide scientifically based information about the effects of climate change on national security.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, just 5 months ago, the Department of Defense completed a public assessment titled ''Report on Effects of a Changing Climate to the Department of Defense.''

The report accompanying the bill includes further directive language regarding additional reporting requirements for the department.

How many reports do we need on this topic in 1 year? This amendment is extraneous and unnecessary; I urge my colleagues to oppose it; and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I would simply state that the department must be transparent in reporting the strategic, operational, and financial costs of climate change.

I would ask support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. 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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,356,000) (reduced by $4,356,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Madam Chair, today I rise to speak on behalf of the bipartisan amendment No. 41 to division C of the Defense appropriations division to H.R. 2740.

My amendment seeks to provide an increase of $4,356,000 to further support the Department of Defense's Innovative Readiness Training program, bringing its total recommended funding level for fiscal year 2020 to $30 million. This proposed increase is made possible by reducing the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide account by the same amount.

The Innovative Readiness Training program, IRT program, is a Department of Defense military training opportunity, exclusive to the United States and its territories, that delivers joint opportunities to increase deployment readiness.

Simultaneously, IRT provides key services with lasting benefits for communities across our Nation, thus strengthening the bonds between the American people and the U.S. military.

Each year, this program enhances deployment readiness for approximately 7,000 servicemembers by providing hands-on, real-world training experience for mission-essential tasks, often in remote or underserved areas across the country.

Military units have an opportunity to refine their engineering, healthcare, diving, and transportation skills by performing services and developing projects for American communities that otherwise would not have the resources to conduct them on their own.

In 2018, the services led 39 missions across the United States. My constituents in Puerto Rico are among those who have greatly benefited from this program.

A year after Hurricane Maria devastated our island, 200 servicemembers participated in two of these missions to provide no-cost medical and construction services to local residents.

Through the Ola de Esperanza Sanadora mission, they assisted local authorities in providing medical, dental, and optometry care to over 3,800 patients. Similarly, they partnered with Habitat for Humanity to build a three-family home designed to resist hurricanes in the Quintana neighborhood of San Juan.

Earlier this year, the 1st Mission Support Command and the U.S. Army Reserve Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico soldiers joined more than 500 members from different DOD components in a mission on the island that provided medical service to over 9,000 patients, delivered over 2,000 eyeglasses, and completed over 10,000 medical procedures.

Participating units, therefore, increased their readiness and obtained valuable, hands-on training experience while helping thousands of their fellow American citizens in Puerto Rico receive the care they need.

Other communities across the Nation have also benefited greatly from this program. In Alaska, as an example, the program supports missions like Operation Arctic Care, which provided roving medical and dental care to rural and Alaska Native villages.

In the Northern Mariana Islands—and I want to thank Congressman SABLAN for being an original cosponsor of this amendment—these missions have helped renovate and improve the Tinian Health Clinic.

In Mississippi, this mission has partnered with a local foundation in a multi-year mission to build a special-needs camp.

Given how these missions have been vital in improving our servicemembers' readiness while simultaneously offering quality services to thousands of Americans, I strongly believe Congress should provide as much support as possible for the program. This amendment seeks to do that.

I commend Chairman VISCLOSKY, Ranking Member CALVERT, and the House Appropriations Committee for including a $10 million increase above the President's budget request, and my amendment simply seeks to complete this effort by providing an additional increase to bring the program total budget to $30 million, consistent with the recommended funding level in the Senate version for the fiscal year 2020.

Madam Chair, I want to conclude by thanking my colleague Congressman

SABLAN from the Northern Mariana Islands for cosponsoring my amendment. I urge my colleagues to join this effort, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I rise today because 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 238, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,500,000) (increased by $7,500,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

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

This amendment would establish a pilot program that would allow an expeditionary sea base, ESB, to be equipped with weaponry to defend itself.

This pilot program is needed because, currently, an ESB must be accompanied by a destroyer when on a mission. To deploy a destroyer, operational costs add up to $33 million.

If the $7.5 million pilot program—which is the cost—is passed, then this expeditionary sea base will be able to protect itself and a destroyer will no longer be required to accompany it, allowing the destroyer to complete other missions.

This pilot program does not mean the ESB will go out actively using its weaponry. Rather, the intent of this program would be to free up the destroyer for other missions without leaving an ESB defenseless.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for this amendment. They make that fine ship in San Diego, California, and we want to defend it to the hilt, so we appreciate this amendment.

It makes the bill a better bill, and I thank the gentleman for bringing that bill forward.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I would just say, this is a return on investment. This is a good investment that will save this country a lot of money with its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue export licenses for the following defense items, including defense articles, defense services, and related technical data, described in the certification Transmittal Numbers DDTC-17-079, DDTC-17-094, DDTC 17-112, DDTC-17-126, DDTC-17-128, DDTC-18-013, DDTC-18-029, DDTC-18-030, DDTC-18-050, DDTC-18-080, DDTC-18-103, DDTC-18-109, DDTC-18-110, DDTC-19-001, 17-0B, 17-BM, 17-CR, 17-CU, 18-AU, 18-BE, 19-AA and 19-AR.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On May 24, the Trump administration notified Congress that it was declaring a so-called emergency to bypass congressional review of 22 arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

I am offering this amendment because there is no emergency, just a conflict in Yemen that has killed thousands of civilians with U.S.-made weapons and a Congress that is tired of being complicit. That is why we voted last month to pass bipartisan, bicameral resolutions to end U.S. support for the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen.

Despite that clear signal from Congress, the administration decided to use an emergency power to go around us and push through an unpopular arms package that would likely be used in that conflict.

That package includes an unprecedented proposal to move production of precision-guided munitions to Saudi Arabia, essentially outsourcing jobs to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Simply put, this is an egregious abuse of the emergency authority we gave the executive and a direct affront to our institution.

To add insult to injury, the arms in question aren't even available to be exported. As Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs Clarke Cooper testified last week, most of these weapons systems will not be ready for months, if not potentially years.

Our arm sales process was designed to include congressional review specifically to ensure that each case serves U.S. interests.

If the administration believes that these sales can stand on the merits, they should make their case to Congress. Until they do, we must use the power of the purse and every other avenue to block them.

I also want to thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his leadership and support as well. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, at the outset, it should be clear: There is no country that is more hostile to the interests of the United States and our allies, especially Israel, than Iran.

In fact, as we debate this bill, the U.S. and our partners in the region are under serious threat from Iran and its proxies.

As our commander of the U.S. Central Command, General Frank McKenzie, said recently, the Iranian threat remains imminent.

Just last week, Iranian Revolutionary Guard forces used a type of magnetic mine—a limpet mine—to attack Japanese and Norwegian oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman.

□ 1630

In addition to this threat to international freedom of navigation and commerce, Iran's Houthi proxies have launched sustained attacks on airports and other infrastructure targets within Saudi Arabia.

In this context, it is clearly in the national interest of the United States to ensure that our partners in the region have the capabilities they need to counter a hostile Iran.

The sweeping scope of this amendment, however, seeks to block all 22 of these arms sales instead of those few that may be of particular concern. For example, it would attempt to prevent the transfer of precision-guided munitions to our ally Jordan, as well as a number of other seemingly noncontroversial cases.

Madam Chair, we need to work with our partners in the region to accomplish common objectives on counterterrorism and in deterring Iran, including through timely U.S. defense transfers.

Arbitrarily stopping a large number of arms sales, regardless of their sensitivity, will hinder the ability of our combatant commander to accomplish these goals. It will also undermine the reputation of the United States as a reliable security partner and provide opportunities to China or Russia to erode U.S. influence in the region.

I want to acknowledge that all of us are deeply concerned with the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen. I support the efforts of the executive branch to work with the U.N. Special Envoy toward a political resolution of this conflict.

It is also unfortunate that the Department of State decided to utilize an emergency waiver authority on the arms sales that are the subject of this amendment. Congressional oversight over arms transfers is an important responsibility, and it would have been best had these sensitive matters been handled through the traditional consultative process.

This is not the appropriate vehicle to vindicate those congressional prerogatives. That responsibility rests with the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees, and not in this bill.

Madam Chair, accordingly, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from California.

I simply note that the issue here is not whether we should sell arms to our allies, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The issue is whether Congress should have a role or we are going to be completely bypassed by this administration.

That is all this amendment seeks to do, to have Congress take a role in the way we have always taken a role in arms sales.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the gentleman for offering the amendment.

The operative word here is ''bypass.'' The administration has used an obscure, rarely used provision to skirt congressional review of arms sales with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The administration's lack of justification for using this emergency authority with respect to these sales is troubling, especially when you consider much of the equipment contained in these cases would not be delivered for months, as the gentleman from California rightfully pointed out.

Congress is a coequal branch of government and has oversight responsibilities to review such cases before we sell major weapons systems to other countries. These review requirements are on the books for a reason, and this amendment helps to ensure that the law is adhered to and that Congress is respected and can meet its constitutional requirement.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I compliment my colleague from California. This is something that is very serious, and obviously, we have been talking about it for a long time now.

We are a coequal branch of government. We want the executive branch, no matter who is in the executive branch, to respect the fact that we are.

That is clear to the people in this House. We have voted that way, and we have talked that way. We believe that what the administration did by calling these weapons ''emergency'' was not the right thing to do. It is clearly not an emergency. It is clearly a way of skirting around Congress. It is clearly a way of trying to not work with Congress.

I think that it is time that the Congress takes back important things, such as declaring war, such as sending these things to our allies.

I feel very, very strongly, and I think that my colleagues will, too, that Mr. LIEU should be supported in this.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, we need to stand by our allies and oppose Iran. This amendment is not helpful. I encourage all of our colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. GALLAGHER. 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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $96,000,000)''.

Page 246, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

Page 247, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $76,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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

Last December, in lockstep with our NATO allies, the U.S. determined that Russia is in material breach of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, or INF, Treaty. This followed determinations by the State Department in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 that Russia has failed to comply with its INF obligations.

As one of only two parties in the agreement, and the only party currently playing by the rules, the U.S. is subject to severe restrictions on our military capabilities faced by no other nation on Earth. This problem is especially acute in Asia, where the U.S. must project power across vast distances and with enormous logistics chains.

While the original treaty was about intermediate-range nuclear weapons, China has seized upon the potential of conventional missiles of intermediate ranges, which are likewise banned under the INF. The Chinese military has invested in thousands of conventional ground-based missiles, roughly 95 percent of which would be prohibited by the treaty if Beijing were a signatory.

This arsenal puts us on the wrong side of the cost competition. As you can see from this chart from the nonpartisan Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, the U.S. military is dangerously outranged at intermediate distances.

No matter how capable or affordable, our ships, fighters, and bombers will never be cheaper than ground-based missiles. This is a recipe for disaster, both in war and in peacetime competition.

Two years ago, to remedy this, Congress began R&D funding for ground-based conventional intermediate missiles. Now that the United States is months away from a post-INF world, Congress is threatening to undo this process by zeroing out R&D for these purely conventional missile systems.

To be clear, early-stage R&D on intermediate missiles is allowable under the treaty. It is why we have been doing it over the past 2 years.

The cuts contained in this bill already go beyond what is mandated by the agreement. It would not only keep us unilaterally tied to a treaty that no one else is honoring, but it would also expand the scope of our commitment by blocking R&D funding.

Madam Chair, this is insanity. No other conventional weapons system would ever be held to this standard. We wouldn't do it for planes. We wouldn't do it for ships. We wouldn't do it for tanks. Yet, we are doing it for missiles that would provide credible, dispersed, and lethal firepower.

I understand that my colleagues, some on both sides of the aisle, have concerns on nuclear weapons. I understand. I appreciate that. I would welcome a conversation with any of my colleagues about prohibiting R&D dollars from going toward intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

But despite the INF name, this amendment has nothing to do with nuclear weapons. This is all about conventional deterrence.

Go talk to the men and women who are downrange in the Indo-Pacific Command who are, on a daily basis, dealing with the real-world ramifications of an increasingly unfavorable

conventional military balance. They will tell Members, and, indeed, they have told us on the Armed Services Committee, that deploying intermediate-range conventional missiles in Asia would help increase our deterrence and, therefore, improve our ability to avoid war, which is what it is all about.

Madam Chair, I cannot be clear enough. By zeroing out R&D funding for intermediate-range conventional missiles, this bill undermines our ability to credibly deter aggression. Whatever we think about nuclear weapons, these cuts make them more important to American defense planning, not less, by reducing our options to restore growing imbalances in conventional power.

This is a mistake that I fear will cost the United States in more ways than one. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which would restore funding for R&D for intermediate-range conventional missiles and provide the Department with the flexibility it needs to pursue this critical capability.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, the Russians are cheating on the INF Treaty. That does not mean we should compound the first problem by creating a second problem. Don't make a bad situation worse.

Our energy and focus should remain on diplomacy and multilateral efforts to bring Russia back into compliance with the INF Treaty.

The INF Treaty, which was signed by President Reagan in 1987, established an agreement between the United States, Russia, and a number of other countries to not field ground-launched cruise and ballistic missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. This treaty was instrumental in arresting the arms race, defusing tensions, and ultimately, bringing an end to the Cold War.

I find it very concerning that, due to the President's suspension of compliance in February, the INF Treaty will be officially null and void on August 2. This was all done without exhausting all diplomatic efforts and with limited congressional input.

The conditions established in the treaty are crucial to European security.

I find it disingenuous that the statement of administration policy on this bill implies NATO endorses the U.S. developing an intermediate-range cruise missile capability. The Brussels summit declaration by NATO heads of state and government in July 2018 stated that the INF Treaty has been crucial to Euro-Atlantic security and that we remain fully committed to the preservation of this landmark arms control treaty.

The December 2018 statement by the NATO Foreign Ministers reinforced this by stating that the treaty had been crucial in upholding NATO's security for over 30 years.

The February 2019 statement by the North Atlantic Council continued to call on Russia to return to compliance with the treaty. It did not endorse the development of INF-violating weapons by the U.S. or any other member of the alliance.

NATO's official position on the treaty remains that NATO's focus is to preserve the INF treaty.

There is no question Russia has not upheld its promises as a signatory to the treaty. However, I believe the irresponsible actions of the Russian Government do not require the U.S. to jump headlong into a costly and unnecessary arms race that will promote greater instability, which hearkens back to the policies and actions that defined the most perilous phases of the Cold War.

This amendment would negate previous U.S. nonproliferation and arms control efforts. It is neither prudent nor wise.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I want to quickly say that a treaty that no one else is abiding by is merely a suicide pact with ourselves.

Secondly, even if you disagree with my assessment of the INF, this limits our ability to conduct R&D, which isn't prohibited by the treaty.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I will be very quick.

I am shocked: The Russians are cheating.

Now that our treaty obligations are suspended, the United States needs to move forward with developing ground-launched INF missile capability.

Madam Chair, I support the gentleman's amendment.

□ 1645

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for this spirited debate.

I just would ask that we consider what we want the world to look like in a post-INF environment, because that is where we are headed, and we have multiple options we need to pursue. We are limiting ourselves. We are taking a step backward if we do not approve this amendment.

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

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

Madam Chair, I believe that it is necessary to maintain a credible and effective nuclear deterrence.

I also strongly believe that multilateral diplomatic efforts, including the INF Treaty and other international agreements, that encourage all countries to restrain potentially bad behavior are key elements of U.S. national security.

Beyond this particular amendment, it is my hope that the administration will reconsider its efforts to unilaterally abrogate from our national responsibility to uphold the INF Treaty, and instead, to work with Congress and our allies abroad to address and rectify long-standing arms control concerns with Russia and other global actors.

I will continue to be a strong advocate for diplomacy and remain a willing and available partner to the administration and our colleagues in regard to this treaty and other important issues.

Madam Chair, I do oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. CALVERT. 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 Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 223, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $19,600,000)''.

Page 238, line 2, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $19,600,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, it is my privilege to offer my colleague, Ms. CHENEY's, amendment to restore badly needed funding for Trident II Modifications relating to low-yield submarine-launched ballistic missile warheads.

This amendment seeks to address an urgent operational requirement. Russia has a nuclear doctrine known as escalate to deescalate. This doctrine emphasizes using low-yield nuclear weapons against U.S. and allied forces on the battlefield.

As the logic behind this doctrine goes, destroying large portions of NATO forces with low-yield nuclear weapons would leave allied decision-makers with an unenviable decision between accepting Russian conquest and the effective end of NATO, or launching strategic nuclear weapons and ushering in a nuclear holocaust.

In other words, they put the onus of escalation and all of the attendant international opprobrium on us.

I don't know about you, but that does not sound like a good choice to me.

The Nuclear Posture Review is actually clear on this subject: ''Expanding flexible U.S. nuclear options now, to include low-yield options, is important for the preservation of credible deterrence against regional aggression . . . will raise the nuclear threshold and help ensure that potential adversaries perceive no possible advantage in limited nuclear escalation, making nuclear weapons employment less likely.''

Critics may argue that we have already had low-yield weapons in our arsenal and we do not need a submarine-launched variant. They also argue against displacing strategic weapons with low-yield options in limited missile SSBN missile tubes.

But as the Nuclear Posture Review finds, sea-launched low-yield weapons provide tangible advantages compared to dual-capable aircraft.

I quote again: ''A low-yield SLBM warhead and SLCM will not require or rely on host nation support to provide deterrent effect. They will provide additional diversity in platforms, range, and survivability, and a valuable hedge against future nuclear 'break out' scenarios.''

I just would emphasize, to close, the findings from the Nuclear Posture Review are not partisan. This amendment is actually advancing a bipartisan position.

Former Obama Secretary of Defense Ash Carter has gone on record saying: ''My views are reflected in the latest Nuclear Posture Review.''

Jim Miller, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during the Obama administration, has argued that ''Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis' 2018 Nuclear Posture Review offers continuity with past U.S. policy and plans, including those in the 2010 NPR. It deserves broad bipartisan support. Its proposal for a low-yield SLBM weapon and a new nuclear-tipped sea-launched cruise missile are sensible responses to changed security conditions, especially Russia and North Korea.''

We have heard time and again from this body, rightly, that we need to push back on Russian aggression. On this, we are unified as a body. This is a tangible step to do so.

As General Hyten, head of U.S. Strategic Command, has argued, this capability is: '' . . . necessary to our strategic deterrence mission and will serve to disabuse any adversary of the mistaken perception they can escalate their way to victory.''

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

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I, again, strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment. This amendment would provide funding for the deployment of the ill-conceived low-yield nuclear warhead on Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines.

I believe that deploying this warhead would amplify the risk of a devastating nuclear conflict with Russia by reducing the threshold of nuclear use and increasing the risk of miscalculation.

Deploying the W76–2 warhead on ballistic missile submarines carries especially great risk.

I would ask the Members of this body to consider, if we deploy a low-yield warhead aboard our nuclear submarines, would Russia regard such weapons as less of a threat than our existing submarine-launched nuclear missiles?

If we were to use such a weapon, even in response to a Russian first use of low-yield weapons, would Russia be likely to act with restraint, or would Russian leaders instead assume that we have initiated a strategic nuclear attack, and respond in kind?

Do we really believe that any nuclear exchange can avoid escalation by using low-yield weapons?

The significant danger of miscalculation is greater than any marginal benefit we might gain from having another low-yield capability in our nuclear arsenal.

I would point out that suggesting that barring the deployment of this is akin to unilateral disarmament is simply not true.

This bill includes robust funding for maintaining and modernizing our nuclear arsenal. The bill includes more than $712 million for the development of the Long-Range Standoff Weapon. It provides $1.6 billion for the Columbia-class Submarine and over $3 billion for the continued development of the B–21 bomber.

This bill does cut excessive, unproven nuclear programs that generate significant risks without appreciably enhancing our security or that of our allies, but those looking for unilateral disarmament in this bill will not find it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, do you trust the Russians? I don't trust the Russians.

Those who think they are making the world safer by refusing to support the programs should remember the ancient Latin adage, ''If you want peace, prepare for war.''

That has never been more applicable than in regard to this program.

Madam Chair, this amendment is vital to maintaining deterrence and peace. I would urge my colleagues to support it.

I might point out that the Russians are under the perception that this is a strategic imperative from their perspective. So from my perspective, let's remove that misconception and vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) for his strong words in support.

Madam Chair, I urge all my colleagues to join us in standing up against Russian aggression.

In order to implement the National Defense Strategy, we have to find a way to move to conventional deterrence by denial as opposed to putting all of our eggs in the basket of strategic deterrence by punishment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, in closing, I wish to emphasize that we should not use the most survivable leg of our triad as a tactical warfighting platform.

It is imperative for the House to reaffirm Ronald Reagan's clear-eyed admonition that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject 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 Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER).

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

Mr. CALVERT. 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 Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. 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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000).''

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Delaware.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my

amendment to the division C Defense appropriations of H.R. 2740.

I applaud my colleagues for including expanded authorities in the fiscal year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act that would allow the Defense Department's Space-Available Flights program to benefit veterans with 100 percent service-connected disability.

As you may know, the Space-A program offers free military air travel to eligible participants if there is available space on a flight heading to a destination within the continental United States.

Prior to the fiscal year 2019 NDAA, the Space-A program provided Active Duty, reservists, retirees, and certain family members with this benefit.

Space-A is an example of programs operated by the military that can and do work for the American people.

Expanding the benefit to include 100 percent disabled veterans was common sense, and will help those veterans visit their family, old friends from the service, and even seek services for medical and mental health treatment with the best possible healthcare providers.

For 100 percent disabled veterans in Delaware, the expansion of Space-A offered an especially convenient travel alternative due to the Dover Air Force Base's central location within the State.

Many such communities across the country are similarly improved thanks to this program.

While the effort to expand access to this program to some of our Nation's veterans was well-intentioned, I have heard from some veterans that there may have been an unintended consequence.

The new authorities do not allow caregivers or spouses to travel with eligible veterans as part of the program. For many veterans that are rated as 100 percent disabled, the inability to have their caregiver or spouse join them on the flight effectively disqualifies them from utilizing this incredible program.

We must ensure that all eligible veterans have equal and fair access to the benefits they have earned.

President Lincoln made it clear that it is our country's duty to care and assist those that had borne the battle on behalf of the country, and it is our duty as a country to follow through on that promise.

That is why I request that the Department of Defense provide to Congress an assessment of feasibility or possible issues in expanding eligible participants to include spouses and caregivers when traveling with 100 percent disabled veterans.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on improving this benefit afforded to these veterans.

□ 1700

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I commend the gentlewoman for her work with the committee to make all of us aware of the lack of support that our veterans are facing on the space-available flights. I am happy to report that, because of congressional actions such as hers and her adamant action on this behalf, the Department is updating their air transportation eligibility requirements to expand space-available privileges in no little reason because of the gentlewoman's actions, and I do support her amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for continued research on the Long-Range Standoff missile (LRSO).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman VISCLOSKY for his leadership on the Defense appropriations bill, as well as Mr. MCGOVERN, our Rules Committee chair, for making this amendment in order.

My amendment deals with one particular piece of the administration's escalation of our nuclear warfighting capability, and that is the long-range standoff weapon, or LRSO. This new nuclear-armed cruise missile does not add to our country's already strong strategic deterrent. Instead, it performs a redundant purpose that can already be accomplished with the standoff capability of other weapons systems.

The CBO estimates that, over 10 years, canceling the production of this weapon would save us about $13 billion. That is $13 billion that could go into education or infrastructure or healthcare or housing or even investments in foreign assistance and diplomacy that would actually keep us safer.

I am deeply concerned, Madam Chair, that continuing to pour more and more money into building up our nuclear arsenal puts us down a dangerous course. Just this past weekend, we found ourselves in yet another escalation of tensions with Iran, with the Secretary of State saying that the administration is ''considering a full range of options,'' including military options in response to the attack on two tankers in the Gulf of Oman. And just last night, President Trump announced that he is sending another 1,000 American troops to the Middle East.

Meanwhile, let me remind my colleagues that this administration has recklessly torn up former President Reagan's Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces, or INF, Treaty with Russia, pulled out of President Obama's historic nonproliferation accord with Iran, and escalated inflammatory tensions and rhetoric with some of the world's most powerful nuclear-armed states.

The President's agenda outlined in his 2018 nuclear posture review would also resurrect former nuclear capabilities that bipartisan administrations have wisely eliminated. According to many expert observers, some of the upgrades made to our nuclear program in the past few years could be interpreted as plans for a ''first strike.''

Let me be clear, the Trump administration's plan to develop the LRSO cruise missile is not only wasteful, but potentially dangerous. It will make our country, in my opinion, less safe. The weapon is expected to be significantly more capable than the cruising system it is replacing. It will be likely harder to detect, have a longer range, fly faster, and be more accurate. The weapon will also be deployed on advancing penetrating bombers, which are less detectable and designed to infiltrate enemy air defenses.

In contrast, the system that the LRSO is replacing is only carried by the B–52, which flies relatively slowly and is easily spotted by radar. As a result, the new cruise missile and bomber could allow attacks on an array of targets without being detected first, and that could lead to devastating miscalculation and, potentially, to accidental nuclear war.

Madam Chair, don't just take may word for it. Let me tell you that former Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis stated that he is not sold on the LRSO. Why are we appropriating money to something that the former Secretary of Defense for the Republican administration is not sold on?

In a Washington Post op-ed in 2015, William Perry, Secretary of Defense from 1994 to 1997, and Andy Weber, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense

Programs from 2009 to 2014, wrote about the LRSO: ''Some have argued that a new nuclear-capable air-launched cruise missile is necessary to allow future Presidents the 'flexibility' to engage Russia or China in limited nuclear war. That is Cold War thinking, and it is dangerous. Such 'tactical' use of nuclear weapons would be a grave mistake.''

Our nuclear weapons arsenal is about deterrent capabilities, not warfighting. It is troubling, then, that proponents of the LRSO, including the Defense Department, have said that the missile is needed for capabilities ''beyond deterrence.''

The Pentagon argues that the LRSO could be used to respond ''proportionately to a limited nuclear attack.'' I would argue that this is dangerous Cold War thinking and that there is no such thing as a limited nuclear war.

My amendment is specifically focused on halting development of the LRSO, which wouldn't be deployed until the early 2030s, but we also have to look at this weapon and the message that it is sending as part of this administration's dangerous escalation of our nuclear posture. This President has joked about his nuclear button being ''bigger and more powerful'' than Kim Jong-un's. This is terrifying, unacceptable, and it is our duty to exert congressional oversight on this issue.

By canceling this weapon, we can send a signal that there is no such thing as limited nuclear annihilation, and instead of promoting weapons that enable nuclear warfighting, we can affirm that a nuclear war can never be won.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit the use of 2020 funds for development of a long-range standoff weapon program.

A long-range standoff missile will be a nuclear-armed air-launched cruise missile that the U.S. Air Force is scheduled to first deploy in the early 2030s.

The LRSO is necessary for maintaining the deterrent capability currently provided by a rapidly aging air-launched cruise missile. According to the Department of Defense, the current air-launched cruise missile is already decades beyond its originally planned service time.

As General John Hayden, Commander of the U.S. Strategic Command, has stated: ''The ALCM is encountering sustainability and viability issues from age-related material failures . . . and diminishing manufacturing sources. Parts and materials designed for a 10-year service life are now 35 years old and are obsolete.''

In addition to severe problems with maintenance and reliability, the ALCM has a significant degraded ability to survive modern air defense systems. We also need the long-range standoff weapon because conventional air-launched cruise missiles are unable to effectively meet the same deterrence requirements.

Madam Chair, sustaining the nuclear standoff capability in the air leg of the U.S. strategic triad strengthens our deterrence. Conventional weapons are not capable of fulfilling the nuclear-armed cruise missile's contribution to, and role in, an effective deterrence and reassurance of U.S. allies.

Effective deterrence requires that an adversary believes that the United States can and may respond in kind to a nuclear attack.

For these reasons, I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I appreciate the perspective of the gentlewoman as well, and I would point out that, during the day today, I have risen in opposition to two different nuclear policy issues that would increase spending in our bill. I would like to point out I am opposed, however, to the gentlewoman's amendment, and her bill does take several actions related to the oversight of the administration's multiple, ongoing nuclear weapon efforts.

First, in the bill, we do reduce the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program by $108.7 million.

Second, the bill denies $19.6 million requested by the administration to deploy a low-yield nuclear warhead on submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

Third, it denies nearly $100 million requested by the administration to develop two new missile systems that would not be compliant with the INF Treaty.

Fourth, it requires the Navy to submit a report on the cost, requirements, and other matters related to a nuclear submarine-launched cruise missile, which is still in the planning stage.

I would emphasize to all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, this bill does not take a reflexive or ideological position. This bill is the result of thorough oversight, and the committee has striven for a balanced policy. I simply believe this amendment goes too far, and I am opposed to it.

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

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

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

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

Ms. JAYAPAL. 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 Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $13,000,000)''.

Page 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $13,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

I rise today to offer an amendment supporting an additional $13 million appropriation for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program, known as the REPI Program.

Since 2003, REPI has been tasked with ensuring our military installation readiness by allowing the Department of Defense to enter into cost-sharing partnerships with State and local government to combat encroachment near military installations while simultaneously promoting environmental conservation. The underlying bill appropriates $87 million for this program, which is a slight increase over last year's enacted amount.

I am thankful to Chairman VISCLOSKY for his recognition of REPI's successes, which have established it as a model for intragovernmental and private partnerships, but there is still more work to be done to ensure that our military operations are able to proceed unimpeded and our natural habitats are protected.

Over the past 15 years, the REPI Program has protected over half a million acres in 33 States by working with Federal, State, and local government entities, private conservation groups, and the military services. These partnerships not only lead to thoughtful encroachment mitigation solutions by expanding the landscape buffer around our military installations, but also result in burden sharing across the stakeholders. Over the life of the program, non-DOD REPI partners have shouldered nearly half of the financial burden of these projects, proving the cost-sharing value of the program.

Not too long ago these partnerships were uncommon; however, the successful partnerships created by the REPI Program are lasting, beneficial to all participants, and often foster new arrangements that would not have happened otherwise. In total, the program is making a difference for the military and our installations.

In my district, Buckley Air Force Base is a prime example of the significant win-win impact that the REPI

Program can have on the installations and the community. By working with partners like the Trust for Public Land and the Colorado Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the City of Aurora, the REPI Program was able to preserve nearly 300 acres of land.

The environmental protection and antiencroachment measures undertaken at Buckley have protected agricultural and recreational lands while ensuring that Buckley Air Force Base has the land required to conduct operations and even grow to meet additional needs for decades to come.

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

□ 1715

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am not in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, I just find it unnecessary. There is robust funding in the bill for this activity to fight encroachment on our military bases, and that is really kind of between the local government and local State and local groups.

Madam Chair, I make that point, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding again. I think the gentleman is doing good work here. The gentleman is correct that there was an increase of $2 million from $85 million from last year's fiscal year in our bill; however, it was a $12 million increase from the administration's request, so I do applaud him for his work.

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

Madam Chair, I want to take the opportunity to speak about how the REPI program saves taxpayer dollars, supports military readiness, and preserves our environment.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment for an additional $13 million that is in line with the amount authorized in the NDAA that was marked up last week to ensure its valuable work can benefit more installations and communities.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 60 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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 248, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $20,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to vastly increase funding for ALS research by $40 million through the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs at the Department of Defense. This is to build on the program's vision to improve treatment and find a cure for this disease, which poses far more questions than answers.

In the United States, 15 people are diagnosed with ALS every day, with an estimated 16,000 Americans living with this degenerative disease. Commonly referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease, the average survival time after diagnosis is only 3 years.

Although an estimated 10 percent of ALS cases are inherited, more than 90 percent are sporadic, and medical research can't yet determine why. It is further complicated for veterans, as research suggests that there is a mutually inclusive relationship between ALS and military service. In fact, veterans who were deployed during the Gulf war are twice as likely to develop ALS.

This disease also hits home for me in many ways. On March 18, our community lost Mike Cimbura to ALS. Mike was, first and foremost, a loving husband and father, but on top of that, he fought ALS ferociously to ensure that ALS will no longer be a hopeless diagnosis. He worked to get right-to-try legislation across the finish line to increase access to experimental treatments that would one day cure this disease.

In my own family, we lost our dear cousin, Jeff Van Brunt, to this disease just last year. Jeff would have just celebrated his 40th birthday. He left behind his wonderful wife, Jill, and kids, Megan, William, Sophia, and Mark.

In short, this disease knows no stranger, impacting communities and families across the country. This disease continues to take loved ones in our communities too early, and we need to continue to fight for funding to find treatments and a cure.

I am extremely grateful to the chairman and his entire team for working to increase funding this year, but I want to be clear that we need to attack this disease more aggressively.

It costs between $1 billion and $2 billion to find a treatment for ALS and can take up to 15 years to bring an effective ALS treatment to market. Furthermore, finding a cure would open up a path to finding cures for other diseases, like Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis, and many others.

We owe this to our veterans. We owe this to every member of our community who should not have to face this disease without any hope for a cure.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. COX of California. 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 223, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 248, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 249, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. COX of California. Madam Chair, I thank the distinguished chairman as well as the distinguished ranking member for the great work with respect to this legislation.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which makes a modest adjustment to H.R. 2740. My amendment would increase funding for the Department of Defense Health Program by $10 million. This amendment is budget-neutral by reducing the Department of Defense's, the DOD's, Departmentwide operation maintenance fund by the same amount.

The Defense Health Program oversees all medical and healthcare programs for the DOD, and the modification made by my amendment would ensure the Department has sufficient resources to fund vital medical research concerning traumatic brain injury, TBI; post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD; and psychological health. This research would aid servicemembers and civilians alike.

Over the past 10 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of servicemembers reported to have PTSD, and we see these increases in both active and nonactive servicemembers.

Since 2001, over 2.7 million servicemembers have served in war zones in

Iraq and Afghanistan, and of those, 300,000 have been diagnosed with TBI. And the DOD estimates that 22 percent of all combat casualties in Iraq and Afghanistan are brain injuries.

The cost of war not only harms our servicemembers who have experienced PTSD, but also the spouses, the parents, the children, and the families, who have hoped and prayed for the safe return of their loved ones. Unfortunately, we have discovered that the battle continues when the servicemembers return home with a PTSD, a TBI, or other nonphysical injury.

Furthermore, whether or not PTSD is a greater risk to female veterans than male veterans is still largely unknown, and as women continue to serve in more active roles in the war and are increasingly exposed to combat situations, their likelihood of experiencing a PTSD, naturally, will rise. So more research is better to understand and help clinicians and other care providers to provide the necessary treatment before symptoms of PTSD become chronic.

We must—we must—do more for those who sacrifice their lives for our freedom. We cannot let them fall through the cracks. That is why my amendment is so critical.

With more of our troops returning from deployment over the next several years, we know that the number of PTSD cases in the U.S. is going to increase, but, today, only 40 percent of servicemembers find relief from current treatments.

The Defense Health Programs provide crucial medical research to provide innovative solutions for servicemembers and family members facing PTSD throughout our Nation.

As many may have seen, just on Sunday night, there are a number of innovative solutions, like stellate ganglion block, or SGB, that are currently being investigated and can be considered game changers in PTSD treatment. So, by investing in new groundbreaking technologies and therapies and trials, this will bring help to servicemembers who have tried current treatments but have found that nothing works.

Madam Chair, my amendment would further invest resources to help inform health professionals on how to best treat our military personnel.

Furthermore, the need for increased funding for PTSD is not limited to only the military, but our overall communities at large. PTSD conditions are on the rise in numerous communities and places throughout our Nation where violence is endemic.

This vital research undertaken by the Department of Defense will benefit everyone: individuals, families, and those communities being affected today. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and its critical funding for medical research concerning TBI, PTSD, psychological health that will help our servicemembers and our Nation as a whole.

Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman in this regard, and I share his concerns.

I would simply point out for the RECORD that, in the committee's markup, we have increased funding for this, before the gentleman's amendment, by 24 percent over last year's level.

Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) for yielding.

Madam Chair, I want to express my gratitude to the committee for the inclusion of report language in the bill noting the importance of obtaining advanced microelectronics manufacturing, in support of the defense industrial base, from trusted domestic suppliers.

Ensuring quick, reliable, and secure access to leading-edge microelectronics is often a challenge. The changing global semiconductor industry and the increasing sophistication of U.S. adversaries require us to update our domestic microelectronics security framework by establishing a comprehensive, public-private partnership-structured microelectronics cybersecurity center.

This center can provide the defense industrial base with access to manufacturing resources to support antitamper devices, hardware security, and other evolving new concept technologies that support trusted and assured manufacturing, combined with advanced system integration and packaging technologies.

The Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program enables the Department of Defense to advance reliable and secure state-of-the-art technologies. The funding increase provided in this legislation, along with the increased funding for advanced manufacturing, will facilitate America's innovative, secure, and domestic foundry operations and greatly contribute to our national defense through the establishment of a microelectronics cybersecurity center structured as a public-private partnership.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Florida for raising this important issue.

The committee recognizes the urgent need to invest in trusted foundries, advanced microelectronics cybersecurity, and manufacturing capabilities that will translate our domestic research into fielded capabilities for the warfighter.

□ 1730

I look forward to working with the gentleman as we move forward on this bill.

I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Chair, I want to begin by thanking the committee for its work on the annual defense spending bill and for the opportunity to speak on issues that are critically important to my constituents in the Lowcountry.

In 2017, Congress mandated that the military service branches consolidate their medical activities under the Defense Health Agency. These reforms were intended to eliminate redundancy and reduce costs while improving access to care.

Unfortunately, the manner in which the Department is implementing these reforms all but guarantees this will not be the case. In my district in South Carolina, we are, unfortunately, already feeling the effects.

Naval Hospital Beaufort provides quality care to an estimated 35,000 servicemembers, retirees, and military families in South Carolina. Just last month, the Department eliminated the naval hospital's urgent care services.

Given the administration's plan to eliminate another 18,000 medical billets nationwide, I am deeply concerned about the effects that further cuts may have on our military and their families.

I am further troubled by the Department's lack of transparency into how they are making decisions with regard to the closure of medical services. In addition, the Department has yet to complete a detailed analysis of how cuts in medical services may impact surrounding communities, especially in rural areas where alternative treatment options may be limited.

As a result, military families in underserved communities face an uncertain future. In Beaufort County, my constituents already face unreasonable wait times to see their doctors. Given the high concentration of veterans in my district, any reduction in services on Naval Hospital Beaufort is certain to further reduce access to care and degrade unit readiness in the Lowcountry.

I thank the committee for its attention to this issue, and I ask that it continues to work with me to ensure servicemembers, retirees, and their families can continue to have access to the care that they need and deserve.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's concern. The committee has been following the implication of the Department's medical reform efforts closely and certainly

shares many of the gentleman's concerns.

The committee has requested the Department provide details of the analysis used to determine changes to medical services at the medical treatment facilities. This analysis would include details on the capacity of the local community, cost impacts on providers, and the risk to the served populations.

I assure the gentleman from South Carolina that the committee will continue to monitor these issues closely.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman very much for acknowledging this problem. Going forward, I will continue to work with the Defense Subcommittee and the Armed Services Committee, as well as the Department, to make sure that military families in the Lowcountry are not left behind as a result of these reforms.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HORSFORD). The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. We are moving very close to the conclusion of debate on this portion of H.R. 2740, and my good friend ranking member Mr. CALVERT and I would not be here without our staff.

They have been exceptional, and I do want to thank them: Ariana Sarar, Jackie Ripke, Jennifer Chartrand, Johnnie Kaberle, Kiya Batmanglidj, Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, David Bortnick, Matt Bower, Bill Adkins, Hayden Milberg, Paul Kilbride, Shannon Richter, Sherry Young, Kyle McFarland, and Jamie McCormick.

I also thank Joe DeVooght, Preston Rackauskas, Rebecca Keightley, and Christopher Romero, and finally, our two clerks, Becky Leggieri and Leslie Albright.

Again, sincerely, I thank Mr. CALVERT, just a tremendous partner, and all the members of our committee, as well as all the associate staff.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the ranking member from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), and I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. VISCLOSKY for the great working relationship we have had going through this legislation in detail. We do this for the men and women who serve the United States military. We want to make sure that they have the best quality of life and, obviously, that we procure the best weapons that are available to make sure that if ever we are in unfortunate circumstances, we do not have a fair fight.

It has been a great experience. I also thank all the staff for the great work that they have done on both the majority and the minority.

I do want to point out one thing to the chairman. There is going to be a meeting tomorrow at the White House, hopefully, about a budget agreement. Hope springs eternal, but, hopefully, we can get a budget agreement with the White House, the House, and the Senate so that we don't have to go into sequestration later this year, which, as the gentleman knows, would be a disaster for the United States military. Let's wish them well as they try to work out an agreement.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the motion that the Committee rise.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 317, noes 82, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]

AYES—317

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grothman
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—82

Aderholt
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cisneros
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Collins (NY)
Comer
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
DeGette
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Estes
Flores
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hice (GA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (NY)
Lamborn
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCollum
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perlmutter
Perry
Porter
Ratcliffe
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Steube
Stewart
Suozzi
Taylor
Vela
Waters
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wild
Wittman
Wright

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Gonzalez (OH)

NOT VOTING—38

Abraham
Axne
Bishop (UT)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Clay
Collins (GA)
Curtis
DeLauro
DesJarlais
Doggett
Duffy
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Grijalva
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hunter
Kinzinger
Larson (CT)
Meeks

Moulton
Norton
Omar
Plaskett
Posey
Radewagen
Reed
Roby
San Nicolas
Schrader
Smucker
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho
Young

□ 1850

Ms. PORTER, Messrs. GALLAGHER, BYRNE, Ms. DEGETTE, Messrs. CISNEROS, KELLY of Mississippi, JOHNSON of Louisiana, GUEST, COLLINS of New York, ROUZER, BURCHETT, and AMASH changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. HIMES, Mses. GARCIA of Texas, WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COLE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Messrs. LONG, BLUMENAUER, and BUTTERFIELD changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to rise was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LOWENTHAL) having assumed the chair, Mr. HORSFORD, 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 Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1853

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. HORSFORD (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. 98 printed in part B of House Report 116–109 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116–109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 78 by Mrs. LESKO of Arizona.

Amendment No. 79 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 80 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 81 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 82 by Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 83 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 84 by Ms. SPEIER of California.

Amendment No. 85 by Mr. MEADOWS of North Carolina.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) 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 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 225, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 324]

AYES—188

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

NOES—225

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

Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—25

Abraham
Axne
Curtis
DeLauro
DesJarlais
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Norcross
Omar
Posey
Pressley
Radewagen
Reed
Roby
Ryan
San Nicolas
Stewart
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

□ 1909

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Chair, on June 18, 2019, I was unavoidably detained during the vote on the Lesko Amendment number 78 to H.R. 2740. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 324.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I arrived from committee late. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 324.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 414, noes 6, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—414

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

NOES—6

Arrington
Davidson (OH)
Massie
McClintock
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Axne
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1915

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 339, noes 79, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—339

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster

Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—79

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Balderson
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gibbs
Golden
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
LaMalfa
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Meuser
Mullin
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Peterson
Ratcliffe
Reed
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Steube
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Westerman
Wright
Young

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Axne
Cheney
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1919

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 244, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 327]

AYES—174

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
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
Peterson
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOES—244

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

Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Axne
Bishop (GA)
Cheney
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1924

Mr. CUMMINGS and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 310, noes 109, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

AYES—310

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

NOES—109

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Ferguson
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Horn, Kendra S.
Hudson
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McAdams
McCarthy
McClintock
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spanberger
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Thornberry
Timmons
Wagner
Walker
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wright

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Axne
Cheney
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1928

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 248, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

AYES—170

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
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
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young

NOES—248

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

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Axne
Cheney
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Reed
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1932

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 268, noes 152, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 330]

AYES—268

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

NOES—152

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Craig
Crawford
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Shimkus

Smith (MO)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Upton
Van Drew
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Axne
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1936

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 387, noes 33, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 331]

AYES—387

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—33

Allred
Arrington
Barragán
Boyle, Brendan F.
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Casten (IL)
Cisneros
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Davids (KS)
Dean
Engel
Gallego
Grijalva
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lieu, Ted
McBath
Meeks
Moore
Sánchez
Scanlon
Sires
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Underwood
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Axne
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1940

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

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 231, noes 187, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

AYES—231

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted

Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—187

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

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Axne
Blumenauer
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gonzalez (TX)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Meadows
Moulton
Posey
Radewagen
Roby
San Nicolas
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1946

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Ms. KAPTUR. 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. HIGGINS of New York) having assumed the chair, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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

Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1950

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 Ms. UNDERWOOD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 61, printed in part A of House Report 116–111, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of Division E (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by this Division is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

This amendment would reduce appropriations in the Energy and Water Development division by 5 percent. The programs in this division have wide bipartisan support. This includes Federal spending on water infrastructure, basic science research, storm and flood damage reduction activities, and more.

These critical programs are necessary for the safety and health of our citizens and the continued growth of the economy. However, this legislation's top-line spending is out of sync with the Federal Government's ongoing fiscal predicament.

Congress must balance these initiatives with fiscal realism. Our national debt is over $22 trillion and climbing, and the majority's legislation is only adding to this debt.

Let's work to improve this legislation in a bipartisan, bicameral effort to ensure that we fund the programs that we need today but not have our children pay for them tomorrow.

Madam Chair, I urge support of this amendment and a return to fiscal sanity, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment and point out that our country really can't neglect vital investments for the safety and welfare of the American people.

Our bill funds water resource projects that are critical, including in Texas; supports science and energy technology research activities necessary to build the future and our future competitiveness; and responsibly funds a credible nuclear deterrent and important nonproliferation efforts.

This amendment will harm all of these. It will harm job creation and reduce protections against flooding and natural disasters that all parts of our country have been facing.

One can be penny-wise and pound-foolish, and not making these investments will make the costs in the future even greater.

This amendment will also result in fewer investments in water resource infrastructure and energy research and development programs, all of which

create good jobs, have substantial returns on investment, and position our Nation for future needs.

We must continue investing in these areas to ensure our national security on many levels and to remain the global leader in energy and in science.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, it is actually a pretty easy equation. The Federal Government, under the budget caps agreement of 2011, is required to perform under budget caps.

For whatever reason, we have chosen to ignore that difficult fact of life while these appropriations bills were written. Top-line numbers were—well, back in math class in the eighth grade, we used to talk about imaginary numbers and irregular numbers. These numbers are certainly imaginary and irregular because they are not based on reality.

All I am asking for is that we make a good faith effort to save 5 cents out of every dollar that we spend in this appropriations bill. I don't think that is too much to ask. I don't think any one of us believes that every dollar that is spent by the Federal Government in the agencies is well spent and there are not savings to be had.

That is all this amendment is asking for: a limitation, across-the-board cut, 5 percent. Let's get it passed. Then let's get back to the table and decide, really, what the priorities are.

Because, you know what, Madam Chair, at some point, if we proceed down this path, the sequester is going to kick in, and it will not be pretty, and it will not be an easy path at that point. It will actually be dictated to us, not something where we have negotiation room.

Madam Chair, I urge an ''aye'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BURGESS. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I call up amendment No. 64 to division E of H.R. 2740.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 620, strike lines 1 through 8.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, this amendment would strike section 108 of this bill that prohibits any funding used for border security infrastructure.

Let me say that again because I can't believe it myself.

This would strike section 108 of the bill that prohibits any funding being used for border security infrastructure.

There is a very clear humanitarian and security crisis on our southern border. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement are strained by the enormous number of border crossings each and every day. In the month of May, over 144,000 individuals crossed our border without permission. Over 96,000 are unaccompanied children or family units.

But, instead of providing desperately needed aid to take care of these children and families, this bill only includes a provision to prohibit funding to secure our border. It is appalling that we have not considered supplemental funding to deal with this crisis.

As long as the doors remain wide open, irregular migration will continue, and the American taxpayer will have to foot the bill to care for another country's children.

We can no longer do nothing. I urge support of this amendment to allow security along our southern border, and I reserve the balance of my time

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which really doesn't belong in this bill.

Section 108 prevents the President from siphoning off funds from critical Army Corps projects to build a border wall. These include important flood control projects to protect and restore communities from natural disasters and navigation projects to keep our ports moving commerce.

Our bill protects more than $20 billion in disaster funding appropriated since February of last year to rebuild damaged Corps projects and speed up flood control projects all over the country, including in my colleague's home State of Texas, which has been so hard hit.

□ 2000

It also protects funding for Corps projects that are currently underway, or soon will be, including projects in every district across America. Without this language, the President can raid funding from any Corps water infrastructure project he wants and divert those funds to a border wall.

Earlier this year, when it became public that the President was considering using the Corps' Civil Works fund to pay for a border wall, the backlash was swift and strong, with bipartisan opposition.

In fact, a number of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, including those from Texas, tweeted that they had secured the commitment of the White House that the President would not raid disaster funding for their Harvey relief projects. If approved, this amendment would strike the language in the bill that protects those projects.

So I remind my colleagues that a ''yes'' vote on this amendment is a vote signaling that they are fine with the President raiding Corps water infrastructure projects in their district to build a border wall.

The President, on hundreds of occasions, may I remind you, promised that Mexico would pay for any border security necessary to restore order at our shared border. We cannot allow the President to dip into accounts with infrastructure funds to assist ravaged communities across our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

And I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), my esteemed colleague, chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Water Subcommittee.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

His amendment would strike from the underlying bill a provision in Section 108 that blocks the Trump administration from transferring existing funds from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, known as the Corps, for the construction of a wall or barrier along the U.S./Mexico border.

I have been a very vocal opponent of this President's never-ending political stunt to construct a wall along our southern border with Mexico.

Through emergency supplemental bills, Congress provided billions of dollars to help American families rebuild their lives after recent storms and natural disasters, as well as prepare our country for future disasters. This emergency money in the Corps budget is not a slush fund to be raided by the President for his political purposes.

Americans have seen their lives upended, their homes and towns destroyed, and havoc wreaked upon their local economies. Our government should not abandon them in their hour of need.

I support Section 108 of the Energy and Water Appropriations title of this bill that prohibits the President from transferring any funds appropriated in this or earlier bills from being used for the construction of this wall.

I was also pleased to join with the chairs of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. DEFAZIO, the Committee on Appropriations, Mrs. LOWEY, and the Subcommittee on Energy and Water, Ms. KAPTUR, in

challenging, in a letter, the underlying legal authority for the President to reallocate existing appropriated funds of the Corps' Civil Works program for the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border.

Madam Chair, I insert a copy of the letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 2019.

Hon. DONALD J. TRUMP,
The President, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You have publicly indicated several times that you may seek to declare a national emergency in order to fund the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border of the United States. Also, a number of news reports suggest you are considering utilizing a previously unused statutory authority to reallocate existing funds of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for this construction.

We believe that any suggestion that you could use this statutory authority for this purpose is misinformed. Simply put, this authority does not authorize you to reallocate existing Corps funds—including, but not limited to, approximately $14 billion in disaster funds for communities impacted by the 2017 and 2018 hurricanes or other natural disasters—for the construction of the physical barrier. In addition, we oppose the reallocation of existing Corps funds from communities that are just starting to rebuild from the devastation they faced, and for which Congress provided emergency funds to help the lives and livelihoods of our citizens.

Section 923(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2293(a)) states that:

In the event of a declaration of war or a declaration by the President of a national emergency in accordance with the National Emergencies Act (90 Stat. 1255; 50 U.S.C. 1601) that requires or may require use of the Armed Forces, the Secretary, without regard to any other provision of law, may (1) terminate or defer the construction, operation, maintenance, or repair of any Department of the Army civil works project that he deems not essential to the national defense, and (2) apply the resources of the Department of the Army's civil works program, including funds, personnel, and equipment, to construct or assist in the construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of authorized civil works, military construction, and civil defense projects that are essential to the national defense.

As you know, this authority has never been used by the Corps since its enactment in 1986. Therefore, there is no historical precedent on its use by any Presidential administration. However, we believe that a plain reading of this statutory provision does not provide legal authority to reallocate existing appropriated funds of the Corps' civil works program for the construction of the physical barrier along the southern border you have called for.

First, section 923 unequivocally states that actions funded by this provision ''*require* or may *require* use of the Armed Forces'' (emphasis added). In our opinion, there is nothing uniquely related to the planning, design, or construction of the physical barrier that would suggest the Armed Forces' (in this case, the Corps) involvement in these activities is required. We understand that the Corps has, on previous occasions and through its Support for Others authority, participated in prior design and construction activities related to existing barriers along with the southern border. But, it is also our understanding that these activities were, at best, supportive roles to other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and that none of these activities were paid for using the Corps' civil works funds.

The legislative history of section 923 further highlights Congress' intent that there be a military nexus as a prerequisite to use of this authority. In contemporaneous hearings before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the then-Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) testified on the limited scope of this authority—noting that this authority ''would be available only in two limited situations: in time of war declared by Congress, or in time of national emergency, *military in nature*, declared by the President in accordance with the National Emergences Act'' (emphasis added).

It is our belief that construction of a physical barrier along the southern border fails to meet either of these limited situations. On the former, there is no active declaration of war related to the border crossing. On the latter, there is no justification that construction of the physical barrier is military in nature. The term ''military in nature,'' again, implies that the situation requires the unique presence or involvement of the Department of Defense in its military (Armed Forces) capacity. While the Corps is a component of the Department of Defense, its civil works mission is focused on water resources development activities and emergency response to natural disasters. It is in that capacity that the Corps provides domestic construction-related assistance through its authorized civil works activities, or through its Support for Others authority. Yet, these authorities are solely distinct from the Corps' role in supporting the combat and installation readiness needs of the Department of Defense. In our view, because construction of a physical barrier does not necessitate the actions of the Department of Defense in its military capacity, the use of the Corps for construction of the barrier would not fall within the limited scope of section 923.

Second, section 923 also requires that any project, for which construction, operation, maintenance, and repair work is funded under this authority, be specifically *authorized* by Congress. As noted in the *Congressional Record* during Senate consideration of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, ''[this] section does not provide authority to construct any project not authorized by law.'' Yet, the proposed physical barrier that you are contemplating is not specifically authorized by Congress—not as a civil works project, not as a military construction project, and not as a civil defense project. Therefore, your potential use of this authority for the proposed physical barrier would fail a second test of applicability.

Even if you were to ignore the plain text of section 923, and continue to pursue this authority to reallocate existing funds from the Corps, we want to be very clear who would be impacted by your decision.

It is our understanding that the administration has identified potentially $14 billion in construction funds from the 2018 Supplemental Appropriations related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, as well as other disasters (Pub. L. 115–123) and an additional $2.9 billion in supplemental appropriations related to Superstorm Sandy that remain unobligated. These funds were specifically appropriated by Congress to help communities in impacted states and territories recover from devastating natural disasters.

In July 2018, the Corps released its list of specific projects for which the 2018 Supplemental funds are planned to be utilized. This list includes, approximately: $4.5 billion for the State of Texas; $2.4 billion for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; $2.4 billion for the State of California; $1.2 billion for the State of Louisiana; and $700 million for the State of Florida.

Each of the states and territories that received an allocation of emergency supplemental funds by Congress were uniquely impacted by natural disasters.

For example, in the City of Houston, Texas, officials believe that 82 people were killed, 13,000 people were rescued, and more than 42,000 people were forced into shelters by Hurricane Harvey (in addition to the 6 million Texans who were otherwise impacted by the storm). Similarly, in 2017, Puerto Rico faced Hurricanes Irma and Maria, with Maria now designated as the third deadliest hurricane in U.S. history, killing thousands of citizens, and disabling the entire power grid of the Commonwealth for months. While these are just two examples of the devastating impacts of recent natural disasters, they are indicative of why Congress decided to provide robust emergency funding to these and similarly impacted communities that are only now starring to rebuild.

In our view, it would be the height of irresponsibility to take away vital reconstruction funds from communities impacted by recent natural disasters, leaving these communities at continued vulnerability to future disasters, and future loss of life.

Again, we believe that section 923 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 does not provide you with legal authority to reallocate existing Corps funds to the construction of a physical barrier along the southern border. In addition, we oppose the transfer of Corps funds away from communities that have already suffered enough from the impacts of recent natural disasters, and strongly urge you not to utilize these allocated recovery dollars for any purpose related to the construction of the physical barrier.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

GRACE F. NAPOLITANO,
Member of Congress.

NITA M. LOWEY,
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations.

MARCY KAPTUR,
Chairwoman-designate, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Chair, the construction of the President's wall is the wrong way to address our Nation's immigration challenges. This amendment would allow the President to abandon families in California, Texas, Puerto Rico, Florida, the Midwest, and elsewhere, that were impacted by recent natural disasters, in their hour of need.

I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for including much-needed funding in this bill for the Army Corps of Engineers to do their job, and for including Section 108 that protects the Army Corps from the political stunt of building a border wall.

Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, may I ask as to the time remaining on my side.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, the truth is the President of the United States shouldn't be forced to have to make the tough decisions of figuring out how to secure our border without support from this institution, but that is precisely what is happening. The President of the United States is having to look at a crisis on our border that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle just simply straight up refuse to acknowledge exists.

When I was down at the border in McAllen in January, I was told of about 200,000 people that would be apprehended; maybe 200,000 that would not be apprehended. And I was told 90 percent of that was going to come through McAllen, as opposed to Brownsville. Why? Because there is fencing in Brownsville.

I would ask my colleagues whether they have ever been to the border, in the cane, along the river, talking to Border Patrol when they are there at 11:00 at night, and they have radios that don't work; cell signals that don't work. They can't see the river because the cane is too thick. They have no roads that are lateral that run along the river, so they can move up and down the river to protect our border. They are down there by themselves, and the cartels have operational control of the river.

The Reynoso faction of the Gulf Cartel, they own it. They are making hundreds of millions of dollars moving people through McAllen right now. And right now, little girls are going to be abused on the journey because we bury our heads in the sand.

The President is trying to secure the border, and the Democrats, in another cynical attempt to stop security, are putting provisions and poison pills in this legislation to prevent the kind of security that is needed for our border. I, for the life of me, don't understand it.

I appreciate my colleague from Texas standing up and making this point that we should be preserving the ability of the President to be able to do his job in the absence of a Congress willing to do its job.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I would just like to remind the gentleman—I think he is new to this body—that the President said he was going to get Mexico to pay for everything. He said that 1,000 times. Didn't happen.

He is not going to raid our accounts. The gentleman has communities in his State. Unfortunately, he held up the money for a long time about a week and a half ago; and so now he comes to the floor and talks this way. He is not going to raid the Corps budget under my watch; that is for sure. Communities across this country need this money.

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

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

It is a pretty simple equation. A ''no'' vote on this amendment is, in fact, a vote for open borders. As Mr. ROY correctly pointed out, there are far too many stretches of our border in Texas with Mexico, where there is no barrier at all. Carrizo cane and mesquite trees will not stop people who have it in their hearts to come across.

The operational control has been ceded to criminal gangs and cartels on the Mexican side of the border. This needs to stop.

This amendment simply removes a cynical obstruction to the President being able to do his job when the Congress will not do our job.

I urge an ''aye'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BURGESS. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 436, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 65, 71, 73, 83, 88, 94, 105, 106, and 108 printed in part B of House Report 116–111, offered by Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MS. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ OF FLORIDA

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue a permit under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material from a project located within Water Conservation Areas 3A and 3B in the State of Florida.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 640, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA

Page 631, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,400,000)''.

Page 637, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the proposed rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps'' published by the Department of Energy in the Federal Register on February 11, 2019 (84 Fed. Reg. 3120).

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000) (decreased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reject any application for a grant available under funds appropriated by this Act because of the use of the term ''global warming'' or the term ''climate change'' in the application.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Energy to make a guarantee under section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) for a project that does not avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

Page 635, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

Page 631, line 22, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 629, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, this en bloc includes amendments from Representatives WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, LANGEVIN, GRIJALVA, CASTOR, BERA, BOYLE, OMAR, LEE of Nevada, and GARCÍA of Illinois. This includes a number of ideas that were not included in the original bill, and that we support.

Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chair of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Chair, I rise to support the en bloc amendment, which includes my amendment to protect Water Conservation Areas in the Everglades from oil wells.

It is important to point out that as of last year, the Federal Government and the State of Florida had spent more than $3.7 billion to restore the Florida Everglades, the river grass. I am here to say, by offering this amendment, I want to ensure that we not roll back that progress.

My amendment would ensure that avaricious oil companies who care for

nothing but profit, cannot turn our famed river of grass into an industrial oil field.

An investment company has applied to drill an oil well just west of the city of Miramar in Broward County, my home county, much of which I represent.

Drilling an oil well in the middle of a Water Conservation Area that is 20,000 acres wide, between two canals, when you have 8 million people who rely, for their drinking water, on the aquifer beneath the Florida Everglades, is the definition of insanity.

My amendment would ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers could not issue this heinous permit when it is applied for.

We have, under the Federal and State Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, water managers who want to connect two conservation areas that are part of southern Florida's hydrological system. A lawsuit that is pending in Federal court argues that drilling violates the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, and I agree, and this amendment would ensure that the Army Corps must deny the permit.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I would like to address what the gentlewoman just said in just a minute.

While I may have been able to support some of the amendments that have been considered individually—and I noticed that as we listed the Members that have offered amendments they were all Democratic amendments; none of them were Republican amendments—the majority's decision to package them together like this means I must oppose an en bloc amendment.

I have concerns with multiple pieces of this en bloc amendment, but I would like to focus on two of them; one that was just spoken about by the gentlewoman from Florida.

First, this amendment includes language that would prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers from issuing a section 404 permit for any project in a specific geographical location.

Legislatively deciding individual permit outcomes is something the Energy and Water Subcommittee, under both Republican and Democrat leadership, have previously avoided. That restraint was not because we were never asked to legislate the outcome of a permit. We were asked many, many times.

Rather, it was in recognition that Congress has established a process by which the technical experts within the Federal agencies would evaluate projects to determine whether environmental impacts could be avoided or minimized such that the project could move forward.

Injecting politics into the process by inserting language into an appropriation bill sets the wrong precedent. It suggests that any future permit decision could be decided by the whim of a majority of Congress.

The second issue I would like to discuss is the language prohibiting the Department of Energy from finalizing the rule relating to the efficiency standards of light bulbs.

I know there are some parties who have characterized the proposed rule as a roll back of efficiency standards. What it really does, though, is ensure the Department is following the law.

The previous rule, a rule promulgated at the very last minute of the Obama administration, revised certain definitions contrary to statutory language. That rule was challenged legally, and the settlement acknowledged the mistake.

The current proposed rule reduces the regulatory uncertainty by making clear that several types of light bulbs will continue to be sold. It also shows DOE's commitment to following the law, a novel concept. We should all support following the laws that Congress passes.

For these reasons, I must oppose this en bloc amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Chair, my amendment shifts $5 million in funding for fossil fuel research and development to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Research.

Increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, like wind and solar, are the most cost-effective ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These funds can also fund research in more fuel-efficient passenger vehicles for transit options.

The Trump administration's 2020 budget proposed cutting over $2 billion from energy efficiency programs, and authorized an additional $116 million to fund new oil, gas, and coal projects.

□ 2015

As climate change continues to threaten our future economic prosperity and the lives of billions worldwide, we should be focusing our efforts on clean, renewable energy.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues on the Rules Committee for making this important amendment in order. I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to further promote energy efficiency and renewable energy research and development.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, tribal energy resources are vast, largely untapped, and critical in our fight to move towards a secure and sustainable energy future. Despite this potential, many tribal homes lack access to electricity and affordable heating sources.

Our amendment increases the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs by $2 million and reduces Fossil Energy Research and Development by $2.4 million. This increase should be allocated specifically for renewable energy.

This amendment ensures that we place a higher priority on energy needs and capabilities within tribal lands and communities, by slightly reducing a growing and outdated fossil fuel account.

The funding will provide financial and technical assistance to enable tribes to evaluate and develop their renewable energy resources and to reduce their energy costs through efficiency and weatherization.

Funds may be used to offer education and training opportunities designed to foster clean energy technology adoption, promote green jobs and growth, and strengthen overall native communities' self-determination.

Through these projects, tribes can continue to build the capacity to manage their energy needs. Many tribes' energy costs are higher than the national average, making installation of renewable energy a permanent improvement in their finances and lives.

Investing in renewable energy technologies provides many benefits for tribes:

It creates economic stability by protecting these communities from fluctuations of conventional energy sources and by providing steady revenue into the future.

It creates employment in manufacturing, operations, and maintenance. Installing wind turbines, solar heaters, and solar panels in the communities provide opportunities for hands-on education and training.

Onsite renewable power can contribute to tribal energy self-sufficiency by providing electricity in rural areas underserved by the existing power grid and save tribes revenues.

Developing local renewable energy resources can improve local air quality and health conditions, as well as improve the communities' response to climate change impacts and extreme weather disruptions.

This amendment will help Indian Country by moving a small amount of funding away from old energy sources that are leaving us reliant on out-date and harmful energy sources.

Despite the need to transition to a clean energy future, the Fossil Energy Research and Development account has increased $72 million since 2017.

Currently there are 573 recognized tribes, yet the Office Indian Energy is appropriated at only $25 million.

The longer we postpone an orderly transition away from fossil fuels the more vulnerable we become as a society—what better way to move forward than to present our Native nations with the opportunity to be leaders of our energy future.

This amendment will make a difference in the quality of life of American Indians and Alaska Natives by bringing renewable energy and energy efficiency options to their sovereign nations.

I would like to thank the chairman and the committee for their work on this bill. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this amendment, and I would urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

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

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

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 436, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113 printed in part A of House Report 116–111, offered by Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio:

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. FLEISCHMANN OF TENNESSEE

Page 639, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $123,000,000) (reduced by $123,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page 610, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 641, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,500,000)''.

Page 641, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $6,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $45,000,000) (increased by $45,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

Page 610, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

Page 630, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $75,000,000) (reduced by $75,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND OF LOUISIANA

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 635, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000) (increased by $15,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 631, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBSACK OF IOWA

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $40,000,000) (reduced by $40,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 659, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 629, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1)''.

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. HUDSON OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,317,808,000)''.

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,317,808,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $ 3,000,000)''.

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $ 3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000) (increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. ROUZER OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 616, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. ESTES OF KANSAS

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MISS RICE OF NEW YORK

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $16,308,000)''.

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $16,308,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $100,000,000) (increased by $100,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

Page 631, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 637, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 610, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 631, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 637, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 629, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 611, line 15, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 649, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000) (increased by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Page 610, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 613, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 615, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,500,000)(increased by $7,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS OF UTAH

Page 620, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 621, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 625, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 611, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $30,000,000)(increased by $30,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, this amendment includes a number of bipartisan and noncontroversial ideas that were not included in the original bill.

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

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment. I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Chairwoman KAPTUR for working with our side to include many provisions important to our Members. I appreciate the decision to offer this bipartisan en bloc amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK), a highly capable member of the committee.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I appreciate that very much.

My amendment will ensure level funding for distributed wind technologies and research within the Department of Energy's wind energy program.

Distributed wind is the use of typically smaller wind turbines owned primarily by rural and local entities, such as homes, farms, businesses, and public facilities, to offset all or a portion of onsite energy consumption. This type of energy production strengthens American communities by helping them become more energy independent while lowering costs for consumers.

Distributed wind also strengthens domestic manufacturing, as 90 percent of all small wind turbines sold in the U.S. last year were made in America.

The funding provided over the past few fiscal years has helped unleash distributed wind power's vast potential, but continued investment is needed to support the critical research and development that will reduce costs and maximize the benefits of distributed wind power throughout the United States.

Madam Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I think Mr. LAMB is going to have a statement here coming up, and I thank Chairman LAMB in advance for his remarks. He has a jam-up amendment.

Nuclear energy has been one of my top priorities during my time on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee. America has a long history of leadership in nuclear science. It is critical that we maintain that leadership, but our existing fleet of reactors is aging.

Many of our nuclear plants are nearing the end of their 40-year licenses and must reapply with the NRC to continue operation. While license renewals are important to ensure nuclear safety, the process requires robust analysis, planning, and science- and technology-based solutions to modernize nuclear plants.

Fortunately, the DOE is carrying out this critical R&D through its Light Water Reactor Sustainability Program. This program funds research in materials, modeling, and system analytics to support extending the operating life of the existing fleet.

By developing a science-based approach to understanding and predicting the ways materials and nuclear plants behave over time, DOE can help plant operators find ways to safely operate existing systems while mitigating potential damage to reactor components.

DOE also funds R&D to support plant modernization efforts. This includes developing ways to safely incorporate digital controls into existing plant designs to help improve reactor efficiency, as well as efforts to help existing plants operate with more flexibility.

I believe advanced reactor designs are the future of emissions-free power around our world, but we cannot afford to throw away decades of investment in the safe, reliable, clean power produced by our existing light-water nuclear power plants. Through research to safely extend the life of our existing nuclear fleet, DOE can ensure we maximize this clean energy source.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman LAMB in advance for working with me on this amendment, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it once he does his fabulous presentation.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), the indefatigable gentleman on our committee.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Chair, I thank the chair and ranking member for including and supporting my amendment in this bloc, and I thank Mr. FOSTER for his support.

The amendment redirects an additional $15 million to the Leadership Computing Facility at Argonne National Lab. This facility will be home to Aurora, the first exascale computer in the U.S., if not the world.

We are currently in a race with China to build the first computer that can perform 1 billion billion operations per second. This will enable advanced simulations, such as climate modeling. It will also aid in the discovery of new therapeutic drugs and the development of new materials for solar energy production, batteries, and other advanced technologies.

It is an economic and national security imperative that the U.S. maintains leadership in supercomputing by developing a well-supported exascale computer, and this amendment will help do that.

Madam Chair, I thank the chair and ranking member for their support.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend from Idaho and my good colleagues from the other side of the aisle for allowing this amendment to receive consideration.

Hydropower is one of the Nation's most affordable and reliable renewable electricity resources. With over 100 gigawatts of installed capacity, hydro makes up nearly 7 percent, on average, of all U.S. annual electricity generation. As a matter of fact, hydro is the single largest source of renewable electricity, representing over one-half of all renewable energy generation in 2018.

This is due to the significant advantage hydropower generation, as a baseload source of energy, has over intermittent sources, like wind and solar. It provides predictable, continuous generation 24–7-365 without the need to hold backup generation in standby to power the lights when the Sun goes down or the wind stops. Because of this important distinction, additional hydropower generation results in increased generation rather than just capacity.

If we want to be serious about increasing renewable energy, we need to focus on what works best. More can and must be done to significantly expand this vital energy resource. Only 3 percent of the 80,000 dams in the U.S. currently generate electricity, leaving substantial potential for additional generation from unpowered dams. As a matter of fact, in my home State of Pennsylvania, there is an estimated 678 megawatts of untapped hydropower.

The recent trend of closures among baseload power generation facilities threatens our Nation's ability to meet our energy needs. Unleashing the full potential of hydropower provides a remedy that is proven, reliable, and renewable.

Critical to realizing this potential is DOE's Water Power Technologies Office. This amendment increases funding for the office by $2 million to continue their important mission.

Madam Chair, I ask the support of my colleagues for this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), probably one of the top scientists who has ever served in this Chamber.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, first, I am a proud cosponsor of Representative LIPINSKI's amendment, which would direct an increase of $15 million to Argonne National Laboratory's Leadership Computing Facility.

The ALCF is a national scientific user facility that provides supercomputing resources and expertise to the scientific and engineering community to accelerate the pace of discovery and innovation in a broad range of disciplines. This money will be well spent.

A second amendment, offered by myself, instructs the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to include accelerator-driven systems in its evaluation of future nuclear technology and fuel.

There is a bipartisan and bicameral interest in accelerating investment in advanced nuclear reactors, which are walkaway safe and proliferation-resistant and have the potential to burn or minimize nuclear waste.

One proposed system uses a proton accelerator, a neutron spallation target, and molten salt fuel, but it remains subcritical, thereby greatly reducing the safety and security risks.

It can, without redesign, burn spent nuclear fuel, natural uranium, thorium, or surplus weapons material, such as surplus plutonium. It operates without the need for enrichment or reprocessing and may be used to produce the tritium needed to maintain our stockpile.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), my good friend.

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Chair, I appreciate the courtesy of my good friend from Idaho. I certainly appreciate his help and support with this amendment that is included in this package.

Put very plainly, my amendment is designed to get the attention of the Army Corps of Engineers and for a very good reason.

In the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016, language was included requiring the Army Corps of Engineers to work with localities that request a no-wake zone if there is a safety concern caused by speeding boats generating large wakes in stretches of federally maintained waters that run adjacent to a marina.

Southport, North Carolina, a beautiful waterfront community, has been waiting nearly 3 years to have a no-wake zone established. That is 3 years of speeding boats creating wakes that have caused fuel spills at Southport Marina and, thankfully, at least so far, only minor injuries to date.

Everyone back home knows this poses a significant safety concern. We just need for some who work in an agency known as the Army Corps of Engineers to understand it just as well.

Common sense tells us that at some point, there is going to be a major accident. This is a very high traffic area of recreational boats. Doing nothing, as the Corps appears to favor, is not an option.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support of this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Chair, I rise today to express my support for this block of amendments to H.R. 2740.

Included is my amendment to provide $2 million in critical funding for Bureau of Reclamation projects with a public health benefit, such as the Salton Sea in southern California.

The Salton Sea is a danger to Californian residents. Dust from the exposed lake bed contains harmful particulate matter that blows into communities and is inhaled by residents as far away as Los Angeles.

If we do not take decisive action now, the Salton Sea's decline will accelerate, exacerbating this public health crisis and leading more children and seniors to develop respiratory illnesses like asthma.

After Congress passed this amendment last year, the Bureau devoted $2.5 million to mitigation projects at the Salton Sea. My amendment would continue this essential funding to invest in the health of families who live near the Salton Sea and beyond.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment to support the public health of children, seniors, and families across southern California, and I thank Chair KAPTUR for her support and interest in helping us with the Salton Sea.

□ 2030

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), a veteran.

Mr. LAMB. Madam Chair, I also rise to support these en bloc amendments, particularly my amendment to increase and emphasize the support for research in the Office of Nuclear Energy Light Water Sustainability Program.

In my district in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, we gave birth to the civilian nuclear fleet. President Eisenhower launched that plant in 1958, and many other plants have come up around the Nation providing carbon-free, safe, reliable energy, and many of them have served long past their useful life.

Tens of thousands of American workers keep these plants running today. They keep us safe. We have to protect these plants, protect these jobs, and, most importantly, protect our energy grid. We can do that with better research into how to make these plants run more efficiently, more cheaply, and more competitively.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER).

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman KAPTUR and Ranking Member SIMPSON, and now I want to say thank you to my colleague, who has got an excellent amendment, and I applaud it very much. I want to say to all of my colleagues: Support it. It is a great amendment, and we look forward to passing it.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a hardworking Member from the Wolverine State.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Chair, I am proud to support this bill, and I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for her leadership.

I am especially pleased to see this bill's increased investment in the important work of the Army Corps of Engineers to advance key water infrastructure construction priorities.

My amendment prioritizes $30 million of that funding for critically needed projects that improve the quality of freshwater bodies like Lake St. Clair in my district.

To make urgent water quality improvements to Lake St. Clair, to the Great Lakes, and to freshwater bodies across our country, we must prioritize Federal funding for improving Macomb County's Chapaton Retention Basin and other such sewer overflow systems that help us protect the water sources our communities rely on every day.

I would like to point out that I am working on this with the now director of public works in Macomb County, former Member of this body, Candice Miller.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise to ask for support of this amendment. Thirty-four of our Members, many have come to speak on their particular interest. I have reached agreement on a bipartisan basis. I think that speaks for itself, and I ask the membership to support this amendment en bloc.

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

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

Mr. ESTES. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of an amendment to the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Division that seeks to increase support for water reclamation projects.

Millions of people and businesses throughout our country are able to enjoy a stable water supply thanks to this vital infrastructure.

One example is the Equus Beds Aquifer Recharge, Storage and Recovery project in Wichita, Kansas.

Equus Beds provides the main water supply for nearly 500,000 people in Wichita and the surrounding region.

In addition to servicing citizens, it is also vital for businesses and farms throughout the entire area that includes cities such as Wichita, Halstead, Newton, Hutchinson, McPherson, Valley Center and others.

Equus Beds became a key component of Wichita's Integrated Local Water Supply Plan in 1993, when it was determined that the city's water supply would not meet demand by the year 2015.

Thankfully since its implementation, the Equus Beds Aquifer has recharged 2.5 billion gallons of water to continue meeting the region's needs.

Clearly, water reclamation projects like Equus Beds are critical to sustaining the economy and quality of life in Wichita and throughout our country.

Today I urge support for amendment 95 to H.R. 2740 to increase support in the bill for water reclamation projects like the Equus Beds Aquifer.

I ask my colleagues to approve this amendment en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 80 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 89 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prepare, propose,

or promulgate any regulation or guidance that references or relies on the analysis contained in—

(1) ''Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866'', published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in February 2010;

(2) ''Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866'', published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in May 2013 and revised in November 2013;

(3) ''Revised Draft Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in NEPA Reviews'', published by the Council on Environmental Quality on December 24, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 77802);

(4) ''Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866'', published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, in July 2015;

(5) ''Addendum to the Technical Support Document on Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866: Application of the Methodology to Estimate the Social Cost of Methane and the Social Cost of Nitrous Oxide'', published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, in August 2016; or

(6) ''Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866'', published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, in August 2016.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Chair, my amendment would prohibit funds for implementing the social cost of carbon rule.

Congress and the American people have repeatedly rejected cap-and-trade proposals. The Obama administration continuously used social cost of carbon models, which can easily be manipulated in order to attempt to justify new job-killing regulations.

I believe in efficiently using the Nation's vast energy resources while protecting the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we live on.

The House has a clear, strong record of opposition to the social cost of carbon, voting at least 12 times to block, defund, or oppose the proposal. A carbon tax would inevitably be passed along to consumers, undermining the success of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act we passed last Congress.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, the amendment offered by my colleague from Oklahoma prohibits the use of funds to prepare, to propose, or to promulgate any regulation or guidance that references or relies on analysis of the cost of social carbon.

It is really unfortunate that the Republican flat Earth faction is at it again. This amendment tells the agencies funded in this bill to ignore the latest climate change science. Astoundingly, the amendment denies that carbon pollution is harmful. Wow.

According to this amendment, there is zero cost of carbon pollution. That is denial at its worst. Ask any power plant operator who is retired who contracted emphysema because of their work on those power plants—and these people exist in our society if they haven't died already—or heavy truck diesel mechanics who worked on retooling engines when those fumes were in the garages when they gave their lives to the public sector and they now have COPD, pulmonary disease.

This amendment is tantamount to saying that pollution caused climate change, has no cost, and no one will ever get hurt. That is simply not true.

Tell the American citizens who lost businesses, homes, and loved ones to hurricanes, wildfires, and other recent natural disasters, and those who continue to face unrelenting flooding in the Midwest that there are no costs from climate change.

In the latest National Climate Assessment, our Nation's leading climate scientists reiterated what we have known for years: Climate change is real. It is evidenced by the climate-related indicators we have observed, including longer seasons, extreme drought, flooding, sea level rise, and more violent storms.

This amendment tells agencies funded in this bill to ignore reality and these scientific findings. This is not only irresponsible, but a blatant disregard to the well-being and security of this Nation and our people, whom we are sworn to protect and defend.

The truth is that climate change is having catastrophic social and economic impacts here in the United States and across our globe. These are real. Ask the nearest farmer—and I just have been with them this past week—who can't plant their fields in the Midwest. And those who are less fortunate face the heaviest impact.

Now is not the time. In fact, that group of citizens who live in the ninth ward in New Orleans below sea level comes to mind. Now is not the time to pretend that extreme weather events, rising seas, and more frequent storms do not have a cost.

Before the Trump administration abandoned common sense, the social cost of carbon was a very conservative calculation. The full costs of a rapidly changing climate are almost certainly significantly higher, but measuring the social cost of carbon is a much better way than believing the costs are zero. Unfortunately, that is what this amendment would require the government to assume: zero harm and zero cost from carbon pollution and climate change.

Pretending that climate change doesn't exist won't make it go away. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Chair, there is a lot to unpack there, and we can debate that all day, especially when you start bringing the farmers into it, because you are looking at one. I don't have to be with them because I am one of them, and I am from the Midwest.

But when you start saying that everything is the fault and everything is to blame because of climate change, it has been changing for quite some time, and we could go ahead and talk about that, too. However, I am not going to change her mind, so we are going to agree to disagree.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 90 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the environmental impact statement for the proposed Pebble Project (POA-2017-271).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, my amendment would stop the Army Corps of Engineers from moving forward with their flawed environmental impact statement for the proposed Pebble Mine.

Now, the Pebble Mine is a massive project that would be located in the headwaters of the Bristol Bay watershed in southeast Alaska. It threatens the entire Bristol Bay region: its people, its salmon, and its multimillion-dollar economy.

The Bristol Bay watershed supports 25 federally recognized Tribes that depend on salmon for food and their local economy and on a healthy watershed for their clean water.

Bristol Bay's wild salmon have sustained Alaska's indigenous communities for thousands of years by providing subsistence food, subsistence-based livelihoods, and the foundation for their culture and community. Salmon are the economic driver in Bristol Bay, and the region supplies half of the world's sockeye salmon and 83 percent of the country's salmon overall.

At about this time each year, commercial fishermen go to Bristol Bay to harvest that amazing sockeye salmon run. The commercial harvest results in more than $1 billion in economic impact, $500 million in direct income, and 14,000 jobs.

Bristol Bay is also one of the most sought after sportsmen's destinations. Hunting and recreational fishing draws visitors from around the world, resulting in over a thousand jobs and nearly $80 million in direct spending.

The EPA has previously said the impacts of mining on fish populations in the region could be catastrophic and irreversible. Over 3,500 acres of wetlands and over 80 miles of stream, which are all connected to salmon habitat, would be directly impacted by this mine and its infrastructure.

The proposed project would also generate an average of 6.8 billion gallons per year of wastewater during operations, 11.8 billion gallons during closure, and all of it would require capture and treatment.

This is unprecedented. There is no other U.S. hard rock mining operation that captures and treats such a massive volume of contaminated mine water, which is harmful to fish and to public health.

We know that mines are not invincible. Things go wrong. And if any of the negative impacts on waterways and ecosystems that have resulted from other mine failures were to happen in Bristol Bay, the way of life for Alaska Tribes, fishermen, businesses, and residents would be devastated.

Bristol Bay already provides enough for a thriving economy and supports a way of life that is sustainable for future generations. The Pebble Mine puts all of that at risk, at risk of significant irreversible damage. That is why the majority of Bristol Bay residents and Alaskans oppose the project. It is why 53 other Members of Congress have joined me in telling the Army Corps they should not permit this mine.

While a thorough and rigorous review would clearly show that it is the wrong mine and the wrong place, the Federal permitting process for the Pebble Mine has been wholly insufficient. Tribal input is not being incorporated, nor are Tribal governments being meaningfully consulted. The Army Corps, itself, acknowledges numerous data gaps, and the review fails to analyze economic feasibility and disaster scenarios or provide comprehensive reclamation and mitigation plans.

□ 2045

The rushed environmental review process has sparked wide-scale opposition from throughout the country.

Fishermen, Tribes, sportsmen groups, businesses, conservation organizations, all of them have weighed in in opposition to this shoddy, wrongheaded Corps project.

My amendment would stop the Pebble Mine. It would stop this flawed process. It prohibits funding to complete the process because there are fundamental flaws with the Army Corps' current analysis.

Bristol Bay is a national treasure. We have to do this right or risk losing an incredible resource. I urge support for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, let me just say, first of all, that everything you have heard from the former attorney for the NRDC is just nonsense, and the reason it is nonsense is because he doesn't know. Nobody knows. That is why we have a review of these procedures. That is why we have NEPA.

That is why the National Environmental Policy Act is in place, which many of my friends across the aisle view as the foundational environmental law. It requires Federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of projects before the project can be approved. The Corps is in the process of doing that.

Now, I don't know if he is worried that the outcome might not be like he likes, but if everything he said is true, then they certainly won't permit it.

To be clear, I am not advocating for or against this particular project; I don't know enough about it. But what I am saying is Congress should stay out of the process of individual reviews. Setting the precedent of injecting political opinions into the NEPA process simply means that any project in the future will be subject to the whims of the majority party at the time.

Such a scenario should be a concern for all Members, Republicans and Democrats alike. Perhaps next time the interest will be in legislatively approving a specific project. This amendment would serve as a precedent.

What I am saying is let the process work. We have put in place the process. So all of the scenarios that he claims are going to be true, we don't know if that is true or not because nobody knows yet. They are just opinions.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Chair, what we do know about this process is that the Army Corps, itself, has acknowledged serious data gaps.

What we do know is that Tribal input has not been seriously incorporated into this process, and we know that the National Marine Fishery Services, which is the agency that should be there at the table as a participating agency to protect this iconic fishery, is not participating in this process.

So what this amendment would do is stop this deeply flawed process. If the administration wants to try to start over and get it right, I have just identified some of the ways in which this terribly flawed process could be repaired and they could move forward in the next budget.

But there are too many red flags waving. Bristol Bay and its salmon are too important to the people of that region and to this country.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, if those are flaws in the process, then I am sure that a court challenge by the NRDC will actually bring those out.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), my friend.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), ranking member of the committee, and I was interested in listening to this conversation.

I would really respectfully ask the Member to respect the district which I represent. I am not talking about the mine. I am talking about the process.

This is State land. They gave it to us, the Congress—State land. They put it up for discovery. It was discovered. And under the clause of the discovery, you have the right for exploration. Under the right for exploration, you have a right for production, if it is possible to process.

And the chairman, the ranking member put it very clearly: Let's go through the process. What this gentleman from California is saying: We are going to make a decision what is right for everything here, and they don't know a damn thing about it, nothing, because they are promoting people saying: This shouldn't be done. There is no science behind it yet.

Science is what they talk about all the time. It is the bedrock. EIS is the bedrock. And yet they are ignoring it, expecting this Congress that doesn't know squat about the mining in Alaska.

It is our land, not their land. It is not Federal land. It is our land.

I am saying, let the process work. Let the process go through. That is what we are here for. Not for us to make decisions.

The ranking member put it very clearly. What are we going to do next time? They will not be in the majority forever, and we will have some things they do not want, and we will say we are going to do it.

They are ignoring the science, and they brag about the science all the time. Let the science prove us right or wrong. That should be their responsibility, not saying they are for or

against a mine and give all these doomsday things there. They may happen. If that happens, it will not happen because it will not issue the permits.

I want everybody to think about this a moment. What is happening here tonight is for the interest of some environmental groups—which you used to be head of, by the way—environmental groups to stop a project that is not any of their business until science has not been proven. I am saying let's look for it. Let's look for proven. I am saying let's look for it. Let's look for the science. If that happens, then we will do it.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Madam Chair, this amendment also makes a mockery of our laws that govern the permitting process for mining operations and is a complete violation of basic fairness.

Specifically, this amendment supersedes the Democrats' supposed flagship environmental regulatory law, NEPA—unbelievable.

Currently, the Army Corps of Engineers is doing exactly what Congress intended it to do under NEPA with regard to the proposed Pebble Mine project. It is analyzing the environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the proposed mine.

A wonderful adage is good process builds good policy, builds good politics. We ought to embrace that. And if we really want to put our nose in other places, maybe what we ought to do, as I challenge my good friend from California, is, instead of focusing on this project, to look at his State in his own district. Maybe he ought to be focusing on the illegal marijuana farms in his district that are using pesticides and polluting local waters and damaging national forests and our plants.

This is something that is pertinent to Alaska, to the Member from Alaska. The Tribes have been consulted. It is just that the one Tribe that he is talking about, no process followed. But the people closest to this that are most involved have been for this mine. They want good process, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, as the designee of Chairwoman LOWEY, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), my dear colleague.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio may not yield blocks of time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for this opportunity.

I rise today in support of the funding in this appropriations bill for flood and storm damage reduction in economically disadvantaged areas.

Included in this bill, thank goodness, is $15 million for Army Corps of Engineers projects in communities that have previously experienced devastating floods and where the per capita income is less than half of the State and national averages.

This type of funding, as we can tell, is critical for economically disadvantaged communities across our country to not only recover from, but prevent, destructive and deadly floods.

One of these areas is the Pajaro Valley in my district on the central coast of California, an area where flooding has consistently hit it for the past 25 years and caused millions of dollars of damage to the surrounding agriculture crops. But it has also displaced hundreds and hundreds of residents, many of whom work in those fields.

That is why this bill is very important, because it can provide important funding for projects that protect the people who need it the most, for businesses that need it the most, in my community and in communities all across this country.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this funding bill, and I thank Chairwoman KAPTUR for this time.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 91 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. GRAVES. 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:

In division E, strike section 106.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to bring up this amendment today.

This amendment is pretty simple. In division E, section 106 has a provision that says that no funds in this act or any other act may be used to carry out any activities that would include transferring or effectively modifying the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I understand that it is pretty clear plain language, section 106, division E.

The problem is this: If the performance of the agency were stellar, I would understand that, and perhaps we would try and protect it, but let me throw out a few statistics painting a picture of what it is that we are dealing with.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, today, has a $100 billion backlog in authorized projects—$100 billion. These projects are projects like sustaining communities, resilience projects, flood protection, ecological restoration, deepening navigation channels.

Let me tell a little about the performance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Madam Chair.

You can look at ports in other countries. They have been able to facilitate the Post-Panamax, the larger vessels.

In the United States, we are years or decades behind where we should be, putting our ports at a disadvantage, resulting in our consumers paying higher prices for those goods that are being shipped.

In regards to ecological restoration in my home State of Louisiana, we lost 2,000 square miles of our coastal wetlands, had billions of dollars in restoration projects authorized, and none of them are moving forward—not even starting, in most cases.

We have hurricane and flood protection projects. I don't have to remind anyone here. Hurricanes Irma, Maria, Michael, Florence; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands. These places were pounded. People died because of the lack of resilience, the lack of these projects being carried out.

Lastly, Madam Chair, my home State of Louisiana, going back to 2005, I heard a little while ago somebody talking about Hurricane Katrina. What people don't realize or don't understand, the project that was designed to stop that flooding, that devastation, the loss of 1,200 to 1,500 of my brothers, sisters, friends, relatives, neighbors, fellow Louisianians, that project was authorized, dates back to the 1970s, and it wasn't finished. It wasn't finished in 2005.

I am not asking to move the cord. I am asking to look at how to improve, how to modify this. Let's look at a better result to where we are not spending as we have in recent years, $1.7 trillion responding to countless disasters across this country that have cost our Nation over $1 billion a pop.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

I share the gentleman's frustration, but I would like to say that I think the answer is that so many projects within the Corps have never had the infrastructure funding that they have needed to move forward, and our bill does provide a leap forward in that direction.

I think it is an understatement to say that the Army Corps today has its hands full, and I don't think we need to add any confusion by trying to tinker around breaking up agencies and so forth at this moment.

□ 2100

Section 106 of the underlying bill was included in the bill after the administration proposed breaking up the Army Corps and transferring parts of it—arms, legs, heads—to other Federal agencies.

I don't really think that is in the Nation's interest. That plan was met with wide bipartisan opposition from both sides of the Capitol. Such a plan would require a plan to authorize that proposal, but of course, the administration never presented Congress with draft legislation.

Nevertheless, the administration doubled down on its shortsighted and misguided plan and was set to begin planning efforts until Congress stepped in last fall. The fiscal year 2019 Energy and Water Development bill authored by my colleagues from across the aisle, included this same provision which enjoyed bipartisan, bicameral support.

The Corps is responsible for the management of complex, multipurpose projects, some vast, requiring expertise in many areas. Instead of trying to break up and fragment the agency's responsibilities, I would suggest that the administration focus on how it can make the Corps successful in its current organizational structure, including deferring to the technical judgment of the Corps instead of the constant interference from OMB bureaucrats who have never laid a foundation, nor operated spillways along the Mississippi or the Missouri, and so many other responsibilities that the Corps holds across this country.

The Army Corps literally holds the lives and communities of the American people in its jurisdiction. Let them do their job. And if they are listening, they are cheering around this country.

I strongly oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same thing.

I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I appreciate my friend from Louisiana's passion on this issue.

Saying that the Corps has $100 billion backlog, it is not really the Corps' fault for that. It is our fault in that we haven't appropriated money. And if you look back through the years, the Bush administration, the Obama administration, and, currently, the Trump administration, always propose a budget that slashes and burns the Corps' budget. And it is the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee that won't let them do that and keeps putting money back into it.

Last year, the Office of Management and Budget issued a plan for reorganization of the Federal agencies that included moving the Civil Works program from the Army Corps of Engineers to multiple other agencies. Yet, very few details were provided to Congress. Congress was not consulted, and no statutory changes were enacted. Yet, some in the administration took steps to try to begin implementing the reorganization proposal.

In response, that is why the language was put in last year's act, and that is why it is in this year's act. I will tell the gentleman that we have had this discussion many times with General Semonite, and he is a go-get-'em guy. When he is given a mission, he will do whatever it takes to get that mission accomplished. I like what he is doing.

I wouldn't want to go with OMB in saying we are going to reorganize the Corps and not know exactly what they are going to do and have Congress have no input. But I appreciate the passion that the gentleman has for this, and I understand his frustration. And I think that it is better placed on the Transportation Committee in seeing if there are some reorganizations that can be done within the Corps and done legislatively that make sense.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I would like to thank the gentleman for those remarks and to say that I share his deep concern about the way that OMB, in particular, has a tennis match with Congress when it comes to the Army Corps of Engineers.

There is not a more important infrastructure agency at this moment in our country than the Army Corps. The administration said it was going to come forward with an infrastructure bill. Well, if they can't do whatever they are calling an infrastructure bill, this is the infrastructure bill for this country at this time.

The needs are enormous. I can't imagine. We have 8 divisions and 38 districts. I want to thank every single individual out there sworn to protect and defend the American people who work for the Army Corps of Engineers and give their lives to this profession across this country.

General Semonite is a great patriot, and as were his predecessors. It has a long history, and we really need to have more attention devoted to Corps funding by various administrations that sit over there in the executive branch and underfund these projects around the country. That is why Louisiana had so much trouble and that is why other places in the country have so much trouble.

So I do not support the gentleman's amendment. I urge opposition, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chairwoman, I just heard comments from folks saying that Congress needs to step in. The Transportation Committee should look at this and act, and perhaps propose reorganization legislation or studies, and other things. And I hate to bring this up, but Congress did just that.

Let me say it again. Congress did just that. Section 1102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2018, which you both supported, included language which actually says that the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and the Corps of Engineers should enter into an agreement to look at more efficient delivery of Corps of Engineers' projects.

This amendment doesn't move the Corps of Engineers out. What it does is, it says, clearly, there is a problem. And if the problem is Congress and the funding, then that is what the study will determine. Let them go. Let them do the analysis, just like we did on a bipartisan basis.

Congresswoman Esty and I offered the amendment. It was unanimously accepted. It passed in this House twice, and it is law today. That is all I am asking for. I am baffled that folks are afraid of information, perhaps better ideas, on how to deliver these projects.

I understand that people have their perception of where the problems are. Madam Chairwoman, if I bring anything to this Chamber, I have spent more time working on Corps of Engineers projects than anybody else and, in fact, I am going to go so far as to say than everybody else in this Chamber combined.

I would be happy to throw the stats out. This is what I used to do. I used to work with the Corps of Engineers on a daily basis doing billions and billions of dollars' worth of projects.

This is a flawed process. We routinely were able to build projects that the Corps of Engineers designed for one-half to one-third the cost. Madam Chairwoman, what that does is, it allows it to build double or triple the amount of projects for the same cost.

If we need to get this backlog broken then, certainly, that is an efficiency that we can bring to the table. Why are people afraid of information? This status quo is not working. I shudder to think about what everyone is going to do and say next time we have a catastrophic disaster in an area where there is a Corps of Engineers project that sat there for decades.

This is a flawed process. The status quo has failed. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. SHALALA). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 97 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. BANKS. 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 E (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. Each amount made available in division E, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, is hereby reduced by 14 percent.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chairwoman, in total, the Energy and Water Development division cost the American taxpayers $46.4 billion.

That is a 4 percent increase above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level. Specifically, the division includes $23.3 billion for nondefense activities, which is an increase of $1.1 billion above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level.

My amendment would apply a 14 percent reduction across the board to the nondefense activities included in this division. Without it, we are on track toward sequestration, which would have devastating effects on our national security.

This amendment is necessary because we are at a $22 trillion national debt. That is trillion, with a T. Even before my friends across the aisle offered this reckless spending package, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that we were on track to spend $1 trillion on interest payments in 2029. That means one-fifth of the entire budget would go to paying off previous years of irresponsible spending.

Madam Chairwoman, we simply cannot continue down this path. We must balance our books before writing new checks for this fiscal year.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting Chair. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 Minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to this amendment because really, it takes us backwards. The gentleman is from Indiana. I am from Ohio. I think both of us have seen individuals that we represent go off to war. How many wars have we gotten into over the issue of oil and the oil supply of the globe?

The Department of Energy has been inventing the future to a point where now, we are 90 percent self-sufficient inside the boundaries of this country. This department helps to invent the future and helps America be more secure. Every one of us has some sense of what is happening with cyberattacks in our energy systems.

Over the weekend, a major retailer, Target, for whatever reason, all the cash registers went dead around the country. Was it just a satellite problem? Was it an attack by a foreign aggressor? I simply don't know. But I know this department isn't a place where we should be cutting.

Climate change, whether one wishes to admit it or not, is going to require a change in our way of life. This department is essential to help us move in that direction in a very organized manner. Every penny counts and every step we take to help the American people be more secure is needed.

This bill funds critical water resource projects and supports science and energy technology. It helps our businesses be more competitive. It funds a credible nuclear deterrent where we have commitments and also nonproliferation, which is important not just to our country, but to the world.

I think the gentleman's amendment will actually harm all of these fronts and reduce protections against what the American people are facing from coast to coast right now.

I think that the gentleman's objectives on balancing the budget are correct, but I don't think it should be taken out of the hide of these programs. There are other ways to do that—some of the giveaways to the billionaire class in this country who have had the privilege of living a good life and earning a great deal of money in this country. Everybody has got to pitch in. But I don't think where we are inventing the future and helping the American people become more secure in our way of life is the place to hack away.

I urge a continued investment in these areas for purposes of our national security and to remain a global leader in energy, water, and science. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chairwoman, I was proud this year to lead the Republican Study Committee's effort in creating and drafting our own budget as part of the Budget and Spending Task Force.

I gathered together with several of my colleagues, coming from different States and different views, and we worked tirelessly for months to produce a budget that would cut wasteful government spending by $12.6 trillion over a 6-year time period.

This is not just the only budget offered in this body that balances. It is the only budget that has been offered at all. The fact that my friends on the other side of the aisle refuse to even offer a budget shows a stunning lack of leadership.

This is my third amendment to cut across the board 14 percent in each of the divisions of these minibuses.

□ 2115

My amendment reflects the values of the RSC budget and is a necessary first step toward eventually achieving a balanced budget.

Madam Chair, I will continue to come back to this floor and offer this amendment time and time again because I refuse to condemn my daughters to a less prosperous America than the one that every Member of this Chamber has been blessed to know.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I urge opposition to 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 Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 103 will not be offered.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) having assumed the chair, Ms. SHALALA, 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.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 3056, BORDER CRISIS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider a measure that I would like to speak about for 1 minute.

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, to be clear, my request was to call up H.R. 3056, a measure to make sure we have the funding necessary to end the border security crisis that the President and his Office of Management and Budget sent to the Congress. It is Mr. ROGERS from Alabama's bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair has noted, under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the

House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES, ENSURING ACCESS, AND STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3253) to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 46, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

YEAS—371

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

NAYS—46

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Byrne
Cline
Cloud
Davidson (OH)
Foxx (NC)
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Harris
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Lamborn
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
McCaul
McClintock
Meadows
Norman
Palmer
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Steube
Weber (TX)
Williams
Wright

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Arrington
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Gallego
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
LaHood
Moulton
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

□ 2148

Messrs. MEADOWS, WILLIAMS, BANKS, and Mrs. ROBY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. CUELLAR, LIPINSKI, DUNCAN, TONKO, and GRIFFITH changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL WOMEN'S SOFTBALL GAME

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, in the beginning of the 116th Congress, we elected more than 80 new Members; and so, in order to welcome you to the 116th Congress, the women of the Congressional Women's Softball team want to make sure that everyone knows that the game is finally here.

The 11th Annual Congressional Women's Softball Game is tomorrow night at 7 p.m. It is at Watkins Recreation Center, 420 12th Street, Southeast.

The reason I refer to the 80-plus new Members is that many of you may not know that we began playing this game 11 years ago, after I made an announcement, a public announcement that I had been through breast cancer at 41 years old. I was diagnosed, at 41 after doing a self-exam in the shower.

One day I was the picture of health; the next day I was a cancer patient. And, subsequently found that I was also BRCA2 positive, meaning that I had a genetic mutation that made it infinitely more likely that I would have a recurrence, and that I would very likely get ovarian cancer at some point.

So, after a year, 15 months really, of hell, and seven surgeries, not sharing it until I was all the way through the other side, I shared my story.

We introduced the EARLY Act, the Education and Awareness Requires Learning Young Act, which has been law since 2010, which is a law that now raises awareness in young women, an education and awareness campaign that has been funded every year with $5 million, to make sure that we can help young women be aware of their breast health.

So many young women work for us on our staffs. We have a team that we play against, the common adversary of all of us, the press corps, the female press corps, and they generally are much younger.

So, Madam Speaker, we raise money for the Young Survival Coalition at this game. It is an organization that helps young women who deal with the challenges that they face when they have breast cancer.

We encourage you all to come out and cheer on Team Congress so we can beat the press and beat cancer.

I am a founding cocaptain of the Congressional Women's Softball team. Jo Ann Emerson, our former Republican colleague, was my cocaptain.

MARTHA ROBY is one of our cocaptains this year and, unfortunately, ladies, the only Republican currently playing on the House side. So there is always next year.

But I would like to turn over the podium, briefly, to my cocaptain, MARTHA ROBY. I encourage everyone to wear pink, and come out and cheer on Team Congress tomorrow.

Mrs. ROBY. Just very quickly, I just want to say please, please, please come out and support this event. Go Congress. Beat the press. Beat cancer.

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 Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) kindly resume the chair.

□ 2155

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. HORSFORD, (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. 98 printed in part B of House Report 116–109 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116–109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 87 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 89 by Mr. WALKER of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 91 by Mr. PALMER of Alabama.

Amendment No. 94 by Mr. ARRINGTON of Texas.

Amendment No. 98 by Mr. BANKS of Indiana.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 131, noes 292, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

AYES—131

Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Timmons
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Zeldin

NOES—292

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Axne
Baird
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
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
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Wright
Yarmuth
Young

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
LaHood
Marchant
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2154

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. WALKER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 110, noes 315, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

AYES—110

Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Steube
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Wright
Young

NOES—315

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

NOT VOTING—13

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2202

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 241, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

AYES—184

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
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
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOES—241

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver

Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2205

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 251, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

AYES—174

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
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)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young

NOES—251

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

NOT VOTING—13

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Doggett
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2209

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 123, noes 303, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

AYES—123

Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Massie
McClintock
McHenry
Meadows
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Wright

NOES—303

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

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Westerman
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2212

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

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

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

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

Will the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) kindly take the chair.

□ 2215

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 Ms. DEGETTE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 97 printed in part A of House Report 116–111 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Amendments en bloc No. 1 by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. ALLEN of Georgia.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 21 by Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

Amendment No. 24 by Mr. AMASH of Michigan.

Amendment No. 34 by Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 40 by Mr. VISCLOSKY of Indiana.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. TED LIEU of California.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. GALLAGHER of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 50 by Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER of Delaware.

Amendment No. 51 by Ms. JAYAPAL of Washington.

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. CROW of Colorado.

Amendment No. 61 by Mr. COX of California.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 144, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 339]

AYES—283

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

NOES—144

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Ferguson
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gohmert
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walden
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2218

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 293, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 340]

AYES—134

Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Crawford
Crenshaw
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Marchant
Massie
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Timmons
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Wright
Zeldin

NOES—293

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Axne
Baird
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene

Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2221

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY OF INDIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 381, noes 46, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

AYES—381

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

NOES—46

Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Cline
Cloud
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Ferguson
Gooden
Gosar
Griffith
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Sensenbrenner
Smith (NE)
Steube
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wright

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham
Curtis
DeLauro
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2225

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr.

LANGEVIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 355, noes 73, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

AYES—355

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loebsack
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOES—73

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Bacon
Bishop (UT)
Bonamici
Brady
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Carter (GA)
Collins (GA)
Comer
Craig
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Fortenberry
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Hice (GA)
Hollingsworth
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Larsen (WA)
Lesko
Lipinski
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Luria
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Moolenaar
Norcross
Norman
Omar
Palazzo
Payne
Pressley
Rice (SC)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Scott, Austin
Spanberger
Thornberry
Tlaib
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2229

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 277, noes 151, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 343]

AYES—277

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus

Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—151

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Wright
Young

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2232

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 183, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 344]

AYES—243

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

NOES—183

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

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham
Curtis
Flores
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Sablan
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2235

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 253, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

AYES—175

Adams
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Estes
Evans
Foster
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallego
Gianforte
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hayes
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Horsford
Huffman
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Luján
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Marchant
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rose, John W.
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Rush
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stanton
Steube
Takano
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Vargas
Velázquez
Walker
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—253

Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Cheney
Cisneros
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Delgado
Demings
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Dunn
Espaillat
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gallagher
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Malinowski
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pascrell
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Quigley
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Young

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2240

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mses. SANCHEZ, and PLASKETT changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 34, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 327, noes 101, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 346]

AYES—327

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

Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth

NOES—101

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Craig
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Ferguson
Fortenberry
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Steube
Thornberry
Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2243

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 389, noes 39, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 347]

AYES—389

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

NOES—39

Amash
Arrington
Bishop (UT)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Craig
Davidson (OH)
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gohmert
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Jordan
Lofgren
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palmer
Peterson
Posey
Pressley
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roy
Sensenbrenner
Tipton
Tlaib
Walker
Webster (FL)
Williams

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2247

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 254, noes 174, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—254

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

NOES—174

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McClintock
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)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2250

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 191, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

AYES—237

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

NOES—191

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

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2253

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 203, noes 225, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

AYES—203

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

NOES—225

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

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2256

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 192, noes 236, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

AYES—192

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

NOES—236

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

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2259

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 424, noes 3, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

AYES—424

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler

Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—3

Arrington
Davidson (OH)
Harris

NOT VOTING—11

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
LaMalfa
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2302

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 138, noes 289, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

AYES—138

Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brownley (CA)
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clyburn
Cohen
Courtney
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Hayes
Heck
Himes
Horsford
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee (CA)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
Matsui
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Mucarsel-Powell
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrier
Scott, David
Serrano
Shalala
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Trahan
Vargas
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—289

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bera
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Casten (IL)
Chabot
Cheney
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Demings
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Latta
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Malinowski
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Morelle
Mullin
Murphy
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Plaskett
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Scalise
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sewell (AL)
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Castro (TX)

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2306

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 277, noes 151, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

AYES—277

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
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
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—151

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young

NOT VOTING—10

Abraham
Curtis
Gaetz
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2310

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 404, noes 22, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

AYES—404

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

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

NOES—22

Amash
Arrington
Bishop (UT)
Burchett
Davidson (OH)
Emmer
Gomez
Harris
Hunter
Jordan
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Norman
Phillips
Posey
Ratcliffe
Roby
Scott, Austin
Webster (FL)
Wright

NOT VOTING—12

Abraham
Curtis
Frankel
Gaetz
García (IL)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Moulton
Radewagen
Waltz
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 2316

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HOYER. 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. HORSFORD) having assumed the chair, Ms. DEGETTE, 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.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL POLLINATORS WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Pollinators Week.

It is a time when we encourage protection of pollinator species—such as honeybees, native bees, birds, bats, and butterflies—as essential partners of farmers and ranchers in producing food.

These pollinators are vital to keeping items like fruits, nuts, and vegetables in our diet, and healthy pollinator populations are crucial to the continued economic well-being of rural America and the U.S. economy.

Worldwide, approximately 1,000 plants grown for food, beverage, fiber, spices, and medicines need to be pollinated by animals to produce the goods we depend upon.

The number of honeybee hives has declined from 6 million in the 1940s to about 2.5 million today, and we need to increase these habitats.

American farmers have no better friend than the honeybee, and more than one third of the U.S. crops require pollination, including blueberries, chocolate, coffee, melons, peaches, pumpkins, vanilla, and almonds.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has had a beehive in my backyard, I fully support efforts to raise awareness and keep our pollinators buzzing for generations to come.

RECOGNIZING VETERANS TRAVIS COYLE AND MARK LAMBERT

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, America would not be the greatest Nation in the world today without the valiant effort of our military personnel.

The reason we are the greatest country in the world is because we have the strongest, most dedicated men and women on the frontlines defending our freedoms.

Unfortunately, many soldiers come home with scars: some visible, some not.

Today, I want to take the opportunity to recognize two veterans from Virginia's Sixth District who started an organization called the Living Waters Farm Initiative.

Travis Coyle and Mark Lambert returned home from the war in Afghanistan and began experiencing symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder.

After receiving help through the Department of Veterans Affairs, equine therapy, their faith, and realizing that sufferers from PTSD do not have to bear this burden alone, Travis and Mark decided they would like to provide similar support to other servicemembers.

The Living Waters Farm Initiative was started to provide those living with PTSD a supportive community that can stand together and learn from others with firsthand experience.

They already have horses and goats at Living Waters Farm and hope to add a garden soon.

As PTSD Awareness Month begins, I want to thank Mr. Coyle and Mr. LAMBERT for their service and dedication to other veterans.

MODERNIZE THE TRUCK FLEET WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight this week as the first-ever Modernize the Truck Fleet Week.

Currently, the average age of heavy-duty trucks on the road is nearly 10 years old. That is a decade's worth of technology and improvements that have effectively been sidelined.

One big reason for this is the 12 percent Federal excise tax, known as the FET, on the sale of most heavy-duty new trucks.

This tax was implemented over 100 years ago as a means of paying for World War I and is now the highest percentage tax Congress imposes on any product.

It can tack on an additional $20,000 to the price of a new truck, which most truck owners simply cannot afford.

This severely outdated tax discourages the purchase of newer, safer, more fuel-efficient, environmentally friendly trucks.

It is time to get rid of this tax. That is why I have introduced H.R. 2381, the Modern, Clean, and Safe Trucks Act, which repeals the FET.

The FET maybe made sense when it was implemented 100 years ago, but, just like the trucks that were designed in 1917, it is no longer viable in the modern world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 0109

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DESAULNIER) at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes a.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3055, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020; RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 28, 2019 THROUGH JULY 8, 2019

Mr. McGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116–119) on the resolution (H. Res. 445) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; relating to 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; and providing for proceedings during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TODAY

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. today for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 11 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, June 19, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first quarter of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Robert Aderholt	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	550.72						550.72
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	548.89						548.89
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	523.64						523.64
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	487.12						487.12
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Gwen Moore	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	523.64						523.64
	2/17	2/18	France	Euro	792.00						792.00
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus	Euro	487.12						487.12
	2/20	2/23	Austria	Euro	1,684.21						1,684.21
Hon. Steve Cohen	2/16	2/17	Germany	Euro	550.72		5,823.63				6,374.35
	2/17	2/19	France	Euro	1,409.00						1,409.00
Hon. Richard Hudson	2/19	2/23	Austria	Euro	2,260.84		13,113.13				15,373.97
Alex Johnson	3/24	3/27	Austria	Euro	986.22		13,131.63				14,117.85
Mischa Thompson	3/18	3/23	Belgium	Euro	2,169.00		13,996.93				16,165.93
Erika Schlager	3/18	3/23	Belgium	Euro	2,169.00		12,684.93				14,853.93
Paul Massaro	3/16	3/22	France	Euro	2,926.00		8,847.43				11,773.43
Committee total					23,020.54		67,597.68				90,618.22

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS, May 30, 2019.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3253, Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3253

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) IN THE DEFICIT												
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	202	−23	37	278	398	145	16	−195	−348	−410	792	0

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1325. A letter from the Director, Issuances Staff, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Eligibility of Honduras To Export Poultry Products to the United States [Docket No.: FSIS-2017-0026] (RIN: 0583-AD58) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1326. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, National Institute of Food and Agriculture,

Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hispanic-Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities (HSACU) Certification Process (RIN: 0524-AA39) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1327. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Robert B. Neller, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1328. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael G. Dana, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1329. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's interim final rule — Amendments to the Timing Requirements for Filing Reports on Form N-Port [Release No.: IC-33384; File No.: S7-02-19] (RIN: 3235-AL42) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1330. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment to Single Issuer Exemption for Broker-Dealers [Release No.: 34-86073; File No.: S7-21-18] (RIN: 3235-AM47) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1331. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final regulations — Outdated Regulations-Expanding Opportunity Through Quality Charter Schools Program (CSP)-Grants for Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities (RIN: 1810-AB56) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1332. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Title I--Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged and General Provisions; Technical Amendments [Docket ID: ED-2018-OESE-0106] (RIN: 1810-AB47) (RIN: 1810-AB55) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1333. A letter from the Division Director, Division of Policy, Legislation and Regulation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Labor Certification Process for Temporary Employment in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CW-1 Workers) [DOL Docket No.: ETA-2019-0001] (RIN: 1205-AB92) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1334. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 24-Epibrassinolide; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0487; FRL-9993-15] received June 13, 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.

1335. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2012 PM2.5 NAAQS; Interstate Transport [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0583; FRL-9995-30-Region 5] received June 13, 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.

1336. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bacillus amyloliquefaciens subspecies plantarum strain FZB42; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0560; FRL-9994-90] received June 13, 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.

1337. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report titled ''Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2018'', pursuant to Sec. 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (Public Law 93-438), and the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-66); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1338. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Industry and Analysis, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Implementation of New Commerce Section 232 Exclusions Portal [Docket No.: 180227217-8217-03] (RIN: 0694-AH55) received June 13, 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.

1339. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting nine (9) notifications of a nomination or action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1340. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0874) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1341. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Training, Qualification, and Oversight for Safety-Related Railroad Employees [Docket No.: FRA-2009-0033, Notice No.: 6] (RIN: 2130-AC70) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1342. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — System Safety Program [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0060, Notice No.: 9] (RIN: 2130-AC79) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1343. A letter from the Regulations Development Coordinator, Office of Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Release of Information from Department of Veterans Affairs' Records (RIN: 2900-AQ27) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1344. A letter from the Program Specialist, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prohibition of Interment or Memorialization of Persons Who Have Been Convicted of Federal or State Capital Crimes or Certain Sex Offenses (RIN: 2900-AQ36) received June 13, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1345. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification that the Trade Representative has been directed to pursue negotiation of agreements to address the threatened impairment of the national security with respect to imported automobiles and certain automobile parts from the European Union, Japan, and any other country the Trade Representative deems appropriate, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1862(c)(2); Public Law 87-794, Sec. 232 (Public Law 100-418, Sec. 1501(a)(3); (102 Stat. 1258) (H. Doc. No. 116—40); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2109. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in awarding a contract for the procurement of goods or services, to give a preference to offerors that employ veterans (Rept. 116–117). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2196. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (Rept. 116–118). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 445. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; relating to 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; and providing for proceedings during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019 (Rept. 116–119). Referred to the House Calendar.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 4, June 18, 2019 by Ms. Lofgren on H.R. 1044.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3298. A bill to increase entitlement funding for child care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan):

H.R. 3299. A bill to permit legally married same-sex couples to amend their filing status for income tax returns outside the statute of limitations, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 3300. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for workers and families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3301. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, to provide disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. FINKENAUER (for herself, Mr. KIND, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LAHOOD, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 3302. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of geographic adjustment factors under the Medicare program and to permanently extend certain adjustments to such factors for certain localities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. MCADAMS, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 3303. A bill to establish the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BURCHETT, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 3304. A bill to exempt for an additional 4-year period, from the application of the means-test presumption of abuse under chapter 7, qualifying members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who, after September 11, 2001, are called to active duty or to perform a homeland defense activity for not less than 90 days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 3305. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2509 George Mason Drive in Virginia Beach, Virginia, as the ''Ryan Keith Cox Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 3306. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish advanced nuclear goals, provide for a versatile, reactor-based fast neutron source, make available high-assay, low-enriched uranium for research, development, and demonstration of advanced nuclear reactor concepts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, and 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. PASCRELL (for himself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. BEYER, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3307. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for payments to possessions of the United States related to the application of the earned income tax credit in such possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3308. A bill to amend the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act and the National Science Foundation Act of 2002 to incorporate art and design into certain STEM education programs; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3309. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to report on vulnerabilities from sea level rise to certain military installations located outside the continental United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 3310. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study on how to improve training and support for local emergency response providers in areas with high concentrations of covered chemical facilities in how to respond to a terrorist attack on a chemical facility; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3311. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 11, United States Code, to address reorganization of small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 3312. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for an extension of the application period for certain aliens present in the United States for adjustment of status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3313. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to develop guidelines and resources on the acquisition or licensing of intellectual property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 3314. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1750 McCulloch Boulevard North in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, as the ''Lake Havasu City Combat Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 3315. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3316. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for neighborhood revitalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 3317. A bill to permit the Scipio A. Jones Post Office in Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept and display a portrait of Scipio A. Jones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 3318. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 3319. A bill to streamline the application process for H-2A employers and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 3320. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement certain requirements for information relating to supply chain risk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3321. A bill to amend the STEM Education Act of 2015 to require the National Science Foundation to promote the integration of art and design in STEM education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3322. A bill to provide for grants for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 3323. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain rules related to the determination of unrelated business taxable income, to provide that reimbursements for costs of using passenger automobiles for charitable organizations are excluded from gross income, to make the employer credit for paid family and medical leave available to tax-exempt eligible employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAST (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 3324. A bill to modify the project for Central and Southern Florida to include public health considerations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KIM, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee):

H.R. 3325. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to provide evidence of certain robocall violations to the

Attorney General; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. MAST, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 3326. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress or former senior Congressional employee who receives compensation as a lobbyist shall not be eligible for retirement benefits or certain other Federal benefits; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3327. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require that direct-to-consumer television advertisements for prescription drugs and biological products include the list price of such drugs and products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 3328. 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 Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COOK, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COSTA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COX of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. BASS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BERA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 3329. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the ''Paul Eaton Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3330. A bill to set minimum standards for tax return preparers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself and Mrs. LURIA):

H.R. 3331. A bill to restrict security assistance to Lebanon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 446. A resolution reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. SABLAN):

H. Res. 447. A resolution recognizing and commending the SummerSet DC Music Series and its performers and partners for benefiting the District of Columbia, District of Columbia regional residents, and visitors to the Nation's capital; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3298.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: to provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 3299.

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

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 3300.

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

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3301.

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

Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 3302.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 3303.

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

Article I, section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3304.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 3305.

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

Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 3306.

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

Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3307.

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

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

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3308.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3309.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 3310.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 3311.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the establishment of a uniform law on bankruptcies throughout the United States; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''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;'' and Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, and Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 3312.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: ''The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . . ''

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 3313.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, which allows Congress ''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 any Department or Officer thereof'' and;

clause 14 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, which provides Congress with the power ''to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces''

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 3314.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, known as the Postal Clause, empowers Congress: To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7. In addition, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, provides: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The Postal Clause, an express Constitutional duty imposed upon Congress, carries with it the right to establish post offices, and with that right, is the concomitant right to operate, name, design, refurbish, and staff such post offices. This bill simply seeks to name a post office. The Property Clause further buttresses the plenary right of Congress to manage its properties, including implementing ''needful'' rules and regulations,

which would include the ability to name a federal building.

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 3315.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York:

H.R. 3316.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 3317.

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. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3318.

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

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

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 3319.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 3320.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 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. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 3321.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3322.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3323.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 3324.

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

The Necessary and Proper Clause in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCEACHIN:

H.R. 3325.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 3326.

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

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

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3327.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 3328.

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

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: 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 Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 3329.

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

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: 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. YOHO:

H.R. 3330.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 3331.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. LEWIS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 95: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 117: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 147: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 153: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 188: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 233: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 275: Mr. GALLEGO and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 284: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 307: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 372: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 397: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 510: Mr. POSEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 528: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 555: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 566: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 576: Ms. Barragán.

H.R. 586: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 601: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 613: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 647: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. BOST, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HURD of Texas, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 649: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 655: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 663: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 683: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 720: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 724: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 726: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 728: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 737: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 748: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 749: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 751: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 763: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 770: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 776: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 808: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 865: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 898: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 913: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 945: Mr. ROUDA, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 946: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 948: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 955: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1001: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1002: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1005: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1011: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1018: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1042: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1043: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. MAST.

H.R. 1044: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 1049: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1058: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 1073: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1083: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 1109: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1133: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1135: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1140: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1146: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1154: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1171: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 1174: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1175: Mr. GAETZ and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1220: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1225: Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BRADY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1255: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1256: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 1266: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1294: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 1309: Mr. KILMER and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1326: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1327: Mr. VISCLOSKY and Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 1364: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1373: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1377: Ms. FRANKEL and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1379: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1380: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1395: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1406: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1407: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 1441: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1444: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 1446: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 1450: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 1497: Mr. MORELLE and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 1507: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1530: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 1534: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 1568: Mr. CRIST and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 1570: Mr. LONG, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 1597: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1605: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 1618: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1622: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1632: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1641: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1651: Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 1652: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1679: Mr. OLSON and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 1682: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1683: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1692: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 1707: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1709: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1723: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 1730: Mr. GALLAGHER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1748: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 1753: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1762: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1763: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. MILLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 1765: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 1767: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1769: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 1771: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1784: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1824: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 1830: Mr. GOODEN.
H.R. 1837: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1846: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1850: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 1854: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1865: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1882: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 1898: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1903: Mr. COX of California and Mr. HURD of Texas.
H.R. 1915: Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. COMER, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 1923: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BALDERSON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1967: Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 1970: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1975: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1976: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 1981: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2000: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 2009: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2013: Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 2015: Mrs. MCBATH and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 2051: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2056: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 2062: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 2074: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2086: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 2089: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2091: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2117: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2124: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2137: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 2146: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2151: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2156: Mr. COHEN and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2161: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2164: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2178: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 2206: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 2211: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. MURPHY, Miss RICE of New York, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 2218: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2229: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2232: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2236: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2244: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2256: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2258: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2271: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2283: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2294: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 2298: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 2315: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2321: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2327: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 2328: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2349: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2350: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2355: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2368: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2381: Mr. HAGEDORN and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 2382: Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2384: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2386: Mr. KIM.
H.R. 2405: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2415: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2420: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COX of California, and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 2421: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2424: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2433: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 2441: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2442: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2466: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2467: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2468: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2471: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2474: Mrs. TORRES of California and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2478: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2489: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 2498: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 2501: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2507: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. WATKINS, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 2508: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 2568: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2577: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2594: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 2615: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 2616: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2623: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 2626: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 2653: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 2680: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 2681: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 2682: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2687: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2708: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 2742: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 2747: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2748: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2763: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2770: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 2771: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 2777: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2812: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.
H.R. 2825: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2829: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 2831: Ms. CRAIG, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 2847: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2853: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2854: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2858: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2859: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 2869: Mr. RATCLIFFE.
H.R. 2875: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 2896: Mr. STIVERS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2909: Mr. ROUDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2912: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2913: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2922: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 2931: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CRIST, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2969: Mr. POSEY and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 2975: Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. VARGAS, and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2979: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 2988: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. COOK, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 3006: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3018: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 3026: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 3040: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3077: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3082: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. FRANKEL.
H.R. 3086: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3094: Ms. SHALALA and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3106: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3116: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 3123: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3125: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 3126: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 3133: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3137: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 3149: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3153: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 3175: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 3183: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KIND, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 3190: Ms. OMAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3192: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, MR. ROUDA, and Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 3195: Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3203: Mr. TONKO and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3208: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3234: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3237: Ms. CHENEY.

H.R. 3248: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3252: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 3254: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3265: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 3267: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 3273: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 3274: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 3280: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3282: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3284: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 3289: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3297: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama and Mr. FULCHER.

H.J. Res. 32: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.J. Res. 59: Mr. POSEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. TONKO.

H.J. Res. 62: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Con. Res. 48: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H. Res. 33: Ms. SHERRILL.

H. Res. 49: Mr. CISNEROS.

H. Res. 60: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. Res. 189: Mr. COOPER and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Res. 230: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H. Res. 255: Mr. WALTZ.

H. Res. 257: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H. Res. 259: Mr. GUEST, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COOK, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. STEWART, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. MAST.

H. Res. 285: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SOTO, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. LONG.

H. Res. 307: Mr. MEADOWS.

H. Res. 371: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H. Res. 374: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H. Res. 402: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 432: Mr. CURTIS, Ms. BASS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H. Res. 441: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. MENG, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 442: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 443: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. WALTZ.

H. Res. 444: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RUSH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

31. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to urging Congress to enact legislation that would prohibit any employer — including the Federal government, a State government, or a local unit of government — from inquiring about previous salaries from prior employers, or about present salary from a present employer, paid to someone who is currently applying for employment elsewhere; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019 No. 102

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our help in ages past and hope for years to come, we honor Your Name. Bless our lawmakers with Your peace, freeing them from anxieties and fears as You give them wisdom to be strong and courageous. As they trust in the unfolding of Your powerful providence, direct their steps.

Lord, fill their darkness with light, their sorrow with joy, their mistakes with forgiveness, and their doubts with certainty. Hasten the day when justice will roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

PROTECTING OLDER WORKERS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, today is the 10th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in Gross v. FBL Financial Services.

The Court ruled that employees who face age discrimination have to meet a higher standard of proof than workers who face discrimination based on any other factor. This case involving Iowan Jack Gross affected employment discrimination litigation across the entire country, and sent the message to employers that age discrimination is OK.

I hope the Senate acts on the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act to correct this injustice and restore fairness to our Nation's senior workforce. I happen to be the sponsor of that legislation.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

IRAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, for years American administrations of both parties have properly labeled Iran as the world's most active state sponsor of terrorism. This assessment is based on the cold hard facts of Tehran's behavior.

Iran's support for terrorism knows few bounds, sectarian or geographic. Iran has provided support to Sunni, Shia, and secular terrorists. It has conducted or sponsored attacks around the world, including a plot right here in Washington, during the Obama administration, to blow up a local restaurant and kill the Saudi Ambassador to the United States.

We know that Tehran is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of American servicemembers in Iraq and Afghanistan—Americans murdered by Iran's proxies. So while it should be shocking that Iran is now conducting more attacks against civilian shipping vessels in international waters, unfortunately, it really isn't all that shocking. This is the kind of behavior we have witnessed over the years.

Until recently, the United States spent years failing to hold Iran sufficiently accountable for its terrorism, proxies, and ''gray zone'' tactics. Tehran was emboldened to tread all over international law.

Now things are different, and Iran's corrupt, moribund economy is feeling the pressure of U.S. sanctions. So it is not surprising that the mullahs now resort to their favorite tool—violence.

The President has said he does not seek conflict with Iran, and neither does the Senate. Nevertheless, the risks of a conflict are real. But make no mistake. They are being driven by Tehran's decision to resort to violence, and that includes what the Secretary of State has described as a ''blatant assault'' on international shipping, threatening the freedom of navigation in international waters.

Tehran must not be rewarded for terror and intimidation. The United States and our partners need to stand firm and apply concerted, coordinated diplomatic and economic pressure until Tehran changes its behavior.

Acting Secretary Shanahan, at the request of his military commanders, has ordered additional forces to the Middle East for purposes of defense and deterrence. As he made clear when announcing this deployment, the United States does not seek conflict with Iran.

I support these prudent efforts to respond to Iranian intimidation. Defensive military deployments will help us to protect American interests in the region and deter Iranian aggression. I encourage the administration to continue working closely with our partners across the globe to encourage Iran's leaders to cease their aggression.

I hope Iran's leaders will listen to the demands of their people, who continue to protest against the stifling authoritarianism of the Islamic Republic for a better, more prosperous, more peaceful life.

I also appreciate the administration's efforts to keep Congress apprised of the latest intelligence, deployments, and

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

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diplomatic efforts. I understand committee staff received a classified briefing just yesterday. I look forward to hearing from the State Department's top career diplomat at the Republican lunch today. I hope my colleagues across the aisle rethink their decision to turn down his offer to brief them. I understand the administration will be sending up interagency teams this week to brief the oversight committees in a classified setting, as well.

For our part, the Senate will consider several measures in the coming days that will directly impact our presence and influence in this troubled region, including arms sales to key regional partners, as well as the NDAA. I urge every one of my colleagues to keep these deadly serious developments at the top of our minds as we attend to our business in the days ahead.

HONG KONG

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last week I spoke about the people's uprising in Hong Kong. Over the past several days, millions of residents have taken to the streets to defend their autonomy and the rule of law from continued encroachment of the communist government of mainland China.

After days of tension, this past weekend brought some good news. In a sign that the people's demonstrations had sent a clear message, Hong Kong officials now said that the government will suspend consideration of the proposed ''extradition'' bill indefinitely.

The fate of Hong Kong and its special status is a subject I have watched carefully for decades. Early on in my Senate tenure, I introduced the legislation that still governs our relationship with Hong Kong, the U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, which President Bush 41 signed into law. On the day I introduced that legislation, I said it was heartening to see that ''democracy is finally gaining a tenuous foot hold in Hong Kong.''

Well, the nearly 30 years since then have shown us all just what the people of Hong Kong can do when the terms of their independence and freedom are respected. We have seen Hong Kong thrive, in large measure due to the political and economic freedoms and stable rule of law that Hong Kong's special status has enabled, but we have also seen clearly in recent days that freedom's foothold in the shadow of mainland China is not a given. It remains tenuous even now.

I wanted to again express my admiration for the people of Hong Kong and their strong but peaceful response to this proposed encroachment. I am glad to see their leaders respect their willingness to stand their ground, and I hope the city's authorities will continue to respect the clear will of the people on these issues moving forward.

JOHN S. MCCAIN NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on a related subject, all of these events I have discussed, from Iran's misbehavior to China's aggressiveness, underscore one thing very clearly: The United States needs to remain engaged, prepared, and powerful.

We need to leave zero doubt among our friends and allies, our most violent foes, and everybody in between that while the United States does not seek conflict, we must be prepared to decisively defeat our adversaries if conflict is forced upon us. That is called deterrence.

The growing global unrest should be a lesson to us as the Senate gets ready to turn to the National Defense Authorization Act later this week. I know my colleagues on both sides share my hope that this year's NDAA can build on the successes of the past 2 years.

Our first obligation to the American people is to ensure for their defense. It is essential that we continue rebuilding our military by authorizing sufficient support to modernize and sustain the advantages that America's all-voluntary Armed Forces have over our adversaries.

Working with the Trump administration in recent years, we have been able to end a chapter of harmful spending cuts that have left military leaders less able to address emerging challenges. As a result, last year's legislation—named for our dear colleague, the late John McCain—authorized the largest year-on-year increase in defense spending in 15 years.

The bill introduced last week is a step further toward implementing our important new national defense strategy, toward renewing the readiness and lethality of our forces, and toward making sure that we never ask brave American men and women to step into harm's way without all possible tools and training to help them succeed. This crucial legislation has a chance to be a major bipartisan success story of this Congress. It is already off to an encouraging start, having been voted out of the Armed Services Committee by an overwhelming bipartisan margin.

And it is easy to see why. As great-power competitors like Russia and China continue to challenge U.S. interests, this NDAA will help to maintain and expand our alliances and partnerships, along with our ability to stand firm.

The bill puts readiness front and center. In recent decades, our most formidable competitors have taken every opportunity to deploy new technological threats. Keeping American and allied servicemembers out of harm's way means keeping up with these developments and outpacing them.

The bill takes steps to expand oversight and increase efficiency at the Pentagon. It honors the tremendous sacrifices made by servicemembers and their families by securing the largest pay raise in a decade, along with several other important reforms.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on one final matter. I want to celebrate another legislative accomplishment the Senate notched last week.

On Thursday, the Senate passed the Taxpayer First Act and sent it to President Trump's desk to become law. This legislation is the most thorough package of reforms to the Internal Revenue Service in 20 years.

Let me say that again. The Senate just passed the most significant reforms to the IRS in two decades. It will create a new, independent process for appeals to ensure taxpayers receive fair treatment. During dispute resolutions, taxpayers will now get access to the same information the IRS has.

There will be more accountability within the IRS when it comes to cyber security, careful management of technology, and overall efficiency. There will be a new streamlined system for addressing identity theft. There will be better procedures for advance notification in the event of an audit or an asset seizure, and there will be new steps to make it easier to file your taxes and supporting documents online.

So this is a significant accomplishment. These reforms will make one of the least appealing annual tasks for hard-working Americans a little bit less painful.

A year and a half ago, the Republican Members of this body joined with House Republicans and President Trump to deliver historic tax cuts and tax reform to the American people. Middle-class families, parents, small business owners, farmers, and job creators across the Nation are keeping more of what they earn and sending less to the IRS.

Now, thanks to this latest achievement, the IRS will be just a little bit easier to deal with as well.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, our economy is thriving. Republican economic policies, particularly the historic tax reform legislation that we passed at the end of 2017, have helped to produce economic growth, higher wages, and better opportunities for workers.

Unfortunately, our Nation's agriculture economy is trailing behind the economy as a whole. A combination of natural disasters, low commodity prices, and protracted trade disputes have left farmers and ranchers and rural businesses struggling. Although

2019 crop prices have improved, millions of acres of cropland will go unplanted and leave many farmers with no crops to market this year.

Farmers and ranchers have a tough job. Feeding our Nation and the world is tough, backbreaking work. Farmers and ranchers put in long days that start before the Sun rises and often end long after the Sun sets. Yet, no matter how hard they work, all of their labor can be undone by one devastating storm or flood. For most Americans, a bad storm might mean a wet or a delayed commute. For farmers and ranchers, it can literally mean the loss of substantial parts of their livelihoods.

I am proud to represent South Dakota's hard-working farmers and ranchers in the Senate, and addressing their needs is one of my biggest priorities here in Washington. Right now, I am working on several fronts to expand economic opportunity for farmers and ranchers and help them access the support they need.

I recently requested a meeting with the Department of Agriculture to discuss cover crop harvest flexibility on prevent plant acres, Market Facilitation Program payments, and Conservation Reserve Program signups. Last Thursday, the Deputy Agriculture Secretary—the second highest ranking official at the Department of Agriculture—and the USDA Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation came to my office to meet with me on these issues.

One important topic of discussion was of moving up the November 1 date for haying or grazing cover crops planted on prevented plant acres. South Dakota's farmers and ranchers are currently facing the fallout from severe winter storms, heavy rainfall, bomb cyclones, and spring flooding. Planting is behind schedule, and some farmers' fields are so flooded that they won't be able to plant at all this year. The situation is similar throughout the entire Midwest. As a result, many farmers are thinking about planting quick-growing cover crops on their prevent plant acres for feed and grazing, once their fields finally dry out, in order to protect the soil from erosion.

Yet there is a problem. Right now, the Department of Agriculture doesn't allow farmers to harvest or graze cover crops on prevent plant acres or to use them for pasture until November 1. Farmers who hay or graze before this date face a reduction in their prevent plant payments, which is crop insurance to help them cover their income losses when fields can't be planted due to flooding or other issues. November 1 is generally a pretty reasonable date for farmers in Southern States, but in Northern States like South Dakota, November 1 is too late for harvesting thanks to the risk of snow and other late fall or early winter storms.

It is also too late to maximize the use of cover crops for pasture since the ground can freeze before cover crops are fully grazed. Due to last year's severe and lengthy winter, feed supplies have disappeared and have left no reserves. Corn stalks, which are a source of grazing and bedding, will be in short supply this year, which will result in severe feed shortages and a need for additional roughage. That is why I have been pressing the Department of Agriculture to move this date up for farmers in the Northern States. Cover crops are a win-win situation and can reduce feed shortages for many livestock producers. They help the environment by preventing soil erosion, which can pollute streams and rivers and worsen flooding, and they benefit farmers by improving soil health, which improves future crop yields.

It is important that we don't discourage farmers from planting cover crops by insisting on the November 1 harvest date, and I emphasized that point to the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretary. I know the Department of Agriculture is looking at this issue right now, and I will continue to encourage the Department to reach a decision that addresses the reality that is faced by northern farmers.

Another subject I raised at the meeting last week was of the Conservation Reserve Program signups. All farmers are familiar with the Conservation Reserve Program, or CRP, as we refer to it, which provides incentives for farmers to take environmentally sensitive land out of production for 10 to 15 years.

The Conservation Reserve Program helps the environment by improving soil health and water quality and by providing habitat for wildlife, including endangered and threatened species. It also helps farmers by reducing their crop insurance costs and providing them with an annual payment for the land they have taken out of production.

I have spent years pushing for an increase in the Conservation Reserve Program's acreage cap, and we finally got a substantial increase in last year's farm bill. Yet the Department of Agriculture needs to expedite both general and continuous CRP signups to allow farmers to take full advantage of the cap increase. Taking millions of acres of land out of crop production in the next year could have a big impact on the farm economy by driving up commodity prices, which will boost farms' incomes. In order for this to happen, we need to make sure that farmers can get their less productive land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program and out of crop production by next year. That is why I have been urging the Department of Agriculture to make sure farmers can sign up in a timely manner.

I also urged the Department to expedite signups for the Soil Health and Income Protection Program. I introduced the Soil Health and Income Protection Program, which became law as part of last year's farm bill, in order to address the concerns of farmers who were interested in the Conservation Reserve Program but didn't want to take portions of their land out of production for a decade or more. The Soil Health and Income Protection Program, or SHIPP, provides a new, short-term option for farmers that will allow them to take their worst performing cropland out of production for 3 to 5 years instead of the 10 to 15 years that is required by the CRP's rules. Like the CRP, it will protect our environment while it will improve the bottom line for farmers. The sooner we get this program implemented, the sooner farmers and the environment will see the benefits.

I have also been pressing the USDA to issue guidelines for the second round of Market Facilitation Program payments, and I emphasized this point again at last Thursday's meeting. While I know our farmers would rather receive a check from the marketplace than from the government, we have safety net programs in place to help in exactly the kinds of situations our farmers find themselves in today.

I continue to press the administration on when the government will wrap up negotiations on the various trade deals that are under consideration. I strongly support the administration's goal of strengthening market access for our Nation's farmers and ranchers, and we have made real progress in those negotiations. Now it is time to push for a conclusion to these deals.

In addition to increased market access, farmers and ranchers need certainty about what international markets will look like. I am also pushing for the congressional consideration of one already concluded trade agreement—the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement—in the near future. This agreement will preserve and expand farmers' and ranchers' market access to Canada and Mexico, and Congress should take it up and pass it as soon as possible.

To all of South Dakota's farmers and ranchers, I know you all have had a very tough few years. I am working hard here in Washington to do whatever I can to support you, and I will keep fighting every day to get our agriculture economy thriving again.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE—S.J. RES. 36

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, I move to discharge the Foreign Relations Committee from further consideration of S.J. Res. 36, relating to the disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic of certain defense articles and services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is pending and debatable for up to 1 hour.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, the resolution I have just asked for the discharge of would disapprove the administration's sale of precision-guided munitions to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia—weapons they have used in the killing of an untold number of innocent civilians in their ongoing campaign in Yemen.

This resolution is 1 of 22 that I have filed with a bipartisan group of Senators in response to the administration's flagrant disregard for congressional oversight over arms sales.

On May 24, the Secretary of State attempted to bypass this body in order to push through 22 separate arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, claiming an ill-defined emergency regarding Iran.

Now, while Iran is a threat to the interests of the United States and the Middle East, I think no one in this body has been stronger on our sanctions efforts and in other legislation that I have been the architect of on sanctioning Iran. The question before us is whether these arms sales are specifically meant to be a response to that.

These arms sales are a critical national security tool in terms of reviewing and approving them as a core function of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We are responsible for considering how each proposed sale fits into the broader foreign policy goals and our national security interests, including the capacity and interoperability of our partners.

The congressional review of arms sales is mandated for a reason: so the Secretary of State explicitly cannot do what he tried to do last month with these 22 sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The suggestion that this is an emergency, I think, was shown to be totally hollow when we had the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of State, Clarke Cooper, who admitted in an open House hearing that the decision to make the emergency determination was in the works for months—months.

It doesn't take months to deal with an emergency.

When pressed on how an emergency declaration could be in the works for months, he tried to argue that the emergency showed up sometime between the 2 days that the Secretary briefed Members and then made the notification.

The Secretary of State was before this body briefing Members, and at that time, 3 days before this emergency was declared, he said absolutely nothing—nothing—about any pending emergency, even though Assistant Secretary Cooper said it had been in the works for months. So how can it be in the works for months, you are before this body, and you say nothing 3 days before you actually declare an emergency? So on the process itself, it is just false.

Secondly, what is happening in Yemen is a humanitarian disaster that has been exacerbated by the very weapons we have been giving the Saudis in order to fight this conflict in Yemen and has created untold humanitarian disaster.

These precision-guided missiles were meant to avoid civilian casualties, but they are not going to avoid civilian casualties when you aim them with precision at civilian targets. I will have a lot more to say about that when my colleagues who are joining with me, on a bipartisan basis, come to the floor. We hope to have a colloquy with all of our colleagues in this regard.

The other point is, these weapons will not counter Iranian threats. This is all about using them in Yemen, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Clarke Cooper, admitted as much in a hearing before the House last week.

Lastly, as a major point, which I will expound upon, this particular transfer is a transfer not only of sensitive technology but of American jobs to the Saudis. This export license will allow Saudi workers to begin to manufacture part of the electronic guidance system for these precision-guided munitions—work that has been done and should continue to be done by American workers in the United States. I don't think the transfer of those sensitive technologies and the creation of its components is something that is in the national interest, both economically or in terms of our security.

Lastly, this is about this institution standing up for its congressional prerogatives to ensure that regardless of who the President is in the White House, arms sales are subject to review of the Congress. The day we give that up is the day we go down a dangerous path.

This is the beginning of a process. I want to say that I appreciate the willingness and efforts of my cosponsor, Senator GRAHAM, and of the majority leader, as well as their staffs, to chart an acceptable path forward on these resolutions and on the Saudi sanctions bill in the SAFE Act, which we also seek to have an opportunity on. I will have a lot more to say about these arms sales, but to start this process, I wanted to outline why we find ourselves here today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS BLUES

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I want to talk about good news for two of our major cities in Missouri. I will start with the sporting news, which would be the July 12 victory of the St. Louis Blues, when they earned their spot in the history books when they defeated the Boston Bruins in game 7 of the Stanley Cup finals.

For the first time in franchise history, the Blues brought the Stanley Cup trophy to Missouri to celebrate their incredible achievement and to share it with some of the best sports fans in America.

Senator HAWLEY and I look forward to a chance, before too long, to host the Stanley Cup here at the Senate so all my colleagues will get to see the joy we have in seeing that come to our State.

It is hard to imagine that just 6 months ago, the Blues were the lowest ranked team in the NHL. I think at the first of the season the odds were 60 to 1 that the Blues would win the Stanley Cup. Those were the highest odds any team faced.

As it turned out, the odds aren't always what counts. What counts is how you play the season. So they got off to a rough start, changed their coach in January, and then as the season progressed, at the end of the regular season, they won 11 straight games.

A rookie, Jordan Binnington, led the team to an incredibly successful second half. His goalie performance in the second half of the season, and particularly in the Stanley Cup games, was extraordinary, especially in that last game.

The Blues eventually moved on to get the third seed in the Western Conference playoffs. They won their series against Winnipeg in four games to two in the first round. They advanced to the second round to defeat the Dallas Stars in a really dramatic double overtime victory in game seven. They continued their historic run, defeating the San Jose Sharks in round three, and then the Blues made it all the way to the Stanley Cup final and ended the season with a decisive 4-to-1 victory in game seven and at Boston.

I think, if you look back at the record on this, the Blues had clearly learned to win away from home, and they proved that in the Stanley Cup.

They played as one team, they played as one unit, but they had lots of people helping. Ryan O'Reilly set a franchise record with 23 points in the playoffs. He ultimately went on to win the Conn Smythe Award as the postseason MVP. Jordan Binnington, whom I mentioned before, became the first and only rookie goalie to win 16 games in the Stanley Cup playoffs. Patrick Maroon, a Missouri native, scored a heroic goal in the double overtime of game seven against the Dallas Stars.

There was another individual who was reflective of just lots of the fans whom the Blues had with them. This superfan, Laila Anderson, 11 years old, didn't let her battle with a rare, life-threatening disease prevent her from cheering on the team she loved.

At the beginning of game three in the Stanley finals, she took to the ice before the puck dropped and fired up the team and the nearly 20,000 fans who filled the Enterprise Center.

Laila became such an important factor to the Blues' victories that they flew this 11-year-old to Boston to make

sure their No. 1 fan would be there to cheer them on in game seven.

Shortly after the Blues were presented with the Stanley Cup, she celebrated with the players on the ice as they passed around that iconic trophy.

Her inspirational story is just another example of why this was a season right out of the storybooks. The city of St. Louis and our State will never forget the Blues' incredible achievement this year.

I would like to congratulate Tom Stillman, the general manager; Doug Armstrong, the head coach; Craig Berube; and all the coaches, the players, the fans, and the staff who brought this incredible victory home to St. Louis.

I look forward to hearing our fans sing ''Gloria'' many more times next year when the team defends its title as Stanley Cup champions.

USDA

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, as the St. Louisans were celebrating the Stanley Cup, people on the other side of our State in Kansas City received some great news—this time great news from the Federal Government, when the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, announced on Thursday that two Federal ag research agencies would be moving their headquarters to the Kansas City region from Washington, DC.

The Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture together will bring more than 500 jobs to the Kansas City area. It is fantastic news for our State, for our region, I think also for the workers at those two agencies and their families.

The point of the move is to get these important government offices closer to the customers they serve and to save the taxpayers money. Kansas City will be a great place to do both of those things.

Missouri is already home to more than 5,000 U.S. Department of Agriculture employees and contractors working for a dozen different Department offices in the Department of Agriculture, but bringing these two agency headquarters to the State will put them right in the middle of some of the most exciting and cutting-edge innovation happening in the ag industry.

Talk about being closer to your customers, the farmers of America, and closer to examples of innovation, I think this move and Secretary Purdue's decision is clearly going to show that is the case.

Kansas City is close to at least a dozen land-grant universities in our State. Two of those would be the University of Missouri in Columbia and Lincoln University in Jefferson City. These institutions, along with the other land-grant institutions in the region, are preparing for the next generation of ag leaders to meet maybe the greatest challenge of all time as world food demand moves toward doubling between now and 2050 and world food need doubles between now and 2060. A lot more food is going to have to be grown on the same land with fewer inputs, to meet our environmental concerns, our climate concerns, our other concerns, but still feed the world in a way that we are uniquely positioned to be a lead partner in that partnership of feeding the world.

The move the USDA has made will give them the opportunity to strengthen partnerships they already have and have even greater impact as they work to improve crop yields and develop risk management strategies.

Our State is also a big part of the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor, which extends from Manhattan, KS, to Columbia, MO. That corridor is home to more than 300 animal health companies. It is the largest concentration in the world of that business and includes five of the world's largest animal health companies.

Relocating these agencies will save taxpayers a lot of money. Secretary Perdue anticipates that almost $300 million will be saved over the next 15 years and all the moving costs will be earned back within 12 months of the move. It is hard to imagine an investment you make where you have 100 percent payback in 12 months, but that is going to happen with this one.

That frees up more resources to go toward grants and research instead of being paid to the Department's landlords.

(Mr. SCOTT of Florida assumed the Chair.)

I think it will also be a huge upgrade for the lives of people who will be Federal employees living outside of Washington and in the middle of the country. Last month, the average house in Washington cost more than $600,000. In Kansas City, the average price was about a quarter of that. Now, you can find the $600,000 house in Kansas City, but it is not the average house being sold like it is here. I know local banks and mortgage companies are standing ready to help those Federal families as they move to Kansas City.

Also—now that we have gone from Madam President to Mr. President, as the Senator from Florida has taken the seat and is in charge of the Senate here for a while—you are making that decision with the current employees in mind, but I think you are also making that decision, more importantly, with future employees. Where will be the best place to recruit? Where will be the best place to encourage people to do graduate work and other things that allow them to do their jobs better? I think there were other choices, but I certainly think the choice of Kansas City was a good one. There is a thriving economy right now, with lots of job opportunities. Like the rest of the country, there are more jobs available than people looking for work. Missouri added 8,200 jobs last year, and we continue to see that happen.

Our new neighbors will also find that Kansas City is home to limitless cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities—very appropriate to mention with my native Missouri and now the Senator from Florida here in the Chair. We have major league sports teams, like the Royals, the Chiefs, and Sporting Kansas City. We have a thriving theater culture, a world-class museum at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, Science City at Union Station, and that names just a few.

The motto of USDA is ''Do Right and Feed Everyone.'' By the way, we were doing research at the Federal level before there was a USDA. In the 1850s, ag research was going on right here in Washington sponsored by the Federal Government. In 1862, when the USDA was formed, one of the principle reasons was research. These two facilities will be an important part of that. When the people at ERS and NIFA join the many USDA colleagues they already have in our State, we think they will find their mission easier and more rewarding than ever.

It is a great time to look forward toward the future of agriculture. Certainly Missouri and Kansas City and Kansas and that entire region that hubs around Kansas City, MO, are excited to be a bigger part of that. Congratulations to those employees, and congratulations to the decision Secretary Perdue has made to relocate those two Washington-based organizations to a place where they are going to be closer to the work they do.

Mr. President, 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.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I ask that I be permitted to speak for up to 7 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, as we move toward debate over the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, I wanted to remind my colleagues that while we stand prepared to negotiate its various provisions, our military men and women stand at the ready. They stand at the ready every single day. It is a 24/7 business for them for a much more serious task, and that is the defense of this great Nation.

As we consider this year's NDAA, we must do so with the understanding that our Nation is faced with new, sophisticated threats to our way of life and to the world order.

Two emerging warfighting domains—cyber and space—are capturing much of the attention of this body and our allies and, I will also add, capturing the attention of our enemies, of those who do not wish us well.

It is these two domains—cyber and space—that pose increased threats to our national infrastructure and our way of engaging with both those allies and our adversaries. Debating defense spending means thinking beyond helicopters and submarines or equipment and artillery and viewing this authorization in the larger context of multi and unseen domain warfare. That is why my colleagues and I on the Senate Armed Services Committee have come to the table with a bill that shores up funding for these legacy programs and devotes new funding to address these emerging threats.

First and foremost, this bill authorizes a 3.1-percent pay increase for the Members of our Armed Forces. That is so vitally important for the men and women at Fort Campbell, which is located right there on the Tennessee and Kentucky border. That is a post where I have spent much of my legislative career involved with those men and women and with the command team.

This is a justified and well-earned raise that recognizes their commitment to defending against unfamiliar threats that rise above and beyond the everyday servicemember's scope of duty.

We have found ourselves once more in the midst of great power competition. America will always have rivals on the world stage. Over the past decade, we have seen countries like China and Russia pursuing increasingly sophisticated and lethal weapons systems.

We have no choice but to recognize this emerging reality and give our military men and women the tools they need to combat developing threats and preserve U.S. preeminence across all warfighting domains.

With this funding, we will prioritize more sophisticated cyber security and space-based strategies, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies. We will take steps to protect the integrity of our supply chain so we can be confident the microelectronics we depend on have not been corrupted by foreign spyware.

A good defense is only as strong as its weakest link, and this bill will allow us to shore up our relationship with the defense industrial base and ensure that contractors are not under the undue influence of foreign actors. This is all in addition to readiness projects here at home.

Our mark includes full funding for the National Nuclear Security Administration, which is critical to our nuclear modernization program.

I think it is worth noting that our friends in the House cut over $70 million from infrastructure and facility operations, which goes toward rebuilding crumbling buildings at the NNSA plants and labs. That is funding that should be restored. Modern and responsive nuclear infrastructure is an essential part of credible deterrence, which is a critical concern in great power competition. Funding for these projects must not end up as a casualty of budget negotiations.

Now, it is true that this is a massive authorization and that much of the funding we authorize will not manifest itself in visible hardware, but I encourage my friends in this body, do not let this deter you from seeing the big picture. National defense is no longer limited to the tools and infrastructure we can see. It includes an enormous covering that is needed by our Nation and our allies in this virtual space.

We must focus our defense budget on future threats, not those of the past, in order to not repeat the mistakes of the past. I believe that this year's NDAA accomplishes just that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, if you study the recent course of American history, you can note there has been the emergence of opportunity and debates on freedom many times during the last 50 years.

I think back to my time, my early years of education in high school and college, when America was in the midst of debate about the rights of African Americans—the civil rights movements in the 1960s.

We have also had debates as well on the question of liberty and freedom—freedom from discrimination for women in America and for those who are disabled. It really is the hallmark of this democracy that we continue to expand opportunity and continue to question our own beliefs when it comes to the freedom which each of us cherishes.

We are now in the midst of an interesting transformation in this country on the issue of rights of people with different sexual orientation. We have seen some dramatic changes in just the last few years as we find more and more people speaking out against discrimination against those of a different sexual orientation, and, of course, the landmark decision in Obergefell, where the U.S. Supreme Court recognized the right for same-sex marriage. This is not without controversy and not without dissenters, but the mainstream of America, the vast majority of Americans believe we are moving along the same path we did when we talked about the rights of those who are minorities, women, and the disabled, when we say people should be free of discrimination because of their own sexual orientation.

That is why it strikes me as unusual, more than coincidental, that in June—the LGBTQ Pride Month—our Republican colleagues decided to bring to the floor the nomination of Texas district court nominee Matthew Kacsmaryk, who has repeatedly written in his personal capacity about his opposition to LGBTQ rights and the Obergefell decision.

Mr. Kacsmaryk's nomination was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on a party-line vote in February, but for some reason, the Republican leadership decided to wait and force a vote on the floor of the Senate during Pride Month. Now they are calling for a vote this week.

Mr. Kacsmaryk has not been shy about his hostility to marriage equality in transgender Americans. On June 24, 2015, he wrote an article in which he noted that the Supreme Court would decide the Obergefell case in the next few weeks and speculated whether five Justices would, in his words, ''invent a constitutional right to same-sex marriage.''

After the decision, Mr. Kacsmaryk wrote a disparaging summary—which I will not quote into the RECORD—but it certainly shows his opposition to the fundamental premise behind that decision. He was quoted in the Liberty Institute blog of October 16, 2014 saying ''the pro-marriage movement must prepare for the long war.''

He signed a letter in 2016 relating to transgender Americans, calling them ''a delusion.'' Last December, the parents of 300 transgender children—including 39 from my State of Illinois—wrote the Senate in opposition to Mr. Kacsmaryk's nomination and said: ''Our children are not a delusion, and neither is our love and support for them.''

Even though Mr. Kacsmaryk has expressed strident personal views opposing LGBTQ rights, and even though he has litigated frequently in cases involving these matters, he would not commit to recuse himself from cases involving this issue if he were to be confirmed by the Senate.

I oppose the Kacsmaryk nomination. This is yet another extreme nominee outside the mainstream of American thinking who does not deserve to be rubberstamped for a lifetime appointment by the U.S. Senate.

THE KOVLER CENTER AND CAMEROON

Mr. President, just 2 weeks ago, I had a meeting in Chicago with my colleague Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY. We were at Heartland Alliance's Marjorie Kovler Center. What happens at this center is truly remarkable and a reflection of America's long history of welcoming those who are fleeing political violence.

The Kovler Center is home to one of our Nation's oldest and most respected facilities, helping those recovering from complex consequences of politically sanctioned torture. This is its 32nd year in operation. More than 3,000 torture survivors from 80 different countries have received assistance and counsel at the Kovler Center in Chicago.

The problem of torture among refugees is significant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. The problem of torture among refugees is significant, with an estimated 44 percent of refugees in the United States having been victims of such horrors. Those from Bosnia, Cambodia, and many other places all receive free treatment at the Kovler Center to recover from their trauma.

During my visit I had the privilege of meeting refugees who had fled the mounting violence in Cameroon. Cameroon is a West African nation that is dealing with a complicated colonial legacy. Following World War I, the League of Nations appointed France and Great Britain as joint trustees to what was previously a German colony. Not surprisingly, the two colonial powers imposed their own cultures on the new Cameroon.

Tragically, following the country's independence in the 1960s, Cameroonian strongman President Paul Biya, one of the world's longest serving leaders—now almost 40 years in office—further favored the French-speaking population over its Anglophone regions.

The results were not surprising. The mounting resentment and calls for greater autonomy within the Anglophone population caused ensuing violent suppression from the Biya regime. The refugees I met with told harrowing stories of this crackdown and violence.

I was pleased to join Senator VAN HOLLEN last year in a letter urging Secretary Pompeo to focus attention on the unrest in Cameroon, and I was equally pleased when the administration scaled back U.S. military assistance to Cameroon due to this government's violent repression. As a Member of the Appropriations Committee, I will be watching carefully the level of violence in Cameroon and, when the day comes, when we consider any foreign aid to this Nation.

The work of the Kovler Center is a reminder that if we are going to stand up for human rights we must be willing to be vigilant at all times, even for small countries as far away as Cameroon.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO ALANA PETERSEN

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute and express my gratitude to Alana Petersen, my deputy chief of staff and long time staff leader for the Minnesota congressional delegation. Alana is retiring from her official role after serving the Minnesota delegation since 1993.

During her public service, Alana worked for Congressman Dave Minge, from Minnesota's First Congressional District; Congressman John Oberstar, from Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District; Senator Al Franken; and now for me. In all of those roles, she has served the people of Minnesota first and especially those who most needed an ally and a voice in the halls of power here in Washington: farmers and rural families, new immigrants, Minnesota's Tribal communities, and Minnesota's diverse communities of color.

For those of you who don't know Alana, let me tell you a little bit about her. Alana was born in Minnesota and, like me, spent part of her childhood in New Mexico. In fact, she and I went to the same elementary school, although Alana is younger than me and had the benefit of a new building.

Alana headed Al Franken's Minnesota Senate office beginning when he was sworn in 2009. Before joining Franken's staff, she worked in the office of Congressman Jim Oberstar for 5 years as deputy district director, and she worked for Congressman Dave Minge for 6 years in several capacities.

Alana also served as executive director of Target Market, a statewide nonprofit organization that promoted an anti-tobacco message to teens, and she held a position at Grassroots Solutions, a political consulting firm where she worked with national labor unions, congressional candidates, and prochoice organizations.

As if her official work weren't enough, Alana has long been a go-to volunteer for her community, where she has served as chair of the East Central Regional Arts Council and board chair for Women Winning, a bipartisan group dedicated to electing more women to public office.

Alana is married to Thom Petersen, who is the Minnesota commissioner of agriculture for Governor Tim Walz, and she is mom to Waylon and Dylan. Alana and her family live on a working farm in Pine County, MN, an hour north of the Twin Cities. The Petersens raise and show miniature horses at county fairs all across Minnesota and at the Minnesota State Fair, earning blue ribbons, not only because of the amazing minis but also thanks to the amazing costumes sewn by Alana.

To Thom, Waylon, and Dylan, thank you for sharing your mom and wife with us and with Minnesota all of these years.

So I can't tell you when I first met Alana, but we have been good friends and allies for decades. As in all great friendships born from working together, we are connected by a sense of shared purpose, a sense of humor, and a complete trust that, when in doubt, we can call the other one. Each of us, in turn, has been a shoulder to lean on, a strategic adviser, a gut check, and a great excuse for a good laugh when either of us needs it.

This has been true for both of us for years, but never more so than in this last year when I became an accidental Senator and called on my old friend to jump in one more time to help me become a Senator and win a Senate seat, all in 10 months. Alana helped me to see that I could do this job and also win an election in such a short time. It is no exaggeration to say that I couldn't have done any of this without her.

Alana has the heart of an organizer. In fact, she tells the story that she first canvassed her neighborhood as a fifth-grader, knocking on doors for the father of a friend of hers who was running for office. She has been organizing and engaging people in the democratic process ever since.

As an organizer Alana knows that the best ideas come from the ground up, not the top down. She understands that the best work happens when you build relationships with people at the grassroots. She has mentored and taught generations of campaign and congressional office staffers that teamwork based on mutual respect, high expectations, and clear goals makes progress for people possible, and that it can be joyful work.

For years Alana has been the go-to person for young candidates just starting out—and a lot of us seasoned politicians too. The political offices, campaigns, and nonprofits of Minnesota are powered by the people Alana has taught and mentored.

As an organizer, she is rooted in the value that Paul Wellstone best expressed when he said that politics shouldn't be about money and power; it should be about improving people's lives.

It means more to me than I can express that Minnesotans elected me to serve in this seat once held by Hubert Humphrey, Walter Mondale, and Paul Wellstone.

On October 25, 2002, we lost Paul in a terrible plane crash, along with Paul's wife Sheila, his daughter Marsha, and staffers Will, Tom, and Mary Mac, Alana's mentor. In the fall of 2002, Alana had quit her regular job in Duluth to join the campaign for Paul's reelection because she knew she wanted to contribute to the grassroots movement that Paul was building. The plane crash and the loss of our friends was heartbreaking to all of us.

Last year, on October 25, Alana shared a letter her father wrote to the Wellstone campaign team in the days after the crash. It is particularly touching because her father, Thomas Christiansen, passed away on October 25, 2009, 7 years after we lost Paul.

Here is part of what Alana's father said: ''For some, public service is the dedication of one's life to the community. I have come to realize that my daughter Alana is one of those elite few.''

Alana, you are indeed one of those elite few. Thank you for your service to Minnesota, and thank you for what you will continue to do for many years ahead to move forward the hard but precious work of improving people's lives.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I speak in leader time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TROOP DEPLOYMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last night, the Defense Department announced that 1,000 additional troops would be deployed to the Middle East. This is the second deployment of 1,000 or more troops in the past 30 days, ostensibly to deal with Iran's increased activity in the region.

Despite these two announcements, the President has yet to address the Nation about these developments. The President has yet to articulate a strategy about American involvement in the region. He has yet to send a single military commander to testify before the Armed Services Committee. And he has yet to explain what his policy of ''maximum pressure'' on Iran is supposed to achieve. All we have heard is the Secretary of State, our chief diplomat, rattling the sabers of war.

As U.S. troops again prepare to deploy to the Middle East, this administration has an obligation to explain to the American people exactly what is happening and why. If they have a case, they must make it public. Americans are rightly skeptical and tired of endless wars in the Middle East—a reticence that many on the Republican side don't seem to share. Americans know that smaller actions have a tendency to escalate into larger actions even when there is no congressional authority and no check.

The administration has offered to send various officials to give classified briefings, but, frankly, that is not nearly good enough. We have learned a hard truth from our experience in Iraq—that the drums of war start beating behind closed doors. The President must make his pitch to the Nation instead of another closed-door meeting with Senators. As the Commander in Chief, he owes that to every American but especially to the American servicemembers, and their families, whom he is sending into the Middle East.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. President, Leader MCCONNELL has indicated he plans to have the Senate consider legislation next week on the administration's request for supplemental appropriations to handle migration at our southern border. As I have said many times, Democrats want to provide the necessary resources to secure our borders and ensure that everyone who arrives there is treated humanely; however, the sheer chaos of this administration's policy, the sheer mismanagement, the erratic nature when the President says one thing one day and another the next, mean that we must be precise and careful about how we do it.

The fact is very simple: President Trump's immigration policies are inhumane, erratic, fleeting, and impossible to carry out at the same time.

Right now, on the Homestead Air Force Base in Florida, the Trump administration has authorized a for-profit company to build a temporary shelter for migrants that is little better than an internment camp. We have heard routinely about the separation of children from parents, about the horrible conditions at the DHS facilities, about children—children—in cages. That is as un-American as anything.

This past week, I read in the New York Times the story of a 4-month-old boy. It wrenched my heart. He was separated from his parents—a cleavage so severe at an age so young that the boy has suffered a great trauma. He is now more than a year and a half old. He is back in his home country of Romania with his parents. He still can't walk on his own. He still hasn't spoken.

What are we doing to these innocent children? What are we doing? Stories like these are heart-wrenching; the policies that create them, unconscionable; and so often, the policies are announced according to the President's whim. Every day, the President seems to have a different crazy idea, often contradicting his previous thought—a national emergency declaration to build a wall, tariffs for Mexico, shutting down the border entirely.

Last night, the President tweeted that ICE was planning mass immigration arrests and removal. The President seems to just invent a new policy in the morning by tweet with the sole purpose of rallying his base.

Ideas like deporting millions of immigrants inside our border have been dismissed by government officials in charge of immigration as unrealistic. The very people the President puts in charge say this policy can't happen. It doesn't bother him. Maybe he was doing this to talk about it at his rally tonight, his election rally in Florida. But I will tell you something. He tried this before the 2018 election—big crisis at the border. It didn't seem to work. What appeals to a base—a rather narrow base of the President's supporters does not appeal to the American people when it comes to being erratic, inhumane, harsh, and ineffective on immigration.

Members of both parties should be weary—weary—about giving the administration additional funding if it is not going to be used to secure our border or provide better conditions for migrants and asylum seekers, especially children.

Again, just remember what the President has called for in the last few months, none of which have happened and none of which have curbed the flow at the border—so many different things, none of which make sense. Remember the national emergency declaration to build a wall. Remember the tariffs with Mexico. Remember the shutting down of the border entirely. And now mass immigration arrests and removal. It is a policy that is erratic, unsuccessful, ineffective, and maybe worst of all, inhumane—even taking a 4-month-old from his parents and leaving that child with a trauma probably for the rest of his life.

We Democrats have a proposal that is common sense, that would actually do things. At one point, the President seemed to support it, but that was fleeting like every one of his other proposals on immigration. Here is what we propose. I hope the President is listening, and I hope, at least, our Republican colleagues are listening, because we can actually get something done.

We propose to provide more immigration judges at the border to reduce the backlog in cases.

We provide for the allowance of asylum seekers to apply for asylum within their home countries. Why are these people fleeing? The President would have Americans believe they are all drug dealers and MS–13 members. There are a few of those, and they shouldn't be let in, and they shouldn't be given any mercy. Yet the vast majority of these people—you have seen the pictures—is made up of parents and children. Sometimes their daughters have been threatened with rape by gangs or their sons have been murdered or they are going to burn down their houses or burn down their businesses if they don't go along with the gangs. Who wouldn't flee? Who wouldn't? So let them apply for asylum and not have to pay the coyotes and not have them make this dangerous trek of 1,000 miles from their own countries. It is a good proposal. At one point, the President entertained it. Let's do it.

Finally, we provide security assistance to Central American countries in order to crack down on the drug cartels, the violent gangs, the corruption, and the lawlessness.

These are the things we should be doing—having more immigration judges to reduce the backlog; allowing for asylum seekers to apply for asylum in their home countries; and providing security assistance to crack down on the drug cartels, violent gangs, and the coyotes.

Yesterday, unfortunately, the State Department did the opposite. It announced it would cut off all further security assistance, including over $400 million of already obligated assistance to Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, until the countries reduce the number of migrants coming to the United States. Talk about cutting off your nose to spite your face.

What an insane, insane new policy idea from the President—even crazier than some of the others. The Trump administration is actually doing the

one thing that will make the migration problem drastically worse. He will then blame somebody else, but everyone can see what is going on. It is almost as if the administration wants the problems at our borders to continue so the President can demagogue the issue for political purposes. This policy is complete nonsense.

So, as Leader MCCONNELL moves to the administration's supplemental border requests in the near future, I urge my Republican colleagues to study our legislation. Unlike what the administration is doing and proposing, our policies are reasonable, measured, and actually suited to the problem at hand.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT AND ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. President, I have been talking a lot to this day on election security, and I will just make a final pitch.

We hope that Leader MCCONNELL will stop stonewalling the need to improve the security of our elections and prevent Russian or Chinese or Iranian or North Korean interference in 2020, which would gnaw at the roots of our democracy. There are lots of ways we can do it. We have UC statements on the floor and legislation we could bring to the floor that is bipartisan. We have an NDAA bill within which we will request some election security measures, and we have the appropriations process by which we can give money that is badly needed to the States.

We hope our Republican colleagues will join us in this. Preventing foreign countries from interfering in our elections is not a Democratic or a Republican issue; it is an American issue. It is the very thing George Washington and so many of the other Founding Fathers warned us against over 200 years ago. There is no need for this to be partisan. We hope we can come together on the issue.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRUZ). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 59, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 166 Ex.]

YEAS—59

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

NAYS—37

Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Bennet	Kaine	Schumer
Blumenthal	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Booker	Leahy	Smith
Brown	Markey	Stabenow
Cantwell	Menendez	Tester
Cardin	Merkley	Van Hollen
Casey	Murphy	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Peters	Whitehouse
Durbin	Reed	Wyden
Feinstein	Rosen	
Hassan	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Udall

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 59, the nays are 37.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess following the remarks of myself, Senator COLLINS, and Senator KING.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR COLLINS' 7,000TH VOTE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to recognize a remarkable event that this institution was fortunate enough to witness just a few minutes ago. During the vote we just concluded, our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Maine, cast her 7,000th rollcall vote. It is a great milestone for Senator COLLINS which bears witness to her dedication to this work and most especially to the people of Maine. It is actually even more impressive than that. This wasn't just Senator COLLINS' 7,000th vote; it was her 7,000th consecutive vote. From the moment she was sworn in, she has not missed a single vote. Difficulties with travel or bad weather? She plans around them. Personal challenges? She adapts and overcomes. Other priorities, like political events or speaking engagements? All that takes a back seat to her day job. No sick days. No getting caught in meetings. No losing track of time in committee. No excuses. Just days and months and years of peerless preparation and remarkable dedication to her Senate duties and to the Members she is so proud to represent. Senator COLLINS learned from her parents, Donald and Patricia, who each had a turn as mayor of Caribou, ME, among other achievements.

We know our friend Senator COLLINS deeply admires her predecessor, Senator Margaret Chase Smith—another legendary Maine Republican. Among her achievements, she stood boldly against McCarthyism and insisted on independent thought and fair treatment. But as remarkable as Senator Margaret Chase Smith was, Senator COLLINS has surpassed her distinguished predecessor in at least one way: Senator SMITH's own impressive string of consecutive votes ended just shy of 3,000; Senator COLLINS has 7,000 and counting.

She is always prepared, always thoroughly well informed, and always present. That is what today's milestone tells us, and that is exactly who Senator COLLINS is every single day. She is a valued colleague. She is a friend. And frankly, she is an inspiration. Thank goodness she isn't stopping any time soon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. I just wanted to thank the majority leader for his very generous comments, as well as acknowledge the good wishes and congratulations from so many of my colleagues, including my colleague from Maine, Senator KING.

This is a momentous occasion for me, a real milestone. I am proud of the fact that I have never missed a rollcall vote during the time I have been privileged to represent the great State of Maine in the Senate. There have been some close calls over the years, but fortunately I have been able to be present for each one. I realize that I have been blessed with good health and that when I had broken ankles, including one that required surgery, it fortunately happened over the Christmas break, so once again I was able to come back and not miss a vote.

But it is the embodiment of how seriously I take the responsibilities with which I have been entrusted by the people of Maine. Voting is a Senator's most solemn responsibility, and I feel strongly about making sure that my State is represented on each and every rollcall vote we take in this Chamber. It hasn't always been easy, but it is such a privilege and honor to represent the people of the great State of Maine.

I thank the majority leader, Senator MCCONNELL, for acknowledging this

milestone in my tenure in the Senate and in my service to the people of Maine and this Nation.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I want to join so many of my colleagues and the majority leader in congratulating my individual colleague from the State of Maine on this extraordinary achievement.

I once was at a meeting with Senator COLLINS in Maine and had just gotten my voting record, and I think I missed two votes out of a couple thousand. I said to Senator COLLINS: Look, I am 99.2 percent on making all the votes. She paused for a moment and looked at me and smiled and said: You will never catch me. And she was absolutely correct that the math doesn't work.

To have made 7,000 consecutive votes is an extraordinary achievement, particularly given the logistics of this place—the logistics of getting back and forth to Maine. She and I travel back and forth to Maine frequently together. But to have achieved this is really something remarkable in the annals of the U.S. Senate.

In the 1980s and 1990s, I got to know one of her predecessors, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, who was a legend in Maine. Senator SMITH was not only legendary for making every vote but also for always wearing a red rose. Every day that she appeared in the Senate, Senator SMITH wore a red rose. So I would like to conclude my remarks by taking a red rose to Senator COLLINS in recognition of her following in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:54 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the votes following the first vote in this series be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON CAIRNCROSS NOMINATION

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

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 167 Ex.]

YEAS—59

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

NAYS—37

Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Bennet	Kaine	Schumer
Blumenthal	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Booker	Leahy	Smith
Brown	Markey	Stabenow
Cantwell	Menendez	Tester
Cardin	Merkley	Udall
Casey	Murphy	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warner
Duckworth	Peters	Warren
Durbin	Reed	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Rosen	
Hassan	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Wyden

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, David Perdue, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Marco Rubio, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, James E. Risch, Pat Roberts, Bill Cassidy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 168 Ex.]

YEAS—52

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

NAYS—44

Baldwin	Hassan	Rosen
Bennet	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Jones	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Peters	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Reed	

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 169 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—42

Baldwin	Hassan	Rosen
Bennet	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Jones	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Markey	Stabenow
Casey	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Udall
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murray	Warner
Durbin	Peters	Warren
Feinstein	Reed	Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 76, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 170 Ex.]

YEAS—76

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

NAYS—20

Baldwin	Klobuchar	Schatz
Blumenthal	Markey	Schumer
Booker	Menendez	Smith
Brown	Merkley	Stabenow
Cantwell	Murray	Van Hollen
Casey	Peters	Warren
Duckworth	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 76, and the nays are 20.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The 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 Gerard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, David Perdue, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Marco Rubio, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, James E. Risch, Pat Roberts, Bill Cassidy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Greg Gerard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 171 Ex.]

YEAS—53

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

NAYS—43

Baldwin	Heinrich	Sanders
Bennet	Jones	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Booker	King	Shaheen
Brown	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cantwell	Leahy	Smith
Cardin	Manchin	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Peters	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—4

Gillibrand	Hirono
Harris	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 43.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Greg Gerard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it doesn't matter whether you are watching FOX News or reading the editorial page of the New York Times, the media—indeed the Nation—is in broad agreement that there is a crisis on our southern border, and the responsibility lies squarely with Congress to fix it.

Month after month, the number of people crossing our border has ticked up and up and up, and the only people who seem unfazed by these mind-boggling numbers—144,000 last month alone—are House Democrats.

Despite continued pleading from officials at the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, and some of our Democratic friends in the House, the leadership in the House of Representatives is still trying to absolve themselves of any responsibility to act. Well, it is getting harder and harder for them to ignore this crisis that continues to get worse on our border. The recordbreaking number of migrants who cross our border make a difficult and dangerous journey to get here. They travel in the company of human smugglers, appropriately known by most as coyotes. These criminal entrepreneurs do not view the migrants in their custody as human beings. They view them as cargo. It is really their meal ticket.

Coyotes get their customers to the United States, but a safe journey is not part of the deal. Migrants, especially children, often arrive at our border in poor health, suffering from dehydration, exposure, any one of a number of infectious diseases, and, unfortunately, sadly, many are left for dead by their smugglers.

Last week, Border Patrol found a young girl believed to be about 7 years old from India, dead and alone along the border in Arizona. The area where she was found is a rugged desert, and the temperature that day was 108 degrees.

Stories like this are heartbreaking and more common than many want to believe. Those who survive the torturous journey from Central America up through Mexico and into the United States often arrive in critical health. The national Border Patrol Council vice president, Jon Anfinsen, has been an agent for 12 years and is based in Del Rio, TX. He said the number of people in custody and the high rate of illnesses is ''unprecedented.''

He has seen cases of scabies, chickenpox, mumps, measles, flu, body lice, and countless common colds. Overcrowded facilities make these illnesses spread like wildfire, and even the Border Patrol agents and people offering assistance to these migrants are getting sick too. That is because Congress has not appropriated the money for the facilities, funding, and for the personnel to manage these record-breaking numbers. They are obviously in dire need of our assistance.

Last month, the administration requested $4.5 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice to address this growing crisis.

Two weeks after this request, the situation had grown so much worse than expected that the Secretary of Health and Human Services notified Congress that the Department would soon be running out of funding and that another $1.4 billion could be needed for humanitarian assistance alone. That brings the total to almost $6 billion. Since the funding request was submitted, more than 144,000 individuals have illegally crossed our border, adding to the growing weight these folks are feeling.

Without providing the necessary funding, we are sending these dedicated law enforcement officials out on a losing mission. We are asking them to carry the weight of hundreds of thousands of migrants without giving them the tools they need to do so.

Enough is enough. It is high time Congress steps up and come to an agreement to get much needed and long overdue funding to the men and women struggling to manage this humanitarian crisis not of their making. This critical funding is needed along the entire southern border but particularly in the Rio Grande Valley and El Paso sectors, which have been disproportionately affected by the dramatic increase in crossings.

For months, communities in Texas have requested help in feeding, transporting, and sheltering these migrants. They have gone above and beyond the call of duty, diverting millions of dollars in local taxpayer funds that are traditionally intended for things like clean water and power for their own residents.

Today I am sending a letter to the Appropriations Committee and asking them to include assistance to these communities. The Appropriations Committee is holding a markup tomorrow, and I hope they can come to an agreement to provide the Departments, Agencies, and local communities in Texas struggling to manage this crisis with the resources they need to be successful. To borrow a saying from Border Patrol Chief Carla Provost, the current situation is akin to holding a bucket under a faucet. It doesn't matter how many buckets you have if you can't turn the water off. The emergency funding is a bucket, and hopefully it will be a sufficient bucket, but we still have to get to the source of the problem.

Last week, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Kevin McAleenan testified before the Judiciary Committee and said: ''I want to make clear that this crisis is unlike anything we've ever seen at our border and it, in large part, is due to the gaps in our immigration laws that are driving it, causing a dramatic demographic shift in the flow of illegal immigration into the United States that is placing children at unique and critical risk.''

Of the more than 144,000 people who illegally crossed the border in May, 69 percent were either unaccompanied children or families. The number of unaccompanied children apprehended last month is larger than any monthly total from the surge in 2014, back when President Obama called it ''a humanitarian and security crisis.'' It is an understatement to say we lack the resources to properly care for these children.

In addition to providing more resources and better care, we need to get to the ''why'' of these rising numbers. I have no doubt this surge in humanity is being driven by the pull factors in the immigration system, most notably the Flores settlement agreement. By ''pull factors,'' I mean the thing that attracts the migrants to attempt to make this dangerous journey from their homes into the United States.

The Flores settlement agreement is one of them. In the beginning, the Flores settlement agreement provided additional standards of care for children, including a limit on the time they could remain in DHS custody, but a subsequent, flawed court ruling expanded this agreement, in effect applying it to families as well. That essentially turned children into a ''get out of jail free'' card for migrants, something which is now openly advertised by the coyotes in Central America.

In other words, the coyotes—the smugglers who earn money off of each person they bring into the United States—are letting these people know that if you just come as a child or if you come as a family, you are going to be able to make it successfully into the United States, and it is a money-making proposition, obviously, for them.

A recent Washington Post article quoted a man as saying the following:

> That is the thing that everyone knows now. If you go, you need to bring a child.

This has gotten so bad that Acting Secretary McAleenan said the Border Patrol is now running DNA tests and is discovering significant numbers of adults who are claiming a biological connection to a child that is not theirs. This is the ultimate ''get out of jail free'' card: Bring a child—anybody's child.

This loophole has turned into a major pull factor, and single adults are using it to their advantage. Rather than arriving at the border alone, they are bringing kids with them so they can pose as a family unit and be released in 20 days. These aren't all legitimate families, as I said. It is no exaggeration to say that children are literally being kidnapped to serve as a

free ticket into the United States. That is a sad truth.

If we want to stop this abuse of our system and of these children and bring down the skyrocketing numbers that are flooding across our border, we have to fix this expansion of the Flores agreement when it comes to family units.

Last month, Congressman HENRY CUELLAR of Laredo, TX, a Democrat, and I introduced a bill called the HUMANE Act, which, among other things, would close this dangerous loophole—something Congress never enacted and never intended and which is being exploited by the coyotes.

Our bill would clarify that the Flores agreement only applies to children, not to families, and would remove that pull factor and prevent single adults from exploiting them in order to gain entry into the United States. The HUMANE Act would make additional, targeted reforms to make our immigration system more fair and efficient and provide better protection for the children who are brought here.

Perhaps the most important thing to note is that this bill already has bipartisan support—something that is tough to find when it comes to immigration reform these days. As our friend the majority leader said on the floor last week, ''The crisis at the border hasn't gone anywhere and neither has our resolve to address it.''

I appreciate my friend and colleague Congressman HENRY CUELLAR for working with me on this bill. I hope the border communities in Texas and along the entire U.S.-Mexico border will call and write or go see their Congressman and say: Get on board with Congressman CUELLAR in the House of Representatives.

Let's vote on the HUMANE Act so the Senate can pass it and send it to President Trump for signature. I can't imagine how people can be at peace with their own conscience knowing what is happening right now and simply sitting on their hands and doing nothing to address this humanitarian and security crisis. We owe it to the dedicated law men and women who work to manage this crisis along the border who now are being overwhelmed by this influx of humanity. Our resolve to help them remains as strong as ever. Now what we need is a strong bipartisan vote to get it done.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASSIDY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to oppose Matthew Kacsmaryk's nomination to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. Mr. Kacsmaryk is another example of an extreme choice by President Trump to jam courts with individuals who have put their political views above the law and use their positions of power to chip away at people's rights. Not only are Mr. Kacsmaryk's views hateful and out of the mainstream, but his history of attacking vulnerable communities shows me he will not be a fair and impartial judge. He has fought tooth and nail against any protections for LGBTQIA individuals and has devoted his career to stripping this community of these fundamental rights.

Mr. Kacsmaryk does not believe title XII of the Civil Rights Act includes sexual orientation and gender identity. He opposed the Supreme Court's ruling in Obergefell, which affirmed that same-sex couples have the right to marry under our Constitution, and he opposes the Equality Act. He believes this bill will ''weaponize Obergefell.'' The Equality Act builds on existing civil rights laws to expand anti-discrimination protections, to ensure members of the LGBTQ community cannot be fired or evicted from their homes, providing them with the same protections afforded to those who are discriminated against based on their race, religion, age, disability, and more.

He believes healthcare providers should be able to discriminate—discriminate—against patients based on gender identity or sex stereotyping, and he even supports discrimination against our children. Mr. Kacsmaryk not only opposes protections for transgender students, he has even argued that being transgender is ''delusional.'' He has questioned whether States can ban conversion therapy practices, which are dangerous. They are discredited by the medical community, and they have led to depression and suicidal behavior in young people subjected to these practices.

Mr. Kacsmaryk claims that his hateful views have to do with religious liberty, but his own words show his true colors. When Republicans and Democrats in Utah agreed on employment and housing nondiscrimination protections based on gender identity and sexual orientation, Mr. Kacsmaryk opposed them, even as countless religious organizations supported that bill.

Was religious liberty his main point of opposition? No. Instead, he argued businesses should be able to discriminate based on a person's sexual orientation or gender identity because, in his view, this community does not deserve the same protections as other communities who are often discriminated against.

Mr. Kacsmaryk has said there is a ''clash of absolutes'' between LGBTQIA rights and those who want to discriminate in the name of religious liberty. This is not a view of someone who can be impartial and fair. Not only are his views on nondiscrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity concerning, I am also very alarmed by his record as a fervent crusader against women's reproductive rights and for the far-right position that someone else's ideology is more important than a woman's ability to make her own personal medical decisions.

If his arguments had won the day in court, a woman trying to get contraceptive care could face barriers thrown up at her by her employer or even by her pharmacy, all because someone else thinks that their beliefs matter more than a woman's own personal decisions about her own healthcare.

Mr. Kacsmaryk's extreme hostility to women's reproductive rights is also on display in his own writings outside of the court. He wrote that the court cases affirming those rights—the historic rulings that have defended women's access to birth control and their right to safe, legal abortion—were responsible for removing a ''pillar of marriage law.''

Under any other administration, this truly disturbing ideological track record would be alarming. Unfortunately for President Trump and Vice President PENCE, it appears to be a prerequisite. The Trump-Pence administration has taken every opportunity to undermine women's health and reproductive rights. And we have seen far-right Republicans across the country joining them, from State legislators working to pass extreme, harmful abortion restrictions to Republicans here in DC working to jam through extreme, harmful judicial nominees, like Mr. Kacsmaryk, who they hope will uphold blatantly unconstitutional restrictions on women's rights to safe, legal abortion and ultimately take away that right by overturning Roe v. Wade.

I have also been inspired by the people around the country who are speaking up and taking a stand against those extreme views. If we keep making our voices heard against this nominee and Republican efforts to undermine women's reproductive rights more broadly, we can stop these attacks and ensure that every woman has the ability to make her own decisions about her body. I am here today to urge my colleagues to join us in rejecting this nominee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to urge my colleagues to oppose the confirmation of Matthew Kacsmaryk to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

I believe that every individual we consider for a lifetime appointment to serve on the Federal bench should have the demonstrated legal acumen and experience but also a commitment to ensuring fair treatment for anyone who might come before their court. With a troubling record of professional work and personal statements attacking lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, Mr. Kacsmaryk fails this test,

and the Senate must reject his nomination.

Mr. Kacsmaryk currently serves as deputy general counsel of First Liberty Institute, and in that role he has challenged the constitutionality of the Affordable Care Act, argued against marriage equality, supported schools in barring transgender students from using restrooms consistent with their gender identities, and opposed a State law requiring that pharmacies stock emergency contraception.

My colleagues may recall another nominee associated with this organization, Jeff Mateer, who was First Liberty's general counsel until 2016 and was nominated by President Trump for a judgeship in the Eastern District of Texas. Mateer's nomination was ultimately withdrawn in light of his public statements hostile to LGBTQ people, including that same-sex marriage is ''disgusting'' and transgender children are a part of ''Satan's plan.''

Mr. Kacsmaryk's statement and writings evince a similar hostility to LGBTQ people and to equality. He has repeatedly made claims that dismiss the reality of LGBTQ people's lives and experiences. For example, he wrote a 2015 piece entitled ''The Inequality Act: Weaponizing Same-Sex Marriage,'' in which he suggested that the movements for LGBTQ and reproductive rights are grounded in ''the lie that the human person is an autonomous blob of Silly Putty unconstrained by nature or biology, and that marriage, sexuality, gender identity, and even the unborn child must yield to the erotic desires of liberated adults.''

In a September 2015 radio interview, he argued that the movement for LGBTQ equality is part of a sexual revolution that ''has been typified by lawlessness and just a complete refusal to obey basic rule of law principles.''

He has also been particularly disparaging of transgender individuals. For example, in August of 2016, he signed on to a comment to the proposed rule implementing the Affordable Care Act's nondiscrimination provisions. Arguing against the proposal's protections for people based on gender identity, the commenters wrote that transgender people are suffering from a ''psychological condition in need of care'' and are ''not a category of persons in need of special legal protections.'' They further cite one psychiatrist's opinion—just one psychiatrist—that a transgender person's understanding of who they are is ''appropriately described as a delusion.'' Furthermore, in an interview discussing that same rulemaking, Mr. Kacsmaryk characterized healthcare protections for transgender people as being ''on the Obama Administration's 'bucket list' of aggressive sexual revolution items.''

Finally, Mr. Kacsmaryk has criticized efforts to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination, even those that have been supported by both faith groups and progressive organizations. In a September 2015 article about the adoption of Utah's nondiscrimination law, he called that effort ''a bad idea . . . primarily for the problem of the protected class. Once a protected class is defined to be equivalent to race, it takes on a much heavier atomic weight.''

These are not words and actions of an individual whom we can trust to serve as a neutral arbiter who will recognize the humanity and dignity of everyone who comes before him. We have heard from hundreds of diverse organizations that oppose his confirmation to a lifetime appointment to the Federal bench, but perhaps most importantly we have heard from dozens of parents of transgender children from all over the country. They write:

> Hundreds of thousands of children and adolescents throughout this country are transgender, like our kids. So are well over a million adults. They deserve to be treated with respect and dignity—and to trust that when they walk into a courtroom they will be treated fairly. Confirming [Mr. Kacsmaryk] as [a federal judge] would send a damaging and dangerous message that the dignity of children like ours does not count in the courts, or in the U.S. Senate.

I note that this is June. This is the month where we mark LGBTQ pride, celebrating the contributions of LGBTQ people and recognizing the work that remains to be done to ensure full and equal treatment for all people.

This Pride Month, I urge my colleagues to send a message to those children, their parents, the broader LGBTQ community, and the country that they do count—that they count, they matter, and we hear their voices. And please reject this nominee.

Thank you.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss one of the judicial nominations we are considering. We are on the floor this afternoon to discuss the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk to be a U.S. district judge for the Northern District of Texas.

We know that under the Senate rules we are now operating under, judicial nominees are receiving just 2 hours of what is called postcloture consideration, and for that time on the floor, we are considering a lifetime appointment to be on the Federal district court bench or to be a judge on one of the circuit courts. These are lifetime appointments, and to have just 2 hours on any nomination I don't think is enough time—I think a lot of Americans agree with me—but maybe even more so when you have a nominee whose views are, to be understated for a moment, troubling, views about judicial philosophy or a judicial philosophy and—a philosophy that I think a lot of Americans would find extreme.

In this case, the nomination of Mr. Kacsmaryk is a prime example of why these nominees for lifetime appointments warrant a longer time for review. Again, I think that is an understatement.

Even at a time when we are on a regular basis considering nominees who fall outside of the mainstream and who tend to fall in a place, in terms of legal philosophy, that a lot of Americans would find very concerning—even at a time when we have considered a lot of nominees I would consider outside the mainstream, Mr. Kacsmaryk's nomination is particularly troubling. I will use just two examples, briefly.

The first example is his hostility to women's access to safe, affordable, and FDA-approved contraception. So many Americans—I think long before the Affordable Care Act but certainly in light of the Affordable Care Act—consider access to contraception that is safe, affordable, and FDA-approved—well, I think most Americans would consider and should consider that part of a basic healthcare package. That is the way it ought to be. But I would hope that a judge would at least recognize that it is fundamental to women's healthcare. Unfortunately, I don't think this nominee does, and that in and of itself is troubling.

The second example—and these are only brief overviews in the interest of time—is Mr. Kacsmaryk has repeatedly disparaged and attacked the LGBTQ community. In a public comment in 2016 to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, which is part of the Department of Health and Human Services and is known as CMS, Mr. Kacsmaryk argued that transgender individuals suffer from a ''psychological condition in need of care'' and suggested that being transgender was a ''delusion.'' I have to ask—a delusion? Where does he come up with that? I don't know where one comes up with that kind of analysis. It doesn't make sense to most Americans.

Prior to that, Mr. Kacsmaryk wrote an article about the Equality Act, which is bipartisan legislation that is before the Senate. The Equality Act would have the effect of—these are my words; this is not a full description of it—have the effect of catching up, in terms of the legal protections provided to Americans who happen to be gay or lesbian, bisexual, transgender—have the protections afforded to them catch up to those provided to other Americans. We finally made progress. More than 50 years ago now, we had the Civil Rights Act and other legislation over time that provided more and more protection over time to more Americans. Unfortunately, we don't have a similar measure of protections for Americans who happen to be LGBTQ.

It is literally the case today that in some States, if you are gay or lesbian, you could be married in one hour of the day or on one day and the next day or the next hour be fired, and that would be permissible under law. So there are protections for employment and for access to education and housing—the full

measure of American life. The Equality Act would ensure those protections. That is not law yet, and that is why we have to pass it by way of Federal law.

With that background, I want to go back to what I previously stated. Mr. Kacsmaryk wrote an article that suggested that the Equality Act, which I described, would ''weaponize'' the Obergefell decision. That was the landmark decision that allowed same-sex couples to marry. He said the Equality Act would weaponize that decision, while in this particular writing making reference to a ''long war ahead'' when discussing LGBTQ rights in a post-Obergefell America. So in America after the Obergefell decision, which allowed marriage equality and which made that part of our Federal law, thank goodness, after a long time—he believed that the Equality Act would be part of a ''long war ahead,'' when discussing that future in America. That doesn't make sense to me. I don't think it makes sense to a lot of Americans. I think most Americans believe that decision for marriage equality was an advancement where the circle of protection is growing, as it ought to. For too long, that circle was very small—until we had some breakthroughs over the last 50 years. Fortunately, marriage equality—the right to marry, the right to spend the rest of your life with someone you love of the same sex—was finally enshrined into law by a Supreme Court decision. But this nominee seems to believe that the Equality Act would ''weaponize.'' I don't know where you come up with words like that—''weaponize,'' ''war.'' It just doesn't seem to fit in the America I think most people believe in.

As this is playing out, it just so happens—and this is offensive. I hope it wasn't intentional. I don't have any reason to believe it was intentional. But it just so happens that the majority has this particular nomination on the floor when we are talking about these concerns about LGBTQ Americans and a particular nominee or maybe more than one nominee—I am here to talk about just one. But this is all playing out this month in the midst of celebrating LGBTQ Pride Month. So that is particularly offensive.

Again, I will state for the record that I don't have evidence that it was intentional to consider someone with those views at this particular time, but it is nonetheless offensive because of the timing.

The LGBTQ community had to sacrifice so much for so long in their fight for equality and civil rights in the United States of America, and we have a lot more work to do. As I indicated, the Equality Act is not yet law. Even though it is slightly bipartisan so far, we need to grow that bipartisanship so we can get it passed here in the Senate.

I think LGBTQ Americans—frankly, all Americans—deserve better than a nominee who suggested that the Equality Act ''weaponizes'' the right to marry the ones they love. I think our country deserves a judge better than that, even if it is just for one particular Federal district court.

I also believe that Americans deserve a better nominee than Mr. Kacsmaryk—maybe especially on these issues that I have raised but generally, as well. They deserve a nominee who respects and will protect the rights of all Americans, especially those Americans who have been the subject of ongoing, continuous discrimination—in this case, LGBTQ Americans.

That discrimination has not abated or been ripped out by the roots because we have advancements like the right to marry or advancements in law. That discrimination continues. In fact, it is protected in some ways by the laws of some States, where you can fire someone simply because they are gay and do that with impunity.

The discrimination continues by way of hateful acts that people undertake, but also the discrimination continues by way of law, as well.

We should have judges in every district court, in every circuit court, in every court in the country—no matter what level of judicial office we are talking about—who will respect and protect every single American.

In this case, I think you have a nominee who is not just outside of the mainstream but way outside of the mainstream, and I think that is why—so far, at least—he has been the subject of bipartisan opposition, and that is pretty rare around here, as many know. He is too extreme for this appointment. I would hope that my colleagues would vote against him. I know we had one vote already.

I say all this as someone who has worked for a long time in a very bipartisan, collaborative way to appoint district court judges in Pennsylvania over and over. Those judges have had the support of Senator TOOMEY, as well as my support. A Democratic Senator and a Republican Senator have worked together on a number of appointments. We are getting close to 20 now, I think, since we have served together since 2011. I think we are at 19, if I haven't lost count. That means that we both have worked together to review, to scrutinize, and to decide whether to support a judge who might come from a Democratic nomination and might be supported by me and by my office, as well as a nominee supported by my colleague Senator TOOMEY. Over time, that means that Democratic judges, or someone nominated by a Democratic Senator and a Democratic White House a couple of years ago, and Republican nominees, nominated by a Republican Senator and a Republican White House, have been given consideration, review, and then confirmation.

I am someone who takes his responsibility seriously. I have a long and distinguished record of working in this process to make sure that we get Federal district court judges from different points of view nominated by both Senators of both parties who meet that test, not judges who just meet the test of competence but also meet the test of being within the mainstream. Again, this means a judge who will respect and protect every single American. I think that is not asking too much of any nominee, no matter what district court.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I rise today to discuss what is happening at our southern border, and I call upon my colleagues in Congress to act quickly to address this humanitarian crisis.

Last month, terrifying reports surfaced of an illegal immigrant from Guatemala who traveled with an 8-year-old boy across the U.S.-Mexico border near Arizona. When Border Patrol agents apprehended him, the man claimed that the boy was his son, but the agents learned 4 days later that he wasn't.

According to the Arizona Daily Star, Homeland Security investigations reported that the man claimed that ''he had looked for a child in Guatemala to cross the United States-Mexico international border with as he was told that it was easier to get into the United States with a child.'' The illegal immigrant allegedly paid the boy about $130 to ''rent the child'' and an additional $130 for a fake birth certificate.

Tragically, this is a story we are hearing more and more about as the border crisis rages on. Homeland Security investigators are working to understand the extent of troubling cases on our border, where adults are using children who have no family relation in order for them to become eligible for release after they are apprehended. The practice has been occurring frequently enough that the Department of Homeland Security now refers to it as ''child recycling rings.''

Smugglers and cartels are well aware of legal loopholes that incentivize these criminals to manipulate vulnerable populations. Our current legal framework makes it easier to turn a profit by smuggling individuals with young children.

DHS has recorded nearly 4,800 migrants in 2019 who have falsely identified themselves as family units.

Recently, we received the welcome news that the Trump administration reached a deal with Mexico to ensure better immigration enforcement at the border. This agreement was an important step in the right direction at a time when our Nation needs it most. Both countries have declared a shared

goal of upholding the rule of law on both sides of the border. I am grateful for the President's hard work to secure our border, to keep this country safe, and to continue our trade with a key partner.

This deal is a critical step forward, and it is taking place not a moment too soon. Illegal border crossings at the southern border have reached staggering rates this past spring. Last March alone, there were more than 103,000 apprehensions, and in April there were another 109,000. In May apprehensions at points of entry reached over 144,000. That is a 32-percent increase over the month of April. We have had over 100,000 apprehensions on the border each month for 3 months in a row. Sustained numbers like these haven't been witnessed in over 12 years.

The question remains: What concrete steps are we taking as a nation to stop this?

Our Border Patrol agents, who are working as hard as they possibly can, cannot keep up with the record surge of people coming into our country without authorization. Our ability to provide the care and attention for detained individuals is at a breaking point.

As we know, this includes tens of thousands of innocent children. Acting Secretary McAleenan recently testified at a Senate Judiciary Committee where he noted that in the last 40 days alone, DHS has taken into custody 60,000 children. He also testified last month that border officials saw a record day of over 5,800 border crossings in a single 24-hour period. This comes in addition to the largest single group ever apprehended at our border—1,036 people.

Facilities along the border haven't just reached full capacity. They are overflowing. On June 10, the Department of Health and Human Services reported that they had fewer than 700 beds available to place 1,900 unaccompanied children who had already been processed by Customs and Border Protection. This is forcing HHS to place children with sponsors at higher rates than the program has experienced in its history. It also increases pressure to find space for the influx of children within CBP facilities, which were not built for this purpose in any way.

HHS desperately needs additional funding to expand its bed capacity so that they can keep pace with the increasing numbers of unaccompanied children. At this rate, HHS may not have the necessary funding to continue their care programs beyond the month of June.

The situation is clear. Congress needs to act, and we need to act right now. Chairman SHELBY recently announced that the Senate Appropriations Committee will vote soon on a $4.5 billion package. Over $3 billion would be directed to help resolve the humanitarian crisis by increasing the care for unaccompanied children and expanding those shelter facilities. The remaining $1 billion would fortify our security missions.

To the ears of the American people, this may sound like an overdue, commonsense relief effort, and that is because it is. Unfortunately, our Democratic friends have prioritized their starring role in the political theater over our country's emergency at the southern border.

Over 6 weeks ago, the administration sent an urgent plea to Congress asking for more money to secure our border and improve the conditions for tens of thousands of children. It is unacceptable that Democrats in the House and right here in the Senate are playing politics at a time when our Nation needs stability.

In the coming weeks, Senate Republicans will be waiting at the table to work toward bipartisan solutions to address the crisis at the border and provide the funding that is desperately needed. I hope that my Democratic colleagues will meet us there.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, sometime tomorrow, this body will consider a number of nominations for final confirmation, among them the nomination of Matthew Kacsmaryk to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas.

A Federal district judge serves a particular area of the country, but in fact, the whole country has a stake in this nomination because a judge helps to define and refine and apply the law of the United States, setting precedent that applies to the entire country. It isn't just the Northern District of Texas that has a stake in this nomination; it is the entire country. So this alarming and appalling nomination should be of particular interest to my colleagues.

It is the result of a process that, very unfortunately, has been demeaned and degraded. It is a shadow of what it once was. In the scrutiny that is given and the time that is devoted, this process is failing to assure the independence of the judiciary. Now is the time when that independence must be assured because, from this time forward, these judges will be lifetime appointees and will have no accountability to this body or to any other elected official.

In previous years, under other Republican administrations, there was an adequate time to debate; there were full and fair hearings; and nominees answered questions about their views on issues that were relevant to their service. That process has been severely undercut—indeed, decimated now. What we have before us, again and again and again, are nominees who fail to meet the basic test of intellect and integrity and responsibility.

I look at all of the records of nominees before us and ask them questions to determine what their basic values are—whether they think particular Supreme Court precedents were correctly decided, like Brown v. Board of Education and Roe v. Wade—because it is a view into their basic commitments to constitutional principles that are deeply and ideally settled. Matthew Kacsmaryk fails that test.

If there is a principle enshrined in our Constitution that matters more than any other, it is the idea that everyone is equal before the law. No one is above the law. No one is less entitled to rights than anyone else. Everyone is equal regardless of race, gender, ethnicity and regardless of who you are, how much you own, or where you were born. Mr. Kacsmaryk seems to lack respect for this basic principle. In fact, his career is defined by active opposition to the treatment of minority groups.

In 2016, he submitted an amicus brief that supported a Virginia school board's policy that a student must use the restroom that corresponds to the student's biological gender.

Also, in 2016, he sent a letter to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and argued that the Department of Health and Human Services should not require hospitals to conduct sex reassignment surgeries for transgender individuals. He wrote in that letter that transgender people suffer from a ''psychological condition, in need of care'' and are ''not in a category of person in need of special legal protection.'' He went so far as to say the experiences of transgender people are ''irrational'' and ''delusional.''

In light of these and other statements, I have received numerous letters from the parents of transgender people. They have written in fear and alarm that someone with such offensive, extreme, medically inaccurate views could be promoted to a lifetime position within the Federal judiciary—a position that will give him power over the lives of exactly these individuals who seek equality under the law.

Seventeen of our House colleagues—some of them parents and grandparents of transgender people—have written to us and expressed their concern that someone with such hostile views toward LGBTQ Americans could possibly be confirmed as a judge.

Our colleagues in the House are concerned about the decisions we are making here because they respect these individuals.

Kacsmaryk has also repeatedly made public his opposition to marriage equality and the equal treatment of same-sex couples.

He submitted an amicus brief in Obergefell v. Hodges, urging the Supreme Court to not extend the right of

marriage to same-sex couples. He, thankfully, did not prevail in that view because the Court upheld the rights of same-sex couples to be married, and he continued his opposition to marriage equality by representing the owners of an Oregon bakery who refused to bake a cake for same-sex couples.

He testified in favor of legislation the Texas Observer described as a ''license to discriminate'' adoption bill that would permit adoption agencies to refuse to place children with same-sex couples.

Many in Congress, including myself, worked to pass the Equality Act, which would reflect the core of the Supreme Court's ruling by adding sexual orientation and gender identity to the Federal code's list of protected classes.

He has referred to this effort as a weaponization of Obergefell that seeks the public affirmation of the ''erotic desires of liberated adults.''

Even as I recite these quotes, I can hardly believe that at this moment in our history, at this time of awareness among informed and tolerant people who believe in inclusiveness and equal justice under the law, that someone nominated to this position of paramount responsibility would have these views and articulate them in this way.

If the Equality Act were to become law and face a challenge in Judge Kacsmaryk's court, could litigants feel comfortable or confident that they would receive a fair hearing? Is there any gay, lesbian, transgender, or nonbinary person who would feel their case would receive a nonbiased treatment in his court?

I have such deep doubts, as should my colleagues, that I cannot vote for him. I will oppose his nomination, and I hope my colleagues will join me in voting no on Matthew Kacsmaryk.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. For the information of all Senators, at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 19, the Senate will vote on confirmation of the following nominations in the order listed, and if confirmed, the motions to reconsider shall be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action: Executive Calendar Nos. 22, 28, 50, and 118. Under the previous order, the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 1790 will ripen following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 118.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session to be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR DAVE STONE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, all of God's children are blessed with certain gifts, and we are each called to put them to work to glorify Him. Today, it is my sincere privilege to pay tribute to my friend who has answered this call and used his considerable gifts with compassion and grace. At the end of May, Dave Stone stepped down as the senior pastor of Southeast Christian Church in Louisville, KY. I would like to take a moment to honor his years of pastoral leadership and to sincerely thank him for his care and dedication to our church family.

Elaine and I have been attending Southeast for nearly two decades, drawn by the moving preaching and the warm community. Dave has been an integral part of that spiritual life for 30 years, and there are so many of us in Louisville who have been made better by his friendship and leadership. Throughout his 13 years as senior pastor, Dave was our shepherd and used his many talents to point tens of thousands to the Lord.

When Dave first joined Southeast, his devotion to Christ and His church instantly became clear. Dave came not only with an inspirational vision, but also with a deep sense of humility. To anyone who walked into this church, he made a point to welcome them like a lifelong friend. In both the easy and the difficult times, Dave shared his sense of joy in everything he did for the church. His warmth and humor made a positive and tangible impact on me and many other members.

Dave assumed the responsibility of senior pastor after the retirement of Bob Russell, who had served the church community in leadership roles for 40 years. The next year, Southeast announced the establishment of a second location, a remarkable sign of growth and a testament to Dave's leadership. Southeast has continued adding more campuses to the church, and now it reaches believers on TV, on the radio, and at seven locations. Through this development, Southeast has become the largest church in Kentucky and the seventh largest in the entire country.

Southeast's impressive growth also brought more responsibilities for Dave, his team, and his family. Whatever challenge presented itself over the years, Dave's skilled ministry helped the community thrive. Thousands of people have watched Dave preach, relied on his mentorship, and enjoyed his friendship.

Dave admitted that he hates the word ''retirement,'' but he also knew it was time to pass the baton. When he announced his departure, Dave expressed his deep gratitude to the church leadership, staff, and all the faithful. He once again showed himself the humble pastor who fulfilled his mission from God.

Now that he has officially stepped down as Southeast's senior pastor, Dave is looking for his next calling. I am confident he will continue using his many gifts to draw the faithful to the Lord. He will also get to spend more time with his wife Beth, his children, and his grandchildren. Although Elaine and I will certainly miss his Christian spirit and good humor, we wish Dave and his family all the best on their next adventure.

NOMINATION OF MATTHEW J. KACSMARYK

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today in opposition to the nomination of Matthew Kacsmaryk to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas.

June is the month that we recognize as Pride Month to celebrate the lesbian and gay community and to acknowledge that individuals should not be discriminated against on the basis of their sexual orientation; yet, today we are voting on a nominee, Mr. Kacsmaryk, whose career has been defined by opposition to the rights of LGBT Americans. He has argued against marriage equality and defended a company that refused to provide service to a same-sex couple, simply based on their sexual orientation.

It is disappointing that the Senate is moving forward on his nomination, and even more disappointing that the majority has scheduled this vote during Pride Month.

Mr. Kacsmaryk 's long record of opposing civil rights protections for LGBT Americans should disqualify him from service on the bench. They demonstrate that he puts his personal opinion above Supreme Court precedent.

Specifically, I want to highlight some key positions in his record.

In 2015, Mr. Kashmir made comments deeply critical of United States v. Windsor, the case that struck down the Defense of Marriage Act, or DOMA. Mr. Kacsmaryk claimed that the Obama administration, which refused to defend DOMA, had ''effectively collaborated with the adversary.'' Mr. Kacsmaryk's comments make clear that he believes those fighting for the right of LGBT American, including the right to marry, are adversaries. Someone making a statement like this should quite simply not be a Federal judge.

He likewise claimed in a radio interview that efforts to achieve marriage equality were marked by ''lawlessness,'' adding that the Justice Department's refusal to defend DOMA was an ''abuse of rule of law principles.''

Also in 2015, Mr. Kacsmaryk submitted a brief in Obergefell v. Hodges, the landmark Supreme Court case that guaranteed marriage equality.

Mr. Kacsmaryk urged the Court to deny that the 14th Amendment extended to the right of same-sex couples to marry. He argued that finding a nationwide right to marriage equality would violate the free speech rights of those who oppose same-sex marriage on religious grounds, and he claimed that allowing gay couples to marry would ''silence religious dissenters who continue to hold to their millennia-old definition of marriage.'' The Supreme Court disagreed.

In 2016, Mr. Kacsmaryk continued his efforts opposing the civil rights of LGBT individuals by defending a company that refused to sell a wedding cake to a same-sex couple, simply because they were gay.

Mr. Kacsmaryk denied that the business had refused to sell the cake because of the customers' sexual orientation. Instead, he claimed that the law prohibiting discrimination against LGBT individuals ''forc[ed] business owners to publicly facilitate ceremonies, rituals, and other expressive events with which they have fundamental'' disagreements.

Businesses should not be permitted to discriminate against customers because of their sexual orientation, but in Matthew Kacsmaryk's opinion, it is completely acceptable to do just that.

Throughout his career, Mr. Kacsmaryk has taken particularly offensive positions on the rights of transgender Americans, including transgender youth.

He has argued that being transgender is a ''delusion.''

He also signed onto a letter claiming that transgender people are suffering from a ''psychological condition in need of care,'' and are ''not a category of persons in need of special legal protection.''

Taken together, these positions show that Mr. Kacsmaryk has strong personal beliefs and is opposed to defending civil rights of gay and lesbian individuals.

Further, when asked during his hearing whether he would recuse himself from cases involving LGBT individuals, Mr. Kacsmaryk refused. When asked in written questions how his record did not create an appearance of impropriety when it comes to deciding cases on gay rights, Mr. Kacsmaryk simply cited the Federal recusal statute, refusing to answer the question directly.

In addition, Mr. Kacsmaryk has also worked to undermine women's access to reproductive healthcare.

For example, he argued that the Affordable Care Act's contraceptive coverage requirement was unconstitutional, and then later claimed that the Obama administration's religious accommodation to that requirement was likewise unconstitutional.

Without any evidence, Mr. Kacsmaryk accused the Obama administration of treating religious protections ''as a secondary consideration.'' With respect to the accommodation, which required nonprofit organizations to submit a one-page form to their insurer noting their objections, Mr. Kacsmaryk claimed the government was ''forc[ing] religious objectors to provide material aid to those who would commit the ultimately wrongful act'' of providing contraceptives.

He also argued that a Washington State statute requiring all pharmacies to stock emergency contraceptives violated the rights of religious pharmacists. The statute permitted individual pharmacists to decline to fill prescriptions that ran contrary to their religious beliefs.

But this was not enough for Mr. Kacsmaryk, who argued that the pharmacies themselves should be exempt from the statute. He also claimed that in seeking to provide contraception to women, Washington had ''radically depart[ed] from the nationwide consensus protecting conscience rights'' for health care professionals.

The Supreme Court declined to hear the case.

Given the positions he has taken in litigation and the inflammatory comments he has made in his personal capacity, I am concerned Mr. Kacsmaryk will not bring the temperament needed to demonstrate respect for all litigants that we expect from all Federal judges.

I am voting against Mr. Kacsmaryk because I believe his record shows he is far outside the legal mainstream, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, this month, many of us are celebrating Pride Month and reaffirming the rights and freedoms of the LGBTQ community. We also celebrated the fight for equal rights for women with the 100th anniversary of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

But instead of celebrating these rights and freedoms, here is what Senate Republicans have in store for us. This week, they will confirm a Federal judge to a lifetime appointment who has devoted his career to advocating against the rights of LGBTQ people and women under the guise of religious liberty.

Through his actions as a lawyer and private citizen, Matthew Kacsmaryk, the nominee for the Northern District of Texas, has made his hostility towards LGBTQ individuals, marriage equality, and reproductive rights clear.

As deputy general counsel for the First Liberty Institute, Kacsmaryk urged the Supreme Court in Obergefell v. Hodges to rule that there is no nationwide right to same-sex marriage. After the Supreme Court disagreed with him, Kacsmaryk wrote an article criticizing not only Obergefell, but also the Court's decision in Roe v. Wade. He argued that the fight for marriage equality and reproductive rights were ''`radical' . . . demands'' of the ''Sexual Revolution.'' In his view, this Sexual Revolution ''sought public affirmation of the lie that the human person is an autonomous blob of Silly Putty unconstrained by nature or biology, and that marriage, sexuality, gender identity, and even the unborn child must yield to the erotic desires of liberated adults.''

As a lawyer, Kacsmaryk advocated for employers who objected to providing contraceptive coverage as part of the healthcare required under the Affordable Care Act on religious grounds. Outside of the courtroom, he continued his advocacy against reproductive rights. In a 2016 interview, he complained about ''imposition of a secular judgment on an essentially sacred question'' in the contraceptive mandate cases. He pointed to the First Amendment concerns of religious actors while failing to mention that the use of contraception is constitutionally protected.

Kacsmaryk also urged the Supreme Court to allow a Virginia school board to require students to use the restroom corresponding to their ''biological gender'' and a State labor and industry board in Oregon to let a bakery refuse to make same-sex wedding cakes. It is no wonder that more than 200 groups oppose his nomination, including Lambda Legal and 74 other LGBT and allied groups, the National Women's Law Center, and AFL–CIO.

Earlier this year, I entered a letter into the record from about 300 parents of transgender children who opposed Kacsmaryk's nomination ''because of his demeaning attacks on transgender children and adults.'' In their letter, these parents pointed to Mr. Kacsmaryk's efforts to ''repeatedly promote [] fringe, junk science about transgender people, claiming that gender identity doesn't exist and that being transgender is a `delusion.' '' They explain why his actions are so concerning and why his nomination makes them fear for their children. They wrote: ''Kacsmaryk's words are deeply offensive and harmful. . . . Our children are not a delusion, and neither is our love and support for them. We believe our children are miracles, like every child.''

Despite Kacsmaryk's offensive statements and extensive record against the LGBT community, he is being rushed to confirmation during Pride Month because Majority Leader MCCONNELL and Donald Trump are intent on packing the courts with deeply partisan judges with extreme ideological agendas.

While our friends in the House have been busy passing bill after bill to protect women from violence, reduce senseless gun violence, and ensure that all Americans have access to affordable healthcare, Senate Republicans have ignored these bipartisan bills and maintained their single-minded focus on confirming extreme judges. That is because Senate Republicans are trying to accomplish extreme, conservative outcomes through the courts that they

been unable to achieve through legislation. As Majority Leader MCCONNELL previously explained, legislation can be repealed, but ''[w]hat can't be undone is a lifetime appointment.''

In the past, this lifetime appointment was viewed as an important protection to ensure courts remained independent and fair minded. Now, it is being weaponized as a tool to enforce extreme, conservative policies through the confirmation of deeply partisan and ideologically driven judicial nominees.

In the past 2-and-a-half years, we have seen why it is so critical to have fair and independent courts. As Senate Republicans race to pack the courts with more and more partisan judges with extreme ideologies, the integrity and independence of the Federal judiciary is at stake.

Americans must be able to trust that courts act fairly and impartially to protect the rights of all Americans. That is why I will vote against Matthew Kacsmaryk's nomination today.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the 100th anniversary of the American Legion. Following the end of World War I, the generation who fought the war to end all wars created an organization dedicated to the protection and defense of all veterans who answered the call of duty.

The American Legion has been our Nation's leading advocate for proper healthcare and earned benefits for America's veterans, establishing hospitals and other services for the returning servicemembers of World War I. The Legion champions compensation and pensions for the disabled and for widows and orphans and was instrumental in creating the Veterans Administration in 1930. It also played an important role in the enactment of the GI Bill of Rights, first for World War II veterans, and then for veterans of following eras, establishing education, vocational training, and home loan benefits.

Known as the father of the American Legion, Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of President Roosevelt, organized the first caucus of the American Legion in Paris in March 1919. The meeting continued in St. Louis in May 1919 where the official name was adopted. A preamble and constitution were adopted during the first National American Legion Convention in Minneapolis in November 1919. The preamble became one of the fundamental tenets of the American Legion's orientation and objectives, beginning with: ''For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 Percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to prosperity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by devotion to mutual helpfulness.''

Through the work of American Legionnaires, those same words remain compelling today. With members represented in all facets of our culture, including Presidents, Governors, Academy award winning actors, professional sports players, and Members of Congress, the American Legion played a role in many of America's triumphs. Today's Legionnaires, known for their legacy of patriotism, service, sacrifice, and community, continue the march. They dedicate their time and service to ensure these doctrines remain the heart of the American Legion.

The American Legion has deep roots in Wyoming's history. Wyoming was represented in both Paris and St. Louis and at the first National Convention in Minneapolis. True to their pioneering nature, Wyoming's Ferdinand Bransetter Post No. 1 organized to situate themselves at the forefront of the Legion organization. However, due to the bureaucracy encountered by the first posts, Van Tassell was actually among the first 10 posts to be chartered.

In October 1919, Wyoming held its First American Legion Convention, hosted by Samuel Mares Post No. 8 in Douglas. The first department officers included Commander Charles S. Hill and Adjutant Harry Fisher. Department headquarters was originally in Casper, later moving to Cheyenne as membership gradually grew to a high of 10,805 in 1949.

Today's Wyoming American Legions continues to care for their comrades. As leaders in their communities, they demonstrate honor and respect for veterans and their loved ones. They actively support numerous youth programs including Boys and Girls State, the Child Welfare Fund, Boy Scouts, baseball, and scholarship programs. Their accomplishments continue to grow as they serve our veterans, their families, and our communities.

Today's Wyoming American Legion is comprised of 57 posts. Their leadership includes Commander Richard F. Dansereau, Jr., Vice Commander Mike Cooke, 2nd Vice Commander Jerry Clark, Immediate Past Commander Kenneth V. Persson, Sr., Finance Officer Deanna Hurless, National Executive Committeeman Terry Miller, Alternate National Executive Committeeman Doug Uhrig, Adjutant Lee Buchschacher, Department Service Officer Dwight Null, Service Officer Michelle Jones, Historian Penny Merryfield, Chaplain Jim Vandivort, Judge Advocate Gary Hartman, and Office Manager Gina Mayhan.

Current posts and their commanders are:

Commander	Post	Town
Dale Miller	Ferdinand Bransetter Post #1.	Van Tassel
Rich Larimore	George W. Vroman Post #2	Casper
Donald Dafoe	George Monroe Post #3	Newcastle
David Shaner	Wieten-Dupes Post #4	Lusk
Michael Sinner	Travis Snow Post #5	Torrington
Jerry Bowen	Francis E. Self Post #6	Cheyenne
James Schlenker	John Donald Garbutt Post #7.	Sheridan
Doug Johnson	Samuel Mares Post #8	Douglas
Marvin Wohletz	Jesse Martin Post #9	Glenrock
Darrel Curry	Ora Call Post #10	Wheatland
Rich Fink	Robert Boyd Stewart Post #11.	Lovell
Don Sillivan	Powder River Post #13	Buffalo
Jonathan Storey	Husted-Pendleton Post #14	Laramie
Adam Blackburn	John Prince Post #15	Glendo
Nate Messenger	Walter Haynes Post #18	Thermopolis
Warren Hess	Riverton Post #19	Riverton
John West	Fred Coe Post #20	Cody
Michael Pavlica	Robert Hogan Post #21	Cheyenne
Michael Hobbs	Archie Hay Post #24	Rock Springs
Tim Wattenberg	Moorcroft Post #25	Moorcroft
Jerry Clark	Hughes-Pittinger Post #26	Powell
Thomas Niemiec	Tom Whitmore Post #28	Green River
John Bubla	Marian Tanner Post #29	Basin
Douglas Cubbison	Philip Burlington Post #31	Dubois
Paul Linse	Greybull Post #32	Greybull
Mark Keiser	Don Stough Post #33	Lander
Brian Sartor	Fort Bridger Post #36	Ft. Bridger
Norm Freeman	Lavoy-Thorncock Post #40	Cokeville
Michael Erickson, Jr.	Medicine Butte Post #41	Evanston
Jerry Walters	Campbell County Post #42	Gillette
John Sherwood	Jackson Hole Post #43	Jackson
Joshua Craft	Floyd Minch Post #44	Worland
Jimmy Bowman	Crook County Post #45	Sundance
Daniel Corun	American Legion Post #46	Alpine
Brandon Shriver	Phillips Edwards Post #47	Pinedale
Charles Sutter	Star Valley Post #49	Afton
Steve Wilcoxson	Angus England Post #54	Saratoga
Robert Bowen	Kemmerer Post #55	Kemmerer-Diamondville
Ricardo Nelson	Marlyn B. Anderson Post #56.	Veteran
John Wise	Donald W. Eisenhauer Post #60.	Pine Bluffs
Albert Oakley	Washakie Post #61	Pavillion
David Kendall	Reed-Gobble Post #63	Lingle
Marion McCartney	William Home Post #64	Medicine Bow
Donald Kessler	John Mcgill Post #70	LaGrange
Robert Kissel	Mcdonald And Voight Post #75.	Chugwater
Ronnie Olson	Boyce Marlatt Post #77	Albin
Spencer Nichols	Dee Fox Post #78	Big Piney-Marbleton
Keith Davidson	Roy Montgomery Post #80	Hulett
Wyman Weed, Sr.	Richard Pogue Post #81	Ft. Washakie
James Yockey	James Oliver Hogg Post #85.	Meeteetse
Ray Fritz	Labarge Post #88	LaBarge
Robert Perry, Jr.	Hole In The Wall Post #90	Kaycee
Kelly Colvin	Heart Mountain Post #91	Cody
Jack Flores	Garcia-Castaneda Post #93.	Cheyenne
Nick Schwab	J.J. Webb Post #95	Guernsey
Martin Blackburn	Araoaho Warriors-CPL Bill Farris Post #96.	Arapaho
Mike Sherr	Hittner Engstrom-Duncan Post #122.	Rawlins

The American Legion is more than the names of men who fell on the battlefield in the name of freedom, liberty and democracy. They are more than buildings or posts. They are the lifeblood of our country, endowed with the never-ending spirit of patriotism and liberty. They will never quit, they will never falter and will always complete their mission. America and the State of Wyoming are better for it.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY P. LAWRUK, SR.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, on the 75th anniversary of D-Day, I wish to honor a member of our Greatest Generation, Stanley P. ''Lucky'' Lawruk, Sr., of Wilmington, DE. Stanley P. Lawruk, a lifelong Delawarean, served in the U.S. Army Air Corps at the Battle of Normandy and throughout World War II.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, 20-year-old Technical Sergeant Stanley Lawruk was on his fourth combat mission as

both the flight engineer and top turret gunner on a Boeing B–17G Flying Fortress. Sergeant Lawruk and his fellow crewmen were part of the 327th Bombardment Squadron, 92nd Bomb Group, known as Fame's Favored Few.

His squadron's mission on D-Day was to target and destroy the marshalling yards and industrial center at Thury-Harcourt in Normandy, France. As the dorsal turret gunner, Sergeant Lawruk manned twin 50-caliber machineguns located just above the cockpit of his bomber.

''I saw all the ships go across the channel,'' Stan said in a 2014 interview. ''They were so thick, you could almost walk across the channel [on them]. And you could see the troops.'' Sergeant Stan Lawruk survived D-Day and the many follow-on missions of the Normandy campaign. After more than 20 combat flights, Lucky Lawruk had earned his nickname.

On his 26th mission, Stan Lawruk's luck ran out. On August 25, 1944, Stan's B–17 was on a bombing mission to destroy a V–2 rocket experimental station located along the coast of Peenemünde, Germany. There, his Flying Fortress fell victim to anti-aircraft batteries below.

''A direct hit blew off the propeller on our number four engine. That in turn tore a large hole in our right wing,'' Stan said in a 1945 newspaper interview. ''Another hit put our number three engine on fire and set another windmilling. We lost altitude rapidly.''

Stan and his fellow wingmen were instructed to bail out over Germany; however, they decided to stick with the plane if possible. ''Over the Baltic we started to toss out everything we could move or pry loose,'' Stan said in 1945, stating that he even tried to drop the ball turret. ''I didn't have a chance to finish the job before I jumped to my crash position. We came down in a slight crash near a fishing village. None of the crew was hurt.''

A declassified document, Missing Air Crew Report 8275, recently found in the National Archives, verifies that all nine crew members survived the force of the crash landing near Sovde, Sweden. Weather conditions and visibility were described as ''cloudy smooth.'' The bomber, numbered 43–37596, was last sighted at ''1322 hours'' that day.

Stan and his crew were rescued by Swedish troops and Red Cross workers; however, the American airmen would remain in neutral Sweden for 6 months. The bomber crew were considered prisoners of war until repatriated back to England. Stan, who originally enlisted in January 1943, remained in the U.S. Army Air Corps until he was honorably discharged at New Castle Army Airfield in October 1945.

After World War II, Stan did what many GIs did upon returning home. He picked up where he left off before the war. Stan went back to his grocery job at the American Store, now known as ACME, located at Chestnut and Franklin Streets in Wilmington.

Shortly thereafter, Stan Lawruk married Pearl DeLucia in November 1946. Together Stan and Pearl raised three children: Kathy, Stan, and Tim. Stan eventually landed a delivery job with the Tasty Baking Company, the maker of Tastykake treats. He worked there for 35 years until retirement. Topping that record was the nearly 69 years of marriage shared by Stan and Pearl Lawruk. His beloved wife passed away in 2015.

Stan, who just celebrated his 95th birthday, is still well known in our community and in our State. He recently moved to Wilmington VA Medical Center's Community Living Center, where he quickly became a favorite among the residents, staff, and veterans.

Stan still loves Tastykake treats and is widely known to be a bit of a card sharp who enjoys a game of Blackjack. Besides his interest in playing cards, he recently discovered his talent as an artist. In the last year alone, Stan has painted more than a dozen works of art. Folk who know Stan know him to be a loving, caring, social, and extremely positive person.

In summary, Stanley ''Lucky'' Lawruk is truly part of our Greatest Generation. I offer him my thanks for his sacrifices for family, for State, for country, and for humanity.

Stan, on behalf of a grateful nation, thank you for your dedicated service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF GE BANGOR

• Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, in 1969, General Electric opened a factory in Bangor, ME. At that time, it was a small operation using old machinery to produce components for turbines that powered only 7,000 homes. Today, 50 years later, the skilled workers at GE Power manufacture equipment that powers more than 1 million homes. I am delighted to congratulate this outstanding company and its dedicated workforce on their golden anniversary.

GE Power is a center of excellence for steam turbine rotors and blading. It specializes in gas turbine component manufacturing, which is especially important as natural gas has become an essential contributor to America's growing energy independence and has helped reduce harmful emissions. As this facility has grown, so has its global reputation for innovation and problem solving.

That reputation is earned every day by the nearly 400 employees at GE Power. Their ingenuity and dedication have made their plant one of Bangor's most significant employers. They have embraced GE's companywide ethic of philanthropy and service to others, and they contribute to their community in countless ways.

The General Electric Company was founded in 1892 by Thomas Alva Edison. The famed inventor and electricity pioneer could well have had Bangor in mind when he said, ''The three great essentials to achieve anything are hard work, stick-to-itiveness, and common sense.'' The men and women of GE Power demonstrate those essentials every day, creating opportunity for themselves and our city, and I congratulate them on this landmark anniversary.•

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TWIN FALLS AMERICAN LEGION POST 7

• Mr. RISCH. Madam President, along with my colleagues Senator MIKE CRAPO and Representative MIKE SIMPSON, I congratulate the American Legion Post 7 in Twin Falls, ID, on its 100th anniversary.

On March 15, 1919, the first American Legion caucus was held in Paris, France, in the wake of World War I. Just a few months later, in June of 1919, the American Legion Post 7 in Twin Falls, ID, was chartered. On September 16, 1919, Congress established the American Legion as a federally charted corporation. As you can tell, those men in Twin Falls wasted no time answering the call in peacetime as they had in time of war, as veterans so often do. The low post number, post No. 7, shows the veterans of Twin Falls were one of the earliest to request and receive a charter in the Idaho Department.

The Twin Falls American Legion Post 7 has been around to help veterans from WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, Afghanistan, and other U.S. engagements and activities. A remarkable record of accomplishment of service and support to our troops and veterans.

In addition, you will see post 7 members serving on Memorial Day, Veterans Day, veteran funerals, and many other community events as the color guard, providing 21-gun salutes, or playing taps on the bugle. They quietly provide support to grieving military families, injured veterans, and patriotic citizens.

Twin Falls American Legion Post 7 is part of the fabric and spirit of Twin Falls and the surrounding communities. They provide assistance and service to veterans by helping them to understand and apply for benefits, find jobs, and healthcare services. In addition, they are involved in many programs and community activities such as American Legion Baseball, Boys State, Oratorical Contests, and scholarship awards. Post 7 also has a women's auxiliary that sponsors the Girls State Program and serves in many capacities in the community.

The Preamble of the American Legion Constitution speaks volumes about the quality and patriotism of American Legion members. The first few lines of the preamble make evident these values: ''For God and Country we Associate Ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United

States of America; To maintain law and order; To foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism . . .''

We thank Twin Falls American Legion Post 7 and its membership for their outstanding service to community, country, and America's veterans. Congratulations on 100 years of achievements. We commit to ensure veterans have access to the highest quality services worthy of their remarkable dedication to our Nation.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13219 OF JUNE 26, 2001, WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—PM 20

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2019.

The threat constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia) and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, has not been resolved. In addition, Executive Order 13219 was amended by Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to take additional steps with respect to acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 relating to the former Republic of Macedonia (what is now the Republic of North Macedonia).

The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in these Executive Orders are hostile to United States interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 18, 2019.*

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CRAPO for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*Ian Paul Steff, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

*Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2020.

*Allison Herren Lee, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2022.

*Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security.

*Paul Shmotolokha, of Washington, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2021.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 1875. A bill to amend the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1876. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish uniform standards for the use of electronic signatures with respect to any request for disclosure of a taxpayer's return or return information to a practitioner; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1877. A bill to establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1878. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 1879. A bill to call on the Secretary of Homeland Security to lead a task force to address the threat of foreign government influence and threats to academic research integrity on college campuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BLUNT, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1880. A bill to support the provision of treatment family care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1881. A bill to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 1882. A bill to make available the continued use of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program project use power by the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1883. A bill to improve the prohibitions on money laundering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an enhanced research credit for the development of smart gun technologies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REED:

S. 1885. A bill to ensure that irresponsible corporate executives, rather than shareholders, pay fines and penalties; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1886. A bill to restrict security assistance to Lebanon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1887. A bill to streamline the application process for H–2A employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1888. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to create a pilot program to award College in High School Pell Grants; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1889. A bill to ensure that persons who form corporations in the United States disclose the beneficial owners of those corporations, in order to prevent the formation of

corporations with hidden owners, stop the misuse of United States corporations by wrongdoers, and assist law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and punishing terrorism, money laundering, tax evasion, and other criminal and civil misconduct involving United States corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1890. A bill to provide for grants for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. 1891. A bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the soldiers who died on Flying Tiger Flight 739 on March 16, 1962; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 27

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 27, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to transfer certain funds to the 1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension Plan, and for other purposes.

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) 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. 170

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 170, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the amount of certain qualified conservation contributions.

S. 178

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 178, a bill to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

S. 208

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 208, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 227

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 227, a bill to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) 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. 428

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 428, a bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 457, a bill to require that $1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer payments of student loans.

S. 466

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 466, a bill to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect.

S. 491

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 491, a bill to reaffirm the policy of the United States with respect to management authority over public land, and for other purposes.

S. 500

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 500, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the benefits and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

S. 578

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 578, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 589

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 589, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 631, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union.

S. 640

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 640, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require pharmacy-negotiated price concessions to be included in negotiated prices at the point-of-sale under part D of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 727, a bill to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing

conflict-affected areas, and for other purposes.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

S. 784

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 784, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand the military student identifier program to cover students with a parent who serves in the reserve component of the Armed Forces.

S. 849

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 849, a bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 894, a bill to authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.

S. 899

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 899, a bill to limit the authority of the President to modify duty rates for national security reasons and to limit the authority of the United States Trade Representative to impose certain duties or import restrictions, and for other purposes.

S. 906

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 906, a bill to improve the management of driftnet fishing.

S. 931

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 931, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and make the credit fully refundable.

S. 961

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 961, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand eligibility for the refundable credit for coverage under a qualified health plan.

S. 979

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 979, a bill to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office relating to advance contracts, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1088, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the President to set a minimum annual goal for the number of refugees to be admitted, and for other purposes.

S. 1126

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1126, a bill to provide better care for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and their caregivers, while accelerating progress toward prevention strategies, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure.

S. 1168

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1168, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure campus access at public institutions of higher education for religious groups.

S. 1223

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1223, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the non-application of Medicare competitive acquisition rates to complex rehabilitative wheelchairs and accessories.

S. 1243

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1243, a bill to provide standards for facilities at which aliens in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security are detained, and for other purposes.

S. 1247

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1247, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require reporting to the Federal Election Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of offers by foreign nationals to make prohibited contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements, and for other purposes.

S. 1317

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1317, a bill to facilitate the availability, development, and environmentally responsible production of domestic resources to meet national material or critical mineral needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1329

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1329, a bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require that equitable distribution of assistance include equitable distribution in Indian tribes and tribal organizations and to increase amounts reserved for allotment to Indian tribes and tribal organizations under certain circumstances, and to provide for a Government Accountability Office report on child abuse and neglect in American Indian tribal communities.

S. 1354

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1354, a bill to require certain protections for student loan borrowers, and for other purposes.

S. 1414

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1414, a bill to provide bankruptcy relief for student borrowers.

S. 1447

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1447, a bill to allow the financing by United States persons of sales of agricultural commodities to Cuba.

S. 1500

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1500, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve and enhance protections for members of the Armed Forces who are victims of a sex-related or domestic violence offense, and for other purposes.

S. 1539

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) 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. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, supra.

S. 1543

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1543, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that floor plan financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1555, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the Transition Assistance Program for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1564

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1564, a bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes.

S. 1586

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1586, a bill to abolish the Federal Insurance Office of the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes.

S. 1643

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1643, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Forest and Refuge County Foundation, to provide for the establishment of the Natural Resources Permanent Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1650

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1650, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide formula grants to States to improve higher education opportunities for foster youth and homeless youth, and for other purposes.

S. 1696

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1696, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to eliminate origination fees on Federal Direct loans.

S. 1728

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) 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. 1733

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1733, a bill to limit the separation of children from their parents or legal guardians, to limit the detention of families and children, to provide unaccompanied alien children with access to counsel, to increase the number of immigration judges and support staff, and for other purposes.

S. 1764

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1764, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in the correctional and detention facilities.

S. 1806

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1806, a bill to make the E-Verify program permanent, and for other purposes.

S. 1826

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1826, a bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1993.

S. 1830

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1830, a bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes.

S. 1834

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1834, a bill to prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 1840

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1840, a bill to establish certain requirements for the small refineries exemption of the renewable fuels provisions under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1847

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1847, a bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives.

S. 1871

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1871, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to require transportation network companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, and for other purposes.

S. 1874

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1874, a bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the Administrator of General Services to procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficiency lighting products and to issue guidance on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of those products, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 49

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution establishing the John S. McCain III Human Rights Commission.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor 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. 198

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 198, a resolution condemning Brunei's dramatic human rights backsliding.

S. RES. 205

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 205, a resolution expressing the gratitude of the Senate for the people who operate or support diaper

banks and diaper distribution programs in their local communities.

S. RES. 243

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 243, a resolution requesting information on Saudi Arabia's human rights practices in Yemen pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AMENDMENT NO. 253

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 253 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. 258

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 258 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. 264

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor 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. 292

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 292 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) 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. 313

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors 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. 329

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 329 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. 331

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 331 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 336

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 336 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 337

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 337 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 373

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 373 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 374

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 374 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 375

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 375 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 379

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 379 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 390

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 390 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of

the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 410

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 410 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. 415

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 415 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. 417

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 417 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. 424

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 424 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. 431

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 431 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. 443

At the request of Mr. TESTER, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 443 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. 454

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 454 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. 455

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 455 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. 458

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 458 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. 466

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 466 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. 484

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 484 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. 493

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 493 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. 509

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 509 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. 516

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 516 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. 521

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 521 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. 556

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 556 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. 559

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 559 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. 562

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 562 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. 563

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 563 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. 574

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 574 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. 576

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 576 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. 584

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 584 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. 588

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 588 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. 590

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 590 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. 591

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 591 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. 592

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 592 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. 593

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 593 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. 599

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 599 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. 605

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 605 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. 606

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 606 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. 622

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 622 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. 626

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 626 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. REED:

S. 1885. A bill to ensure that irresponsible corporate executives, rather than shareholders, pay fines and penalties; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today, I am reintroducing the Corporate Management Accountability Act, which asks each publicly traded company to disclose its policies on whether senior executives or shareholders bear the costs of paying the company's fines and penalties.

In 2014, William Dudley. then the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gave a speech on Enhancing Financial Stability by Improving Culture in the Financial Services Industry. In this speech, President Dudley said, ''in recent years, there have been ongoing occurrences of serious professional misbehavior, ethical lapses and compliance failures at financial institutions. This has resulted in a long list of large fines and penalties, and, to a lesser degree than I would have desired employee dismissals and punishment. . . . The pattern of bad behavior did not end with the financial crisis, but continued despite the considerable public sector intervention that was necessary to stabilize the financial system. As a consequence. the financial industry has largely lost the public trust.''

Since 2009, banks globally have paid $372 billion in penalties, according to the Boston Consulting Group. However, despite these fines, financial institutions continue to engage in unacceptable behavior, whether it is Wells Fargo betraying the trust of its customers by opening unauthorized accounts or it is Equifax endangering millions of consumers by compromising critical personal information. Indeed, in my home State of Rhode Island, almost half the State may have been impacted by the cybersecurity breach at Equifax. These and other breaches and lapses illustrate how far financial institutions have to go in rebuilding the trust of Rhode Islanders and the American people.

At the same time, it is evident that simply fining and penalizing financial institutions at the corporate level is not enough to deter bad actors. Senior executives, many of whom are all too eager to take credit for a company's good news, must also take more responsibility for the bad news, especially if it is true that the buck stops with them. For example, the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission concluded ''the financial crisis reached cataclysmic proportions with the collapse of Lehman Brothers,'' and yet, according to the Congressional Research Service. not a single senior executive officer at Lehman Brothers at the Federal level was charged, went to jail, or personally paid a Federal fine or penalty for the damage caused at Lehman Brothers that rippled through our economy in 2008.

According to Professor Peter J. Henning, who also writes the White Collar Watch column in the New York Times. ''a problem in holding individuals accountable for misconduct in an organization is the disconnect between the actual decisions and those charged with overseeing the company, so that executives and corporate boards usually plead ignorance about an issue until it is too late.''

The Corporate Management Accountability Act I am reintroducing today is one attempt at helping to solve this problem. The bill simply asks publicly traded companies to disclose whether they expect senior executives or shareholders to pay the cost of corporate fines or penalties. This approach is supported by University of Minnesota Law School Professors Claire Hill and Richard Painter, who also served as President George W. Bush's chief ethics lawyer, as well as Americans for Financial Reform.

I urge all my colleagues to join this legislative effort to hold senior executives accountable for their actions.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 636. 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.

SA 637. 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 638. 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 639. 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 640. 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 641. 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 642. 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 643. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GARDNER, 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 644. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and 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 645. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and 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 646. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CASEY, and 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 647. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and 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 648. 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 649. 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 650. 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 651. 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 652. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 653. 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 654. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 655. 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 656. 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 657. 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 658. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 659. 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 660. 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 661. 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 662. 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 663. 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 664. 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 665. 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 666. 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 667. 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 668. 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 669. 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 670. 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 671. 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 672. Mr. CARPER (for himself 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 673. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 674. 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 675. Mr. BENNET (for himself and 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 676. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and 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 677. 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 678. 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 679. 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 680. 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 681. 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 682. 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 683. 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 684. 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 685. 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 686. 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 687. 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 688. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 689. Mr. LEE (for himself 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 690. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, 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 691. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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 692. 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 693. Mr. ROMNEY (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 694. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 695. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 696. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 697. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 698. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MURPHY, and 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 699. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 700. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 701. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 702. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 703. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 704. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 705. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 706. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Ms. MCSALLY, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 707. Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 708. Mr. LEE (for himself 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 709. 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 710. 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 711. 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 712. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 713. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 714. 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 715. 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 716. 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 717. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 718. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 719. 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 720. Mr. PAUL (for himself and 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 721. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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 722. 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 723. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 724. 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 725. 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 726. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 727. 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 728. 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 729. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 730. 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 731. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 732. 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 733. Mr. DAINES (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 734. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 735. 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 736. Mr. BURR (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 737. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 738. Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, 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 739. 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 740. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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 741. 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 742. Mr. MARKEY (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 743. 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 744. 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 745. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 746. 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 747. 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 748. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 749. 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 750. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 235, designating June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day''.

SA 751. 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.

SA 752. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 753. 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 754. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 755. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 636. 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 A of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3105. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR DENUCLEARIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 3101 and available as specified in the funding table in section 4701 for defense nuclear nonproliferation is hereby increased by $10,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available to develop and prepare to implement a comprehensive, long-term monitoring and verification program for activities related to the phased denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, in coordination with relevant international partners and organizations.

(b) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 3101 and available as specified in the funding table in section 4701 for weapons activities for the W76–2 warhead modification program is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

SA 637. 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 E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCT OF FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKES.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States not to use nuclear weapons first.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not use the Armed Forces of the United States to conduct a first-use nuclear strike unless such strike is conducted pursuant to a declaration of war by Congress that expressly authorizes such strike.

(c) FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKE DEFINED.—In subsection (b), the term ''first-use nuclear strike'' means an attack using nuclear weapons against an enemy that is conducted without the President determining that the enemy has first launched a nuclear strike against the United States or an ally of the United States.

SA 638. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 360. MONITORING OF NOISE FROM FLIGHTS AND TRAINING OF EA-18G GROWLERS ASSOCIATED WITH NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND.

(a) MONITORING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for real-time monitoring of noise from local flights of EA-18G Growlers associated with Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, including field carrier landing practice at Naval Outlying Field (OLF) Coupeville and Ault Field.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall publish the results of monitoring conducted under paragraph (1) on a publicly available Internet website of the Department of Defense.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House

of Representatives a report on the progress of monitoring conducted under paragraph (1) and the results of such monitoring.

(b) PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL MONITORING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan for real-time monitoring described in subsection (a)(1) of noise relating to field carrier landing practice conducted above or adjacent to Olympic National Park, Olympic National Forest, and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—The Secretary shall work with the Director of the National Park Service and the Chief of the Forest Service in developing the plan under paragraph (1).

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Navy Operation and Maintenance is hereby increased by $1,000,000 and the amount of such increase shall be made available to carry out this section.

(2) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Marine Corps Operation and Maintenance for SAG 4A4G is hereby reduced by $1,000,000.

SA 639. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. COMMERCIAL EDGE COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES AND BEST PRACTICES FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WARFIGHTING SYSTEMS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on commercial edge computing technologies and best practices for Department of Defense warfighting systems.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification of initial warfighting system programs of record that will benefit most from accelerated insertion of commercial edge computing technologies and best practices, resulting in significant near-term improvement in system performance and mission capability.

(2) The plan of the Department of Defense to provide additional funding for the systems identified in paragraph (1) to achieve fielding of accelerated commercial edge computing technologies before or during fiscal year 2021.

(3) The plan of the Department to identify, manage, and provide additional funding for commercial edge computing technologies more broadly over the next four fiscal years where appropriate for—

(A) command, control, communications, and intelligence systems;

(B) logistics systems; and

(C) other mission-critical systems.

(4) A detailed description of the policies, procedures, budgets, and accelerated acquisition and contracting mechanisms of the Department for near-term insertion of commercial edge computing technologies and best practices into military mission-critical systems.

SA 640. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 319, add at the end the following:

(d) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Section 2703 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) USE OF FUNDS IN NATIONAL GUARD ACCOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds authorized for deposit in an account under paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (a) may be obligated or expended only for the environmental remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances at real property owned or leased by the Federal Government that is licensed to and operated by a State for training for the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(A) The term 'perfluoroalkyl substances' means aliphatic substances for which all of the H atoms attached to C atoms in the nonfluorinated substance from which they are notionally derived have been replaced by F atoms, except those H atoms whose substitution would modify the nature of any functional groups present.

''(B) The term 'polyfluoroalkyl substances' means aliphatic substances for which all H atoms attached to at least one (but not all) C atoms have been replaced by F atoms, in such a manner that they contain the perfluoroalkyl moiety C_nF_{2n+1}__ (for example, $C_8F_{17}CH_2CH_2OH$).''.

SA 641. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR AND MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND INCREASE OF MAXIMUM AMOUNTS FOR SUCH MINOR PROJECTS.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) 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.

(2) INCLUSION OF FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a Department of Defense Form DD1391 for each major and minor military construction project included in the report.

(b) INCREASED MAXIMUM AMOUNTS APPLICABLE TO MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of any minor military construction project for a child development center carried out on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the amount specified in section 2805(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is deemed to be $15,000,000.

(2) SUNSET.—This subsection shall terminate on the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that the Senate recognizes the need for additional investment in child development centers and remains committed to ensuring that future executable requirements for child development centers are funded as much as possible beginning in fiscal year 2020 based on the list of unfunded requirements included in the report submitted under subsection (a).

SA 642. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1616 and insert the following:

SEC. 1616. REQUIREMENTS FOR PHASE 2 OF ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out phase 2 of the acquisition strategy for the National Security Space Launch program, 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 30 days after the date on which the phase 2 award is announced, and annually thereafter for the duration of phase 2, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report and briefing that includes—

(A) an analysis of the commercial market for space launch, including whether commercial launch providers are able to meet the required reference orbits and all other requirements of the National Security Space Launch program;

(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 full and equitable use of unused launch sites or potential new launch sites, including an analysis of alternatives for viable access for small or medium commercial launch providers.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary submits a report under paragraph (1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review the report; and

(B) submit to Congress—

(i) findings with respect to the accuracy and adequacy of the report; and

(ii) recommendations to improve the administration of the National Security Space Launch program, including sustained competition for launch service procurement.

SA 643. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GARDNER, 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 division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—OTTO WARMBIER BANKING RESTRICTIONS INVOLVING NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2019

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019''.

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to North Korea

SEC. 1711. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 2006, the United Nations Security Council has adopted 10 resolutions imposing sanctions against North Korea under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which—

(A) prohibit the use, development, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea;

(B) prohibit the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materiel to or from North Korea;

(C) prohibit the transfer of luxury goods to North Korea;

(D) restrict access by North Korea to financial services that could contribute to nuclear, missile, or other programs related to the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(E) restrict North Korean shipping, including the registration, reflagging, or insuring of North Korean ships;

(F) prohibit, with limited exceptions, North Korean exports of coal, precious metals, iron, vanadium, and rare earth minerals;

(G) prohibit the transfer to North Korea of rocket, aviation, or jet fuel, as well as gasoline, condensates, and natural gas liquids;

(H) prohibit new work authorization for North Korean laborers and require the repatriation of all North Korean laborers by December 2019;

(I) prohibit exports of North Korean food and agricultural products, including seafood;

(J) prohibit joint ventures or cooperative commercial entities or expanding joint ventures with North Korea;

(K) prohibit exports of North Korean textiles;

(L) require member countries of the United Nations to seize, inspect, and impound any ship in its jurisdiction that is suspected of violating Security Council resolutions with respect to North Korea and to interdict and inspect all cargo heading to or from North Korea by land, sea, or air;

(M) limit the transfer to North Korea of refined petroleum products and crude oil;

(N) ban the sale or transfer to North Korea of industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, electronics, iron, steel, and other metals;

(O) reduce North Korean diplomatic staff numbers in member countries of the United Nations and expel any North Korean diplomats found to be working on behalf of a person subject to sanctions or assisting in sanctions evasion;

(P) limit North Korean diplomatic missions abroad with respect to staff size and access to banking privileges and prohibit commerce from being conducted out of North Korean consular or diplomatic offices;

(Q) require member states of the United Nations to close representative offices, subsidiaries, and bank accounts in North Korea;

(R) prohibit countries from providing or receiving military training to or from North Korea or hosting North Koreans for specialized teaching or training that could contribute to the programs of North Korea related to the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(S) ban countries from granting landing and flyover rights to North Korean aircraft; and

(T) prohibit trade in statuary of North Korean origin.

(2) The Government of North Korea has threatened to carry out nuclear attacks against the United States, South Korea, and Japan.

(3) The Government of North Korea tested its sixth and largest nuclear device on September 3, 2017.

(4) According to a report by the International Atomic Energy Agency released in August 2018, ''The continuation and further development of the DPRK's nuclear programme and related statements by the DPRK are a cause for grave concern. The DPRK's nuclear activities, including those in relation to the Yongbyon Experimental Nuclear Power Plant (5 MW(e)) reactor, the use of the building which houses the reported centrifuge enrichment facility and the construction at the light water reactor, as well as the DPRK's sixth nuclear test, are clear violations of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2375 (2017) and are deeply regrettable.''.

(5) In July 2018, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo testified to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that North Korea ''continue[s] to produce fissile material'' despite public pledges by North Korean leader Kim Jong-un to denuclearize.

(6) The 2019 Missile Defense Review conducted by the Department of Defense states that North Korea ''continues to pose an extraordinary threat and the United States must remain vigilant. In the past, North Korea frequently issued explicit nuclear missile threats against the United States and allies, all the while working aggressively to field the capability to strike the U.S. homeland with nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. Over the past decade, it has invested considerable resources in its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, and undertaken extensive nuclear and missile testing in order to realize the capability to threaten the U.S. homeland with missile attack. As a result, North Korea has neared the time when it could credibly do so.''.

(7) Financial transactions and investments that provide financial resources to the Government of North Korea, and that fail to incorporate adequate safeguards against the misuse of those financial resources, pose an undue risk of contributing to—

(A) weapons of mass destruction programs of that Government; and

(B) efforts to evade restrictions required by the United Nations Security Council on imports or exports of arms and related materiel, services, or technology by that Government.

(8) The Federal Bureau of Investigation has determined that the Government of North Korea was responsible for cyberattacks against entities in the United States, South Korea, and around the world.

(9) In November 2017, President Donald Trump designated the government of North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism pursuant to authorities under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.), as continued in effect at the time under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(10) On February 22, 2018, the Secretary of State determined that the Government of North Korea was responsible for the lethal nerve agent attack in 2017 on Kim Jong Nam, the half-brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, in Malaysia, triggering sanctions required under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.).

(11) The strict enforcement of sanctions is essential to the efforts of the international community to achieve the peaceful, complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of weapons of mass destruction programs of the Government of North Korea.

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States is committed to working with its allies and partners to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea through a policy of maximum pressure and diplomatic engagement;

(2) the imposition of sanctions, including those under this title, should not be construed to limit the authority of the President to fully engage in diplomatic negotiations to further the policy objective described in paragraph (1);

(3) the successful use of sanctions to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea is part of a broader diplomatic and economic strategy that relies on effective coordination among relevant Federal agencies and officials, as well as with international partners of the United States; and

(4) the coordination described in paragraph (3) should include proper vetting of external messaging and communications from all parts of the Executive branch to ensure that those communications are an intentional component of and aligned with the strategy of the United States with respect to North Korea.

SEC. 1713. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle, the terms ''applicable Executive order'', ''applicable United Nations Security Council resolution'', ''appropriate congressional committees'', ''Government of North Korea'', ''North Korea'', and ''North Korean financial institution'' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).

PART I—EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 1721. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO CERTAIN SANCTIONED PERSONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201A the following:

''SEC. 201B. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO CERTAIN SANCTIONED PERSONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall impose one or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign financial institution that

the Secretary determines, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, knowingly provides significant financial services to any person designated for the imposition of sanctions under—

''(1) subsection (a) or (b) of section 104;

''(2) an applicable Executive order; or

''(3) an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution.

''(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign financial institution subject to subsection (a) are the following:

''(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The Secretary may block and prohibit, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign financial institution if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

''(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CORRESPONDENT AND PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary may prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by the foreign financial institution.

''(c) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

''(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

''(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, the President shall, as appropriate, prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

''(e) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 404(b) or any provision of this section, the authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

''(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'good' means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms 'account', 'correspondent account', and 'payable-through account' have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

''(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'financial institution' means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

''(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'foreign financial institution' shall have the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term 'knowingly', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201A the following:

''201B. Sanctions with respect to foreign financial institutions that provide financial services to certain sanctioned persons.''.

SEC. 1722. EXTENSION OF APPLICABILITY PERIOD OF PROLIFERATION PREVENTION SANCTIONS.

Section 203(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9223(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 1723. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IDENTIFICATION AND BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) encourage international collaboration through the Financial Action Task Force and its global network to utilize its standards and apply means at its disposal to counter the money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing threats emanating from North Korea; and

(2) prioritize multilateral efforts to identify and block—

(A) any property owned or controlled by a North Korean official; and

(B) any significant proceeds of kleptocracy by the Government of North Korea or a North Korean official.

SEC. 1724. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Section 317 of the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act (title III of Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 950) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years,'' and inserting ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, and annually thereafter for 5 years,'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (8); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) prohibit, in the territories of such countries or by persons subject to the jurisdiction of such governments, the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with North Korean persons or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments, whether or not for or on behalf of the Government of North Korea, unless such joint ventures or cooperative entities have been approved by the Committee of the United Nations Security Council established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006);

''(5) prohibit the unauthorized clearing of funds by North Korean financial institutions through financial institutions subject to the jurisdiction of such governments;

''(6) prohibit the unauthorized conduct of commercial trade with North Korea that is prohibited under applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;

''(7) prevent the provision of financial services to North Korean persons or the transfer of financial services to North Korean persons to, through, or from the territories of such countries or by persons subject to the jurisdiction of such governments; or''; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees and leadership' means—

''(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

''(2) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION; NORTH KOREAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—The terms 'applicable United Nations Security Council resolution', 'North Korean financial institution', and 'North Korean person' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).''.

SEC. 1725. REPORT ON USE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP RULES TO ACCESS THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the findings of the Secretary regarding how the Government of North Korea is exploiting laws with respect to the beneficial owner of an entity in order to access the international financial system.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under subsection (a) proposals for such legislative and administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate to combat the abuse by the Government of North Korea of shell companies and other similar entities to avoid or evade sanctions.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

PART II—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT

SEC. 1731. NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

Not less than 15 days before taking any action to terminate or suspend the application of sanctions under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the President's intent to take the action and the reasons for the action.

SEC. 1732. REPORTS ON CERTAIN LICENSING ACTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the operation of the system for issuing licenses for transactions under covered regulatory provisions during the preceding 180-day period that includes—

(1) the number and types of such licenses applied for during that period; and

(2) the number and types of such licenses issued during that period.

(b) COVERED REGULATORY PROVISION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered regulatory provision'' means any of the following provisions, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act and as such provisions relate to North Korea:

(1) Part 743, 744, or 746 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) Part 510 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Any other provision of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) FORM.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1733. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on efforts relating to the implementation and enforcement of United States sanctions with respect to North Korea, including appropriate updates on the efforts of the Department of the Treasury to address compliance with such sanctions by foreign financial institutions.

SEC. 1734. REPORT ON FINANCIAL NETWORKS AND FINANCIAL METHODS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2025, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on sources of external support for the Government of North Korea that includes—

(A) a description of the methods used by the Government of North Korea to deal in, transact in, or conceal the ownership, control, or origin of goods and services exported by North Korea;

(B) an assessment of the relationship between the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by the Government of North Korea and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(C) an assessment of the relationship between the acquisition by the Government of North Korea of military expertise, equipment, and technology and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(D) a description of the export by any person to the United States of goods, services, or technology that are made with significant amounts of North Korean labor, material, or goods, including minerals, manufacturing, seafood, overseas labor, or other exports from North Korea;

(E) an assessment of the involvement of any person in human trafficking involving citizens or nationals of North Korea;

(F) a description of how the President plans to address the flow of funds generated by activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E), including through the use of sanctions or other means;

(G) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of North Korea engages in criminal activities, including money laundering, to support that Government;

(H) information relating to the identification, blocking, and release of property described in section 201B(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016, as added by section 1721;

(I) a description of the metrics used to measure the effectiveness of law enforcement and diplomatic initiatives of Federal, State, and foreign governments to comply with the provisions of applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(J) an assessment of the effectiveness of programs within the financial industry to ensure compliance with United States sanctions, applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, and applicable Executive orders.

(2) FORM.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The President shall ensure that any information collected pursuant to subsection (a) is shared among the Federal departments and agencies involved in investigations described in section 102(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9212(b)).

SEC. 1735. REPORT ON COUNTRIES OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies all countries that the Director determines are of concern with respect to transshipment, reexportation, or diversion of items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to an entity owned or controlled by the Government of North Korea.

(b) FORM.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

PART III—GENERAL MATTERS

SEC. 1741. RULEMAKING.

The President shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle and amendments made by this subtitle.

SEC. 1742. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any and all reports required to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted pursuant to that deadline.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any reports consolidated under subsection (a) shall contain all information required under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle and any other elements that may be required by existing law.

SEC. 1743. WAIVERS, EXEMPTIONS, AND TERMINATION.

(a) APPLICATION AND MODIFICATION OF EXEMPTIONS AND WAIVERS FROM NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.—Section 208 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''201B,'' after ''201A,'' each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting '', not less than 15 days before the waiver takes effect,'' after ''if the President''.

(b) SUSPENSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment, may be suspended for up to one year if the President makes the certification described in section 401 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251) to the appropriate congressional committees.

(2) RENEWAL.—A suspension under paragraph (1) may be renewed in accordance with section 401(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251(b)).

(c) TERMINATION.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment, shall terminate on the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 402 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9252).

SEC. 1744. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or a penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the Secretary of the Treasury may submit such information to the court ex parte and in camera.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or any penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle.

SEC. 1745. BRIEFING ON RESOURCING OF SANCTIONS PROGRAMS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on—

(1) the resources allocated by the Department of the Treasury to support each sanctions program administered by the Department; and

(2) recommendations for additional authorities or resources necessary to expand the capacity or capability of the Department related to implementation and enforcement of such programs.

SEC. 1746. BRIEFING ON PROLIFERATION FINANCING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on addressing proliferation finance.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The Department of the Treasury's definition and description of an appropriate risk-based approach to combating financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) Federal financial regulatory agency oversight, including by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, of United States financial institutions and the adoption by their foreign subsidiaries, branches, and correspondent institutions of a risk-based approach to proliferation financing; and

(B) whether financial institutions in foreign jurisdictions known by the United States intelligence and law enforcement communities to be jurisdictions through which North Korea moves substantial sums of licit and illicit finance are applying a risk-based approach to proliferation financing, and if that approach is comparable to the approach required by United States financial institution supervisors.

(3) A survey of the technical assistance the Office of Technical Assistance of the Department of the Treasury, and other appropriate Executive branch offices, currently provide foreign institutions on implementing counter-proliferation financing best practices.

(4) An assessment of the ability of foreign subsidiaries, branches, and correspondent institutions of United States financial institutions to implement a risk-based approach to proliferation financing.

Subtitle B—Divestment From North Korea

SEC. 1751. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DIVEST FROM COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support the decision of any State or local government made for moral, prudential, or reputational reasons, to divest from, or prohibit the investment of assets of the State or local government in, a person that engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) if North Korea is subject to economic sanctions imposed by the United States or the United Nations Security Council.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of subsection (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(c) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—Investment activities described in this subsection are activities of a value of more than $10,000 relating to an investment in North Korea or in goods or services originating in North Korea that are not conducted pursuant to a license issued by the Department of the Treasury.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—Any measure taken by a State or local government under subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) NOTICE.—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person with respect to which a measure under this section is to be applied.

(2) TIMING.—The measure applied under this section shall apply to a person not earlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice under paragraph (1) is provided to the person.

(3) OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or local government shall provide to each person with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section an opportunity to demonstrate to the State or local government that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(B) NONAPPLICATION.—If a person with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section demonstrates to the State or local government under subparagraph (A) that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c), the measure shall not apply to that person.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AVOIDING ERRONEOUS TARGETING.—It is the sense of Congress that a State or local government should not adopt a measure under subsection (b) with respect to a person unless the State or local government has—

(A) made every effort to avoid erroneously targeting the person; and

(B) verified that the person engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(e) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Not later than 30 days before a State or local government applies a measure under this section, the State or local government shall notify the Attorney General of that measure.

(f) AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR APPLIED MEASURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, a State or local government may enforce a measure (without regard to the requirements of subsection (d), except as provided in paragraph (2)) applied by the State or local government before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for the divestment of assets of the State or local government from, or prohibits the investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) that are identified in that measure.

(2) APPLICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—A measure described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)(A) of subsection (d) on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) NO PREEMPTION.—A measure applied by a State or local government that is consistent with subsection (b) or (f) is not preempted by any Federal law.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ''asset'' means public monies, and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ''asset'' does not include employee benefit plans covered by title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(2) INVESTMENT.—The term ''investment'' includes—

(A) a commitment or contribution of funds or property;

(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and

(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services.

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (f), this section applies to measures applied by a State or local government before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (f), subsections (d) and (e) apply to measures applied by a State or local government on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1752. SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES OF INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.

Section 13(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–13(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) engage in investment activities described in section 1751(c) of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019.''.

SEC. 1753. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN ERISA PLAN INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(3)), may divest plan assets from, or avoid investing plan assets in, any person the fiduciary determines engages in investment activities described in section 1751(c), if—

(A) the fiduciary makes that determination using credible information that is available to the public; and

(B) the fiduciary prudently determines that the result of that divestment or avoidance of investment would not be expected to provide the employee benefit plan with—

(i) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

(ii) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return; and

(2) by divesting assets or avoiding the investment of assets as described in paragraph (1), the fiduciary is not breaching the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon the fiduciary by subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 404(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)).

SEC. 1754. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle, an amendment made by this subtitle, or any other provision of law authorizing sanctions with respect to North Korea shall be construed to affect or displace—

(1) the authority of a State or local government to issue and enforce rules governing the safety, soundness, and solvency of a financial institution subject to its jurisdiction; or

(2) the regulation and taxation by the several States of the business of insurance, pursuant to the Act of March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 33, chapter 20; 15 U.S.C. 1011 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''McCarran-Ferguson Act'').

Subtitle C—Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking

SEC. 1761. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking Act'' or the ''FIGHT Act''.

SEC. 1762. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The terms ''human trafficking'' and ''trafficking in persons'' are used interchangeably to describe crimes involving the exploitation of a person for the purposes of compelled labor or commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

(2) According to the International Labour Organization, there are an estimated 24,900,000 people worldwide who are victims of forced labor, including human trafficking victims in the United States.

(3) Human trafficking is perpetrated for financial gain.

(4) According to the International Labour Organization, of the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually from human trafficking—

(A) approximately ⅔ are generated by commercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately ⅓ are generated by forced labor.

(5) Most purchases of commercial sex acts are paid for with cash, making trafficking proceeds difficult to identify in the financial system. Nonetheless, traffickers rely heavily on access to financial institutions as destinations for trafficking proceeds and as conduits to finance every step of the trafficking process.

(6) Under section 1956 of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering), human trafficking is a ''specified unlawful activity'' and transactions conducted with proceeds earned from trafficking people, or used to further trafficking operations, can be prosecuted as money laundering offenses.

SEC. 1763. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should aggressively apply, as appropriate, existing sanctions for human trafficking authorized under section 111 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108);

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury should continue—

(A) to monitor reporting required under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United

States Code (commonly known as the ''Bank Secrecy Act'') and to update advisories, as warranted;

(B) to periodically review its advisories to provide covered financial institutions, as appropriate, with a list of new ''red flags'' for identifying activities of concern, particularly human trafficking;

(C) to encourage entities covered by the advisories described in subparagraph (B) to incorporate relevant elements provided in the advisories into their current transaction and account monitoring systems or in policies, procedures, and training on human trafficking to enable financial institutions to maintain ongoing efforts to examine transactions and accounts;

(D) to use geographic targeting orders, as appropriate, to impose additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements under section 5326(a) of title 31, United States Code, to carry out the purposes of, and prevent evasions of the Bank Secrecy Act; and

(E) to utilize the Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group and other relevant entities to identify opportunities for nongovernmental organizations to share relevant actionable information on human traffickers' use of the financial sector for nefarious purposes;

(3) Federal banking regulators, the Department of the Treasury, relevant law enforcement agencies, and the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, in partnership with representatives from the United States financial community, should adopt regular forms of sharing information to disrupt human trafficking, including developing protocols and procedures to share actionable information between and amongst covered institutions, law enforcement, and the United States intelligence community;

(4) training front line bank and money service business employees, school teachers, law enforcement officers, foreign service officers, counselors, and the general public is an important factor in identifying trafficking victims;

(5) the Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, training by the BEST Employers Alliance, and similar efforts by industry, human rights, and nongovernmental organizations focused on human trafficking provide good examples of current efforts to educate employees of critical sectors to save victims and disrupt trafficking networks;

(6) the President should intensify diplomatic efforts, bilaterally and in appropriate international fora, such as the United Nations, to develop and implement a coordinated, consistent, multilateral strategy for addressing the international financial networks supporting human trafficking; and

(7) in deliberations between the United States Government and any foreign country, including through participation in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, regarding money laundering, corruption, and transnational crimes, the United States Government should—

(A) encourage cooperation by foreign governments and relevant international fora in identifying the extent to which the proceeds from human trafficking are being used to facilitate terrorist financing, corruption, or other illicit financial crimes;

(B) encourage cooperation by foreign governments and relevant international fora in identifying the nexus between human trafficking and money laundering;

(C) advance policies that promote the cooperation of foreign governments, through information sharing, training, or other measures, in the enforcement of this subtitle;

(D) encourage the Financial Action Task Force to update its July 2011 typology reports entitled, ''Laundering the Proceeds of Corruption'' and ''Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants'', to identify the money laundering risk arising from the trafficking of human beings; and

(E) encourage the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units to study the extent to which human trafficking operations are being used for money laundering, terrorist financing, or other illicit financial purposes.

SEC. 1764. COORDINATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES BY THE OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 312(a)(4) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E) combating illicit financing relating to human trafficking;''.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—Section 312(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, shall designate an office within the OTFI that shall coordinate efforts to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking with—

''(A) other offices of the Department of the Treasury;

''(B) other Federal agencies, including—

''(i) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State; and

''(ii) the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking;

''(C) State and local law enforcement agencies; and

''(D) foreign governments.''.

SEC. 1765. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER FINANCIAL TOOLS IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS TARGETING MONEY LAUNDERING RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal banking agency—

(A) an analysis of anti-money laundering efforts of the United States Government, United States financial institutions, and multilateral development banks related to human trafficking; and

(B) appropriate legislative, administrative, and other recommendations to strengthen efforts against money laundering relating to human trafficking.

(2) REQUIRED RECOMMENDATIONS.—The recommendations under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) best practices based on successful anti-human trafficking programs currently in place at domestic and international financial institutions that are suitable for broader adoption;

(B) feedback from stakeholders, including victims of severe trafficking in persons, advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, civil society organizations, and financial institutions on policy proposals derived from the analysis conducted by the task force referred to in paragraph (1) that would enhance the efforts and programs of financial institutions to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking, including any recommended changes to internal policies, procedures, and controls related to human trafficking;

(C) any recommended changes to training programs at financial institutions to better equip employees to deter and detect money laundering related to human trafficking; and

(D) any recommended changes to expand human trafficking-related information sharing among financial institutions and between such financial institutions, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and appropriate Federal agencies.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting ''the Committee on Financial Services,'' after ''the Committee on Foreign Affairs''; and

(B) by inserting ''the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,'' after ''the Committee on Foreign Relations,'';

(2) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (R), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(S) the efforts of the United States to eliminate money laundering related to human trafficking and the number of investigations, arrests, indictments, and convictions in money laundering cases with a nexus to human trafficking.''.

(c) REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Trafficking, civil society organizations, the private sector, and appropriate law enforcement agencies, shall—

(1) review and enhance training and examinations procedures to improve the surveillance capabilities of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs to detect human trafficking-related financial transactions;

(2) review and enhance procedures for referring potential human trafficking cases to the appropriate law enforcement agency; and

(3) determine, as appropriate, whether requirements for financial institutions and covered financial institutions are sufficient to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) grant rulemaking authority to the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking; or

(2) authorize financial institutions to deny services to or violate the privacy of victims of trafficking, victims of severe forms of trafficking, or individuals not responsible for promoting severe forms of trafficking in persons.

SEC. 1766. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESOURCES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) adequate funding should be provided for critical Federal efforts to combat human trafficking;

(2) the Department of the Treasury should have the appropriate resources to vigorously investigate human trafficking networks under section 111 of the Trafficking Victims

Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108) and other relevant statutes and Executive orders;

(3) the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice should each have the capacity and appropriate resources to support technical assistance to develop foreign partners' ability to combat human trafficking through strong national anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs;

(4) each United States Attorney's Office should be provided appropriate funding to increase the number of personnel for community education and outreach and investigative support and forensic analysis related to human trafficking; and

(5) the Department of State should be provided additional resources, as necessary, to carry out the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243).

SA 644. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and 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 B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2815. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED USES OF CERTAIN PROPERTY CONVEYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of Public Law 85–236 (71 Stat. 517) is amended in the first sentence by inserting after ''for other military purposes'' the following: ''and for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless (as that term is defined in section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302))''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF USE.—

(1) APPLICATION.—The State of California may submit to the Administrator of General Services an application for use of the property conveyed pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 85–236 for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless in accordance with the amendment made by subsection (a).

(2) REVIEW OF APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of receipt of an application pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly determine whether the use of the property described in the application is a use for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless.

(B) CONCURRENCE BY SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.—If the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services jointly determine that the use of the property described in the application is for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless, the Administrator shall request concurrence by the Secretary of the Army that the proposed use to meet the needs of the homeless does not preclude current and anticipated future use of the property for training of the National Guard and for other military purposes.

(3) MODIFICATION OF INSTRUMENT OF CONVEYANCE.—If the Secretary of the Army concurs that the proposed use to meet the needs of the homeless does not preclude current and anticipated future use of the property for training of the National Guard and for other military purposes, the Administrator shall execute and record in the appropriate office an instrument of modification of the deed of conveyance executed pursuant to Public Law 85–236 in order to authorize such use of the property. The instrument shall include such additional terms and conditions as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SA 645. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and 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, insert the following:

SEC. __. DUTY TO REPORT OFFERS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS TO MAKE PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS, DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES, OR DISBURSEMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.—

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Duty To Report Act''.

(2) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) Political contributions and express-advocacy expenditures are an integral aspect of the process by which Americans elect officials to Federal, State, and local government offices.

(B) It is fundamental to the definition of a national political community that foreign citizens do not have a constitutional right to participate in, and thus may be excluded from, activities of democratic self-governance.

(C) The United States has a compelling interest in limiting the participation of foreign citizens in activities of democratic self-government, and in thereby preventing foreign influence over the United States political process.

(D) Foreign donations and expenditures have a corrupting influence on the campaign process and limiting the activities of foreign citizens in our elections is necessary to preserve the basic conception of a political community and democratic self-governance.

(b) REPORTING TO THE FEC.—

(1) REPORTING OFFERS OF PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS, DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES, OR DISBURSEMENTS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) DISCLOSURE OF OFFERS OF PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS, DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES, OR DISBURSEMENTS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—If a political committee, an agent of the committee, or in the case of an authorized committee of a candidate for Federal office, a candidate, receives an offer (orally, in writing, or otherwise) of a prohibited contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement (as defined in subsection (c)(3) of the Duty To Report Act), the committee shall, within 24 hours of receiving the offer, report to the Commission—

''(1) to the extent known, the name, address, and nationality of the foreign national (as defined in section 319(b)) making the offer; and

''(2) the amount and type of contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement offered.''.

(2) REPORTING MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR THEIR AGENTS.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104), as amended by paragraph (1), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) DISCLOSURE OF MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR THEIR AGENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if a political committee, an agent of the committee, or in the case of an authorized committee of a candidate for Federal office, a candidate, meets with a foreign government or an agent of a foreign principal, as defined in section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611), the committee shall, within 24 hours of meeting, report to the Commission—

''(A) to the extent known, the identity of each individual at the meeting and the foreign government involved; and

''(B) the purpose of the meeting.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR MEETINGS IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a meeting with a foreign government or an agent of a foreign principal by an elected official or as an employee of an elected official in their official capacity as such an official or employee.''.

(3) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Election Commission shall promulgate regulations providing additional indicators beyond the pertinent facts described in section 110.20(a)(5) of title 11, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) that may lead a reasonable person to conclude that there is a substantial probability that the source of the funds solicited, accepted, or received is a foreign national, as defined in section 319(b) of the Federal Election Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30121(b)), or to inquire whether the source of the funds solicited, accepted, or received is a foreign national, as so defined. Regulations promulgated under the proceeding sentence shall also provide guidance to political committees and campaigns to not engage in racial or ethnic profiling in making such a conclusion or inquiry.

(c) REPORTING OFFERS OF PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTIONS, DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES, OR DISBURSEMENTS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS TO THE FBI.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a political committee or an applicable individual (as defined in paragraph (3)) receives an offer (orally, in writing, or otherwise) of a prohibited contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement, the committee or applicable individual shall, within 24 hours of receiving the offer, report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

(A) to the extent known, the name, address, and nationality of the foreign national making the offer; and

(B) the amount and type of contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement offered.

(2) OFFENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful to knowingly and willfully fail to comply with paragraph (1).

(B) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subparagraph (A) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPLICABLE INDIVIDUAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''applicable individual'' means—

(I) an agent of a political committee;

(II) a candidate;

(III) an individual who is an immediate family member of a candidate; or

(IV) any individual affiliated with a campaign of a candidate.

(ii) IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER; INDIVIDUAL AFFILIATED WITH A CAMPAIGN.—For purposes of clause (i)—

(I) the term ''immediate family member'' means, with respect to a candidate, a parent, parent in law, spouse, adult child, or sibling; and

(II) the term ''individual affiliated with a campaign'' means, with respect to a candidate, an employee of any organization legally authorized under Federal, State, or local law to support the candidate's campaign for nomination for, or election to, any Federal, State, or local public office, as well as any independent contractor of such an organization and any individual who performs services for the organization on an unpaid basis (including an intern or volunteer).

(B) FOREIGN NATIONAL.—The term ''foreign national'' has the meaning given that term in section 319(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971(52 U.S.C. 30121(b)).

(C) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'' has the meaning given that term in section 110.20(a)(4) of title 11, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).

(D) PROHIBITED CONTRIBUTION, DONATION, EXPENDITURE, OR DISBURSEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''prohibited contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement'' means a contribution, donation, expenditure, or disbursement prohibited under section 319(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30121(a)).

(ii) CLARIFICATION.—Such term includes, with respect to a candidate or election, any information—

(I) regarding any of the other candidates for election for that office;

(II) that is not in the public domain; and

(III) which could be used to the advantage of the campaign of the candidate.

(E) OTHER TERMS.—Any term used in this subsection which is defined in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101) and which is not otherwise defined in this subsection shall have the meaning given such term under such section 301.

(d) CLARIFICATION REGARDING USE OF INFORMATION REPORTED.—Information reported under subsection (j) or (k) of section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104), as added by subsection (b), or under subsection (c)(1), may not be used to enforce the provisions under chapter 4 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) relating to the removal of undocumented aliens.

SA 646. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CASEY, and 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 B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1226. EFFORTS TO ENSURE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF AFGHAN WOMEN IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out activities to ensure the meaningful participation of Afghan women in the ongoing peace process in Afghanistan in a manner consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note; Public Law 115–68), which shall include—

(1) continued United States Government advocacy for the inclusion of Afghan women leaders in ongoing and future negotiations to end the conflict in Afghanistan; and

(2) support for the inclusion of constitutional protections on women's and girls' human rights that ensure their freedom of movement, rights to education and work, political participation, and access to healthcare and justice in any agreement reached through intra-Afghan negotiations, including negotiations with the Taliban.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the steps taken to fulfill the duties of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 647. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 3203(b)(1)(A), strike ''sentence'' and all that follows and insert the following: ''sentences: 'A member may be reappointed for a second term only if the member was confirmed by the Senate more than two years into the member's first term. A member may not be reappointed for a third term.' ''.

SA 648. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1234 and insert the following:

SEC. 1234. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.

Section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1068), as most recently amended by section 1246 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''in coordination with the Secretary of State'' and inserting ''with the concurrence of the Secretary of State'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (11) to read as follows:

''(11) Air defense and coastal defense radars, and systems to support effective command and control and integration of air defense and coastal defense capabilities.'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (14) and (15) as paragraphs (15) and (16), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph (14):

''(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.''; and

(D) in paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by striking ''paragraphs (1) through (13)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) through (14)'';

(3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

''(5) LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds available for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to subsection (f)(5), $100,000,000 shall be available only for lethal assistance described in paragraphs (2), (3), (11), (12), and (14) of subsection (b).'';

(4) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) For fiscal year 2020, $300,000,000.'';

(5) in subsection (h), by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2022'';

(6) by redesignating the second subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) REPORT ON CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the capability and capacity requirements of the military forces of Ukraine.

''(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) An identification of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls of the military of Ukraine.

''(B) An assessment of the relative priority assigned by the Government of Ukraine to addressing such capability gaps and capacity shortfalls.

''(C) An assessment of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that—

''(i) may be addressed in a timely and efficient manner by unilateral efforts of the Government of Ukraine; and

''(ii) are unlikely to be sufficiently addressed solely through unilateral efforts.

''(D) An assessment of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that may be addressed by the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative in a timely and efficient manner.

''(E) A plan to provide the necessary resources for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative in fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022 to meet the most critical capability gaps and capacity shortfalls of the military forces of Ukraine.''.

SA 649. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike title XXXV and insert the following:

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019''.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2020, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for programs associated with maintaining the United States Merchant Marine, the following amounts:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $95,944,000, of which—

(A) $77,944,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for Academy operations; and

(B) $18,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $50,280,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Student Incentive Program;

(B) $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies;

(C) $30,080,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels;

(D) $3,800,000 shall remain available until expended for training ship fuel assistance; and

(E) $8,000,000 shall remain available until expended for offsetting the costs of training ship sharing.

(3) For expenses necessary to support the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, $600,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(4) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for activities authorized under section 50307 of title 46, United States Code.

(5) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(6) For expenses necessary to maintain and preserve a United States flag Merchant Marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $300,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(7) For expenses necessary for the loan guarantee program authorized under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $33,000,000, of which—

(A) $30,000,000 may be used for the cost (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)) of loan guarantees under the program, which shall remain available until expended; and

(B) $3,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses relating to loan guarantee commitments under the program.

(8) For expenses necessary to provide assistance to small shipyards and for maritime training programs under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, $40,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) For expenses necessary to implement the Port and Intermodal Improvement Program, $600,000,000, except that no funds shall be used for a grant award to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs that relate to the movement of goods through a port and its intermodal connections.

SEC. 3512. MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) AWARD OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' each place it appears and inserting ''2035''.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53104(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2035''.

(c) PAYMENTS.—Section 53106(a)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''$3,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.'' and inserting ''$5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) $5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 53111 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$222,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2025.'' and inserting ''$314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) $314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

SEC. 3513. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.

The Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, initiate an audit of the Maritime Administration's actions to address only those recommendations from Chapter 3 and recommendations 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6 identified by a National Academy of Public Administration panel in the November 2017 report entitled ''Maritime Administration: Defining its Mission, Aligning its Programs, and Meeting its Objectives''; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of that audit once the audit is completed.

SEC. 3514. APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES ATTENDING SPONSORED PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Section 51303 of title 46, United State Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPONSORSHIP.—The Secretary of Transportation may appoint each year as cadets at the United States Merchant Marine Academy not more than 40 qualified individuals sponsored by the Academy to attend preparatory school during the academic year prior to entrance in the Academy, and who have successfully met the terms and conditions of sponsorship set by the Academy.''.

SEC. 3515. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Academy'') to carry out the activities described in this section.

(b) STUDY ELEMENTS.—In accordance with the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that consists of the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's systems, training, facilities, infrastructure, information technology, and stakeholder engagement.

(2) Identification of needs and opportunities for modernization to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy keep pace with more modern campuses.

(3) Development of an action plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy with specific recommendations for—

(A) improvements or updates relating to the opportunities described in paragraph (2); and

(B) systemic changes needed to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy achieve its mission of inspiring and educating the next generation of the mariner workforce on a long-term basis.

(c) DEADLINE AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall prepare and submit to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration a report containing the action plan described in subsection (b)(3), including specific findings and recommendations.

SEC. 3516. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

Section 51501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) NATIONAL MARITIME CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—The Secretary shall designate each State maritime academy as a National Maritime Center of Excellence.''.

SEC. 3517. MILITARY TO MARINER.

(a) CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, and in coordination with one another and with the United States Committee on the Marine Transportation System, and in consultation with the Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee, shall, consistent with applicable law, identify all training and experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, and submit a list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience counts for credentialing purposes.

(b) REVIEW OF APPLICABLE SERVICE.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether training and experience counts for credentialing purposes, as described in subsection (a), not later than 6 months after the date on which the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center receives a submission under subsection (a) identifying a training or experience and requesting such a determination.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees through the National Maritime Center license evaluation, issuance, and examination

for members of the uniformed services on active duty, if a waiver is authorized and appropriate, and, if a waiver is not granted, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the payment of fees for members of the uniformed services on active duty by the applicable service to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for Transportation Worker Identification Credential cards for members of the uniformed services on active duty pursuing or possessing a mariner credential, such as implementation of an equal exchange process for active duty service members at no or minimal cost;

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be discharged or released from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than one month after discharge or release;

(4) ensure the applicable services have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online resource known as Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(5) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, take all necessary and appropriate actions to review and implement service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

(d) ADVANCING MILITARY TO MARINER WITHIN THE EMPLOYER AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce shall have direct hiring authority to employ separated members of the uniformed services with valid merchant mariner licenses or sea service experience in support of United States national maritime needs, including the Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) APPOINTMENTS OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Except in the case of positions in the Senior Executive Service, the requirements of section 3326(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the hiring of a separated member of the uniformed services under paragraph (1).

(e) SEPARATED MEMBER OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—In this section, the term ''separated member of the uniformed services'' means an individual who—

(1) is retiring or is retired as a member of the uniformed services;

(2) is voluntarily separating or voluntarily separated from the uniformed services at the end of enlistment or service obligation; or

(3) is administratively separating or has administratively separated from the uniformed services with an honorable or general discharge characterization.

SEC. 3518. SALVAGE RECOVERIES OF FEDERALLY OWNED CARGOES.

Section 57100 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) FUNDS TRANSFER AUTHORITY RELATED TO THE USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS AND THE PROVISION OF MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:

''(A) Federal entities are authorized to transfer funds to the Secretary in advance of expenditure or upon providing the goods or services ordered, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) The Secretary shall determine all other terms and conditions under which such payments should be made and provide such goods and services using its existing or new contracts, including general agency agreements, memoranda of understanding, or similar agreements.

''(2) REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT WITH A FEDERAL ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration is authorized to provide maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity.

''(B) MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, maritime-related services includes the acquisition, procurement, operation, maintenance, preservation, sale, lease, charter, construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning (including outfitting and equipping incidental to construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning) of a merchant vessel or shipyard, ship site, terminal, pier, dock, warehouse, or other installation related to the maritime operations of a Federal entity.

''(3) SALVAGING CARGOES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration may provide services and purchase goods relating to the salvaging of cargoes aboard vessels in the custody or control of the Maritime Administration or its predecessor agencies and receive and retain reimbursement from Federal entities for all such costs as it may incur.

''(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursement as provided for in subparagraph (A) may come from—

''(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvage; or

''(ii) the Federal entity for which the Maritime Administration has or will provide such goods and services, depending on the agreement of the parties involved.

''(4) AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under this subsection shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary or, if the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriation of funds that is currently available to the Secretary for substantially the same purpose. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

''(5) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Payments made in advance shall be for any part of the estimated cost as determined by the Secretary of Transportation. Adjustments to the amounts paid in advance shall be made as agreed to by the Secretary of Transportation and the head of the ordering agency or unit based on the actual cost of goods or services provided.

''(6) BILL OR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT.—A bill submitted or a request for payment is not subject to audit or certification in advance of payment.''.

SEC. 3519. SALVAGE RECOVERIES FOR SUBROGATED OWNERSHIP OF VESSELS AND CARGOES.

Section 53909 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) SALVAGE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to enter into marine salvage agreements for the recoveries, sale, and disposal of sunken or damaged vessels, cargoes, or properties owned or insured by or on behalf of the Maritime Administration, the United States Shipping Board, the U.S. Shipping Bureau, the United States Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

''(f) MILITARY CRAFT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Secretary of the military department concerned prior to engaging in or authorizing any activity under subsection (e) that will disturb sunken military craft, as defined in title XIV of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

''(g) RECOVERIES.—Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the net proceeds from salvage agreements entered into as authorized in subsection (e) shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows for marine insurance-related salvages:

''(1) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the war risk revolving fund and shall be available for the purposes of the war risk revolving fund.

''(2) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund as established by section 50301(a) of this title and shall be available until expended as follows:

''(A) Fifty percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or improvement of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

''(B) Twenty-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by or on behalf of State maritime academies or the United States Merchant Marine Academy for facility and training ship maintenance, repair, and modernization, and for the purchase of simulators and fuel.

''(C) The remainder shall be distributed for maritime heritage preservation to the Department of the Interior for grants as authorized by section 308703 of title 54.''.

SEC. 3520. PORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Ports Improvement Act''.

(b) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—

''(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Transportation shall make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible applicants to assist in funding eligible projects for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports.

''(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection to the following:

''(A) A State.

''(B) A political subdivision of a State, or a local government.

''(C) A public agency or publicly chartered authority established by 1 or more States.

''(D) A special purpose district with a transportation function.

''(E) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), without regard to capitalization), or a consortium of Indian Tribes.

''(F) A multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities described in this paragraph.

''(G) A lead entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) jointly with a private entity or group of private entities.

''(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection—

''(A) for a project, or package of projects, that—

''(i) is either—

''(I) within the boundary of a port; or

''(II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; and

''(ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—

''(I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;

''(II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, freight intelligent transportation systems, and digital infrastructure systems; or

''(III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to enhancing the efficiency of ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

''(B) notwithstanding paragraph (6)(A)(v), to provide financial assistance to 1 or more projects under subparagraph (A) for development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, and preliminary engineering and design work.

''(4) PROHIBITED USES.—A grant award under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, or purchase of a vessel that is eligible for such assistance under chapter 537, unless the Secretary determines such vessel—

''(i) is necessary for a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III) of this subsection; and

''(ii) is not receiving assistance under chapter 537; or

''(B) for any project within a small shipyard (as defined in section 54101).

''(5) APPLICATIONS AND PROCESS.—

''(A) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(B) SOLICITATION PROCESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date that amounts are made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall solicit grant applications for eligible projects in accordance with this subsection.

''(6) PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select a project described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

''(i) the project improves the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through a port or intermodal connection to a port;

''(ii) the project is cost effective;

''(iii) the eligible applicant has authority to carry out the project;

''(iv) the eligible applicant has sufficient funding available to meet the matching requirements under paragraph (8);

''(v) the project will be completed without unreasonable delay; and

''(vi) the project cannot be easily and efficiently completed without Federal funding or financial assistance available to the project sponsor.

''(B) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting projects described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection, the Secretary shall give substantial weight to—

''(i) the utilization of non-Federal contributions;

''(ii) the net benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection, considering the cost-benefit analysis of the project, as applicable; and

''(iii) the public benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection.

''(C) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the cost-benefit analysis under subparagraph (A)(ii), and establish a simplified, alternative basis for determining whether a project is cost effective, for a small project described in paragraph (7)(B).

''(7) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

''(A) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects in any 1 State.

''(B) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reserve 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection each fiscal year to make grants for eligible projects described in paragraph (3)(A) that request the lesser of—

''(i) 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year; or

''(ii) $11,000,000.

''(C) 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).

''(8) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—

''(A) TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an estimate of the total costs of a project under this subsection based on the best available information, including any available engineering studies, studies of economic feasibility, environmental analyses, and information on the expected use of equipment or facilities.

''(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent.

''(ii) RURAL AREAS.—The Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent for a project located in a rural area.

''(9) PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.—The Secretary shall issue guidelines to establish appropriate accounting, reporting, and review procedures to ensure that—

''(A) grant funds are used for the purposes for which those funds were made available;

''(B) each grantee properly accounts for all expenditures of grant funds; and

''(C) grant funds not used for such purposes and amounts not obligated or expended are returned.

''(10) CONDITIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require as a condition of making a grant under this subsection that a grantee—

''(i) maintain such records as the Secretary considers necessary;

''(ii) make the records described in clause (i) available for review and audit by the Secretary; and

''(iii) periodically report to the Secretary such information as the Secretary considers necessary to assess progress.

''(B) LABOR.—The Federal wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40 shall apply, in the same manner as such requirements apply to contracts subject to such subchapter, to—

''(i) each project for which a grant is provided under this subsection; and

''(ii) all portions of a project described in clause (i), regardless of whether such a portion is funded using—

''(I) other Federal funds; or

''(II) non-Federal funds.

''(11) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect existing authorities to conduct port infrastructure programs in—

''(A) Hawaii, as authorized by section 9008 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1926);

''(B) Alaska, as authorized by section 10205 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1934); or

''(C) Guam, as authorized by section 3512 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (48 U.S.C. 1421r).

''(12) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(A) ADMINISTRATIVE AND OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Secretary may retain not more than 2 percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under this subsection for the administrative and oversight costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated for carrying out this subsection shall remain available until expended.

''(ii) UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—Amounts awarded as a grant under this subsection that are not expended by the grantee during the 5-year period following the date of the award shall remain available to the Secretary for use for grants under this subsection in a subsequent fiscal year.

''(13) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(i) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

''(B) PORT.—The term 'port' includes—

''(i) a seaport; and

''(ii) an inland waterways port.

''(C) PROJECT.—The term 'project' includes construction, reconstruction, environmental rehabilitation, acquisition of property, including land related to the project and improvements to the land, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements.

''(D) RURAL AREA.—The term 'rural area' means an area that is outside an urbanized area.

''(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

''(1) receive funds from a Federal or non-Federal entity that has a specific agreement with the Secretary to further the purposes of this section;

''(2) coordinate with other Federal agencies to expedite the process established under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for the improvement of port facilities to improve the efficiency of the transportation system, to increase port security, or to provide greater access to port facilities;

''(3) seek to coordinate all reviews or requirements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

''(4) in addition to any financial assistance provided under subsection (c), provide such technical assistance to port authorities or commissions or their subdivisions and agents as needed for project planning, design, and construction.''.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A repeal made by subsection (b) of this section shall not affect amounts apportioned or allocated before the effective date of the repeal. Such apportioned or allocated funds shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which the funds were subject under section 50302(c) of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 3521. ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on port facilities used for military purposes at ports designated by the Department of Defense as strategic seaports.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to port facilities included in the report, the following:

(1) An assessment whether there are structural integrity or other deficiencies in such facilities.

(2) If there are such deficiencies—

(A) an assessment of infrastructure improvements to such facilities that would be needed to meet, directly or indirectly, national security and readiness requirements;

(B) an assessment of the impact on operational readiness of the Armed Forces if such improvements are not undertaken; and

(C) an identification of, to the maximum extent practical, all potential funding sources for such improvements from existing authorities.

(3) An identification of the support that would be appropriate for the Department of Defense to provide in the execution of the Secretary of Transportation's responsibilities under section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such facilities.

(4) If additional statutory or administrative authorities would be required for the provision of support as described in paragraph (3), recommendations for legislative or administrative action to establish such authorities.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Maritime Administrator and the individual responsible for each port facility described in such subsection.

SEC. 3522. MARITIME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 50307 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Secretary of Transportation may engage in the environmental study'' and inserting ''The Maritime Administrator, on behalf of the Secretary of Transportation, shall engage in the study'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''that are likely to achieve environmental improvements by'' and inserting ''to improve'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (i), the following:

''(A) environmental performance to meet United States Federal and international standards and guidelines, including—''; and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated by clause (ii), by striking ''species; and'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''species; or

''(iv) reducing propeller cavitation; and

''(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries; and

''(2) coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, and other Federal, State, local, or tribal agencies, as appropriate.''.

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''benefits'' and inserting ''or other benefits to domestic maritime industries''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—. Not more than 3 percent of funds appropriated to carry out this program may be used for administrative purposes.''.

SEC. 3523. REQUIREMENT FOR SMALL SHIPYARD GRANTEES.

Section 54101(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Grants awarded'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) BUY AMERICA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds may be obligated by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration under this section, unless each product and material purchased with those funds (including products and materials purchased by a grantee), and including any commercially available off-the-shelf item, is—

''(i) an unmanufactured article, material, or supply that has been mined or produced in the United States; or

''(ii) a manufactured article, material, or supply that has been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the requirements of that subparagraph shall not apply with respect to a particular product or material if the Administrator determines—

''(I) that the application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest;

''(II) that such product or material is not available in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities, of a satisfactory quality, or on a timely basis; or

''(III) that inclusion of a domestic product or material will increase the cost of that product or material by more than 25 percent, with respect to a certain contract between a grantee and that grantee's supplier.

''(ii) FEDERAL REGISTER.—A determination made by the Administrator under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

''(C) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) The term 'commercially available off-the-shelf item' means—

''(I) any item of supply (including construction material) that is—

''(aa) a commercial item, as defined by section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019); and

''(bb) sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

''(II) does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 40102(4) of this title, such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

''(ii) The term 'product or material' means an article, material, or supply brought to the site by the recipient for incorporation into the building, work, or project. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site.

''(iii) The term 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.''.

SEC. 3524. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS OF PROGRAM THROUGH OCEANOGRAPHIC EFFORTS.—Section 8931(b)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting '', creating,'' after ''identifying''; and

(2) by inserting ''science,'' after ''areas of''.

(b) NATIONAL OCEAN RESEARCH LEADERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.—Section 8932 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (10);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraphs:

''(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of the Interior.

''(11) The Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement of the Department of the Interior.'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''broad participation within the oceanographic community'' and inserting ''appropriate participation within the oceanographic community, which may include public, academic, commercial, and private participation or support''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''peer''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

''(D) Preexisting facilities, such as regional data centers operated by the Integrated Ocean Observing System, and expertise.'';

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''REPORT'' and inserting ''BRIEFING'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''to Congress a report'' and inserting ''to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing'';

(C) by striking ''report'' and inserting ''briefing'' each place the term appears;

(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) A description of the involvement of Federal agencies and non-Federal contributors participating in the program.''; and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities during such following fiscal year'' and inserting ''and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities of the program during such following fiscal year'';

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Council shall publish on a publically available website a report summarizing the briefing described in subsection (e).'';

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall establish an office to support the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. The Council shall use competitive procedures in selecting

an operator for the partnership program office.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting '', where appropriate,'' before ''managing''; and

(7) by amending subsection (h), as redesignated by paragraph (1), to read as follows:

''(h) CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, the Council shall have, in addition to other powers otherwise given it under this chapter, the following authorities:

''(A) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants or cooperative agreements, and establish and manage new collaborative programs as considered appropriate, to address emerging science priorities using both donated and appropriated funds.

''(B) To authorize the program office under subsection (g), on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to accept funds, including fines and penalties, from other Federal and State departments and agencies.

''(C) To authorize the program office, on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to award grants and enter into contracts for purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(D) To transfer funds to other Federal and State departments and agencies in furtherance of the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(E) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants, for the purpose of implementing the National Oceanographic Partnership Program and carrying out the responsibilities of the Council.

''(F) To use, with the consent of the head of the agency or entity concerned, on a nonreimbursable basis, the land, services, equipment, personnel, facilities, advice, and information provided by a Federal agency or entity, State, local government, Tribal government, territory, or possession, or any subdivisions thereof, or the District of Columbia as may be helpful in the performance of the duties of the Council.

''(2) FUNDS TRANSFERRED.—Funds identified for direct support of National Oceanographic Partnership Program grants are authorized for transfer between agencies and are exempt from section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Economy Act of 1932'').''.

(c) OCEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 8933(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''State governments'' and inserting ''State and Tribal governments''.

SEC. 3525. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (15) as paragraphs (5) through (14), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term 'Vessel of National Interest' means a vessel deemed to be of national interest that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d).''.

(b) PREFERRED LENDER.—Section 53702(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(2) PREFERRED ELIGIBLE LENDER.—The Federal Financing Bank shall be the preferred eligible lender of the principal and interest of the guaranteed obligations issued under this chapter.''.

(c) APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 53703 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**procedures**'' and inserting ''**and administration**'';

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

''(A) process and review applications under this chapter, including conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

''(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structuring and documenting the obligation guarantee;

''(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

''(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

''(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

''(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

''(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

''(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

''(d) VESSELS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

''(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such vessels.

''(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

''(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.''.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''that amount'' and all the follows through ''$850,000,000'' and inserting ''that amount, $850,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''facilities'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''facilities.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(e) ELIGIBLE PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53706 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''(including an eligible export vessel);''

(B) in clause (iv) by adding ''or'' after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking clause (vi); and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) after applying subparagraphs (A) and (B), Vessels of National Interest.''.

(f) AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53709(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (3) and (6); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(g) CONTENTS OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53710 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''or, in the case of'' and all that follows through ''party''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) documented under the laws of the United States for the term of the guarantee of the obligation or until the obligation is paid in full, whichever is sooner.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND PROVIDE FOR THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE OBLIGOR'' after ''INTERESTS'';

(B) by striking ''provisions for the protection of'' and inserting ''provisions, which shall include—

''(1) provisions for the protection of'';

(C) by striking '', and other matters that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.'' and inserting, ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) any other provisions that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.''.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.—Section 53713 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''reasonable for—'' and inserting '' reasonable for processing the application and monitoring the loan guarantee, including for—'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;'';

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) monitoring and providing services related to the obligor's compliance with any terms related to the obligations, the guarantee, or maintenance of the Secretary or Administrator's security interests under this chapter.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''under section 53708(d) of this title'' and inserting ''under section 53703(c) of this title'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively;

(C) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) FEE LIMITATION INAPPLICABLE.—Fees collected under this subsection are not subject to the limitation of subsection (b).''.

(i) BEST PRACTICES; ELIGIBLE EXPORT VESSELS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subchapter I, by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 53719. Best practices

''The Secretary or Administrator shall ensure that all standard documents and agreements that relate to loan guarantees made pursuant to this chapter are reviewed and updated every four years to ensure that such documents and agreements meet the current commercial best practices to the extent permitted by law.''; and

(2) in subchapter III, by striking section 53732.

(j) EXPRESS CONSIDERATION OF LOW-RISK APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall, in consultation with affected stakeholders, create a process for express processing of low-risk maritime guaranteed loan applications under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, based on Federal and industry best practices, including proposals to better assist applicants to submit complete applications within 6 months of the initial application.

(k) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 60 days before reorganizing or consolidating the activities or personnel covered under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives of the proposed reorganization or consolidation.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each notification under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of, and justification for, the reorganization or consolidation.

(l) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 53718 the following new item:

''53719. Best practices.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by striking the item relating to section 53732.

SEC. 3526. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, shall identify key skills and competencies necessary to maintain a balance of expertise in merchant marine seagoing service and strategic sealift military service in each of the following positions within the Office of the Commandant:

(1) Commandant.

(2) Deputy Commandant.

(3) Tactical company officers.

(4) Regimental officers.

(b) SEA YEAR COMPLIANCE.—Section 3514(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 46 U.S.C. 51318 note) is amended by inserting ''domestic and international'' after ''criteria that''.

SEC. 3527. UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY'S SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall ensure that, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the recommendations in the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation's report on the effectiveness of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program (mandated under section 3512 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2786)), are fully implemented.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to Congress—

(1) confirming that the recommendations described in subsection (a) have been fully implemented, and explaining how those recommendations have been implemented; or

(2) if such recommendations have not been fully implemented as of the date of the report, including an explanation of why such recommendations have not been fully implemented and a description of the resources that are needed to fully implement such recommendations.

SEC. 3528. REPORT ON VESSELS FOR EMERGING OFFSHORE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the heads of other relevant agencies as appropriate, shall prepare and submit a report on the need for vessels to install, operate, and maintain emerging offshore energy infrastructure, including offshore wind energy.

(b) CONTENTS.—Such report shall include—

(1) an inventory of vessels (including existing vessels and vessels that have the potential to be refurbished) to install, operate, and maintain such emerging offshore energy infrastructure;

(2) a projection of existing vessels needed to meet such emerging offshore energy needs over the next 10 years; and

(3) policy recommendations to ensure the vessel capacity to support such emerging offshore energy.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit such report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Maritime SAFE Act

SEC. 3531. SHORT TITLES.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This subtitle may be cited as the ''Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act'' or the ''Maritime SAFE Act''.

SEC. 3532. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) AIS.—The term ''AIS'' means Automatic Identification System (as defined in section 164.46 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or a similar successor regulation).

(2) COMBINED MARITIME FORCES.—The term ''Combined Maritime Forces'' means the 33-nation naval partnership, originally established in February 2002, which promotes security, stability, and prosperity across approximately 3,200,000 square miles of international waters.

(3) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless otherwise specified by the President as being in the public interest in a writing published in the Federal Register, the term ''exclusive economic zone'' means—

(i) the area within a zone established by a maritime boundary that has been established by a treaty in force or a treaty that is being provisionally applied by the United States; or

(ii) in the absence of a treaty described in clause (i)—

(I) a zone, the outer boundary of which is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured; or

(II) if the distance between the United States and another country is less than 400 nautical miles, a zone, the outer boundary of which is represented by a line equidistant between the United States and the other country.

(B) INNER BOUNDARY.—Without affecting any Presidential Proclamation with regard to the establishment of the United States territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, the inner boundary of the exclusive economic zone is—

(i) in the case of coastal States, a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each such State (as described in section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1312));

(ii) in the case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a line that is 3 marine leagues from the coastline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iii) in the case of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, a line that is 3 geographic miles from the coastlines of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively; or

(iv) for any possession of the United States not referred to in clause (ii) or (iii), the coastline of such possession.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to diminish the authority of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, or any other Federal department or agency.

(4) FOOD SECURITY.—The term ''food security'' means access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life.

(5) GLOBAL RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS, REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT VESSELS, AND SUPPLY VESSELS.—The term ''global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels, and supply vessels'' means the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' initiative to rapidly make available certified data from state authorities about vessels and vessel related activities.

(6) IUU FISHING.—The term ''IUU fishing'' means illegal fishing, unreported fishing, or unregulated fishing (as such terms are defined in paragraph 3 of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001).

(7) PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT.—The term ''Port State Measures Agreement'' means the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing set forth by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, done at Rome, Italy November 22, 2009, and entered into force June 5, 2016, which offers standards for reporting and inspecting fishing activities of foreign-flagged fishing vessels at port.

(8) PRIORITY FLAG STATE.—The term ''priority flag state'' means a country selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(3)—

(A) whereby the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and

(B) that is willing, but lacks the capacity, to monitor or take effective enforcement action against its fleet.

(9) PRIORITY REGION.—The term ''priority region'' means a region selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(2)—

(A) that is at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into the markets of countries in the region; and

(B) in which countries lack the capacity to fully address the illegal activity described in subparagraph (A).

(10) REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term ''Regional Fisheries Management Organization'' means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

(11) SEAFOOD.—The term ''seafood''—

(A) means marine finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, including those grown, produced, or reared through marine aquaculture operations or techniques; and

(B) does not include marine mammals, turtles, or birds.

(12) TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.—The term ''transnational organized illegal activity'' means criminal activity conducted by self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, wholly or in part by illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence or through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.

(13) TRANSSHIPMENT.—The term ''transshipment'' means the use of refrigerated vessels that—

(A) collect catch from multiple fishing boats;

(B) carry the accumulated catches back to port; and

(C) deliver supplies to fishing boats, which allows fishing vessels to remain at sea for extended periods without coming into port.

SEC. 3533. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to support a whole-of-government approach across the Federal Government to counter IUU fishing and related threats to maritime security;

(2) to improve data sharing that enhances surveillance, enforcement, and prosecution against IUU fishing and related activities at a global level;

(3) to support coordination and collaboration to counter IUU fishing within priority regions;

(4) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability across the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) a tool for strengthening fisheries management and food security;

(5) to improve global enforcement operations against IUU fishing through a whole-of-government approach by the United States; and

(6) to prevent the use of IUU fishing as a financing source for transnational organized groups that undermine United States and global security interests.

SEC. 3534. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States__

(1) to take action to curtail the global trade in seafood and seafood products derived from IUU fishing, including its links to forced labor and transnational organized illegal activity;

(2) to develop holistic diplomatic, military, law enforcement, economic, and capacity-building tools to counter IUU fishing;

(3) to provide technical assistance to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to combat IUU fishing, including assistance—

(A) to increase local, national, and regional level capacities to counter IUU fishing through the engagement of law enforcement and security forces;

(B) to enhance port capacity and security, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement;

(C) to combat corruption and increase transparency and traceability in fisheries management and trade;

(D) to enhance information sharing within and across governments and multilateral organizations through the development and use of agreed standards for information sharing; and

(E) to support effective, science-based fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing;

(4) to promote global maritime security through improved capacity and technological assistance to support improved maritime domain awareness;

(5) to engage with priority flag states to encourage the use of high quality vessel tracking technologies where existing enforcement tools are lacking;

(6) to engage with multilateral organizations working on fisheries issues, including Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to combat and deter IUU fishing;

(7) to advance information sharing across governments and multilateral organizations in areas that cross multiple jurisdictions, through the development and use of an agreed standard for information sharing;

(8) to continue to use existing and future trade agreements to combat IUU fishing;

(9) to employ appropriate assets and resources of the United States Government in a coordinated manner to disrupt the illicit networks involved in IUU fishing;

(10) to continue to declassify and make available, as appropriate and practicable, technologies developed by the United States Government that can be used to help counter IUU fishing;

(11) to recognize the ties of IUU fishing to transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and illegal trade in narcotics and arms, and as applicable, to focus on illicit activity in a coordinated, cross-cutting manner;

(12) to recognize and respond to poor working conditions, labor abuses, and other violent crimes in the fishing industry;

(13) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability along the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) an approach for strengthening fisheries management and food security; and

(14) to promote technological investment and innovation to combat IUU fishing.

PART I—PROGRAMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY

SEC. 3541. COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and may coordinate with other relevant international governmental or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, to enhance regional responses to IUU fishing and related transnational organized illegal activities.

SEC. 3542. ENGAGEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, each chief of mission (as defined in section 102 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3902)) to a relevant country in a priority region or to a priority flag state may, if the Secretary of State determines such action is appropriate—

(1) convene a working group, led by Department of State officials, to examine IUU fishing, which may include stakeholders such as—

(A) United States officials from relevant agencies participating in the interagency Working Group identified in section 3551, foreign officials, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and representatives of local fishermen in the region; and

(B) experts on IUU fishing, law enforcement, criminal justice, transnational organized illegal activity, defense, intelligence, vessel movement monitoring, and international development operating in or with knowledge of the region; and

(2) designate a counter-IUU Fishing Coordinator from among existing personnel at the mission if the chief of mission determines such action is appropriate.

SEC. 3543. ASSISTANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, shall provide assistance, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to improve the effectiveness of IUU fishing enforcement, with clear and measurable targets and indicators of success, including—

(1) by assessing and using existing resources, enforcement tools, and legal authorities to coordinate efforts to combat IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal trade, including weapons, drugs, and human trafficking;

(2) by expanding existing IUU fishing enforcement training;

(3) by providing targeted, country- and region-specific training on combating IUU fishing, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;

(4) by supporting increased effectiveness and transparency of the fisheries enforcement sectors of the governments of such countries; and

(5) by supporting increased outreach to stakeholders in the affected communities as key partners in combating and prosecuting IUU fishing.

(c) PORT SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to help those states implement programs related to port security and capacity for the purposes of preventing IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.

(d) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.—The officials referred to in subsection (a), in collaboration with the governments of countries in priority regions and of priority flag states, shall evaluate opportunities to assist those countries in designing and implementing programs in such countries, as appropriate, to increase the capacity of IUU fishing enforcement and customs and border security officers to improve their ability—

(1) to conduct effective investigations, including using law enforcement techniques such as undercover investigations and the

development of informer networks and actionable intelligence;

(2) to conduct vessel boardings and inspections at sea and associated enforcement actions;

(3) to exercise existing shiprider agreements and to enter into and implement new shiprider agreements, as appropriate, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;

(4) to conduct vessel inspections at port and associated enforcement actions;

(5) to assess technology needs and promote the use of technology to improve monitoring, enforcement, and prosecution of IUU fishing;

(6) to conduct DNA-based and forensic identification of seafood used in trade;

(7) to conduct training on techniques, such as collecting electronic evidence and using computer forensics, for law enforcement personnel involved in complex investigations related to international matters, financial issues, and government corruption that include IUU fishing;

(8) to assess financial flows and the use of financial institutions to launder profits related to IUU fishing;

(9) to conduct training on the legal mechanisms that can be used to prosecute those identified in the investigations as alleged perpetrators of IUU fishing and other associated crimes such as trafficking and forced labor; and

(10) to conduct training to raise awareness of the use of whistleblower information and ways to incentivize whistleblowers to come forward with original information related to IUU fishing.

(e) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INFORMATION SHARING.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to key countries in priority regions and priority flag states in the form of training, equipment, and systems development to build capacity for information sharing related to maritime enforcement and port security.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

SEC. 3544. EXPANSION OF EXISTING MECHANISMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies shall assess opportunities to combat IUU fishing by expanding, as appropriate, the use of the following mechanisms:

(1) Including counter-IUU fishing in existing shiprider agreements in which the United States is a party.

(2) Entering into shiprider agreements that include counter-IUU fishing with priority flag states and countries in priority regions with which the United States does not already have such an agreement.

(3) Including counter-IUU fishing as part of the mission of the Combined Maritime Forces.

(4) Including counter-IUU fishing exercises in the annual at-sea exercises conducted by the Department of Defense, in coordination with the United States Coast Guard.

(5) Creating partnerships similar to the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative and the Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership in other priority regions.

SEC. 3545. IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other Federal agencies, if merited, shall work, as appropriate, with priority flag states and key countries in priority regions—

(1) to increase knowledge within such countries about the United States transparency and traceability standards for imports of seafood and seafood products;

(2) to improve the capacity of seafood industries within such countries through information sharing and training to meet the requirements of transparency and traceability standards for seafood and seafood product imports, including catch documentation and trade tracking programs adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations;

(3) to improve the capacities of government, industry, and civil society groups to develop and implement comprehensive traceability systems that—

(A) deter IUU fishing;

(B) strengthen fisheries management; and

(C) enhance maritime domain awareness; and

(4) to support the implementation of seafood traceability standards in such countries to prevent IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market and assess capacity and training needs in those countries.

SEC. 3546. TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall pursue programs to expand the role of technology for combating IUU fishing, including by—

(1) promoting the use of technology to combat IUU fishing;

(2) assessing the technology needs, including vessel tracking technologies and data sharing, in priority regions and priority flag states;

(3) engaging with priority flag states to encourage the mandated use of vessel tracking technologies, including vessel monitoring systems, AIS, or other vessel movement monitoring technologies on fishing vessels and transshipment vessels at all times, as appropriate, while at sea as a means to identify IUU fishing activities and the shipment of illegally caught fish products; and

(4) building partnerships with the private sector, including universities, nonprofit research organizations, the seafood industry, and the technology, transportation and logistics sectors, to leverage new and existing technologies and data analytics to address IUU fishing.

SEC. 3547. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

No provision of section 3532 or of this part shall impose, or be interpreted to impose, any duty, responsibility, requirement, or obligation on the Department of Defense, the Department of the Navy, or any official or component of either.

PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING

SEC. 3551. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a collaborative interagency working group on maritime security and IUU fishing (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Working Group'').

(b) MEMBERS.—The members of the Working Group shall be composed of—

(1) 1 chair, who shall rotate between the Coast Guard, the Department of State, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration on a 3-year term;

(2) 2 deputy chairs, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads and shall be from a different Department than that of the chair, from—

(A) the Coast Guard;

(B) the Department of State; and

(C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(3) 11 members, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads, from—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the United States Navy;

(C) the United States Agency for International Development;

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(E) the Department of Justice;

(F) the Department of the Treasury;

(G) U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(H) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(I) the Federal Trade Commission;

(J) the Department of Agriculture;

(K) the Food and Drug Administration; and

(L) the Department of Labor;

(4) 5 members, who shall be appointed by the President, from—

(A) the National Security Council;

(B) the Council on Environmental Quality;

(C) the Office of Management and Budget;

(D) the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and

(E) the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Working Group shall ensure an integrated, Federal Government-wide response to IUU fishing globally, including by—

(1) improving the coordination of Federal agencies to identify, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and dismantle IUU fishing operations and organizations perpetrating and knowingly benefitting from IUU fishing;

(2) assessing areas for increased interagency information sharing on matters related to IUU fishing and related crimes;

(3) establishing standards for information sharing related to maritime enforcement;

(4) developing a strategy to determine how military assets and intelligence can contribute to enforcement strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) increasing maritime domain awareness relating to IUU fishing and related crimes and developing a strategy to leverage awareness for enhanced enforcement and prosecution actions against IUU fishing;

(6) supporting the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement in relevant countries and assessing the capacity and training needs in such countries;

(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shiprider agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries;

(8) enhancing cooperation with partner governments to combat IUU fishing;

(9) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments working to combat IUU fishing;

(10) consulting and coordinating with the seafood industry and nongovernmental stakeholders that work to combat IUU fishing;

(11) supporting the work of collaborative international initiatives to make available certified data from state authorities about

vessel and vessel-related activities related to IUU fishing;

(12) supporting the identification and certification procedures to address IUU fishing in accordance with the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.); and

(13) publishing annual reports summarizing nonsensitive information about the Working Group's efforts to investigate, enforce, and prosecute groups and individuals engaging in IUU fishing.

SEC. 3552. STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this title, the Working Group, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, shall submit to Congress a 5-year integrated strategic plan on combating IUU fishing and enhancing maritime security, including specific strategies with monitoring benchmarks for addressing IUU fishing in priority regions.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The strategic plan submitted under subsection (a) shall identify priority regions and priority flag states to be the focus of assistance coordinated by the Working Group under section 3551.

(2) PRIORITY REGION SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority regions under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select regions that—

(A) are at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into their markets; and

(B) lack the capacity to fully address the issues described in subparagraph (A).

(3) PRIORITY FLAG STATES SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority flag states under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select countries—

(A) the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and

(B) that lack the capacity to police their fleet.

SEC. 3553. REPORTS.

Not later than 5 years after the submission of the 5-year integrated strategic plan under section 3552, and 5 years after, the Working Group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) a summary of global and regional trends in IUU fishing;

(2) an assessment of the extent of the convergence between transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and forced labor, and IUU fishing;

(3) an assessment of the topics, data sources, and strategies that would benefit from increased information sharing and recommendations regarding harmonization of data collection and sharing;

(4) an assessment of assets, including military assets and intelligence, which can be used for either enforcement operations or strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) summaries of the situational threats with respect to IUU fishing in priority regions and an assessment of the capacity of countries within such regions to respond to those threats;

(6) an assessment of the progress of countries in priority regions in responding to those threats as a result of assistance by the United States pursuant to the strategic plan developed under section 3552, including—

(A) the identification of—

(i) relevant supply routes, ports of call, methods of landing and entering illegally caught product into legal supply chains, and financial institutions used in each country by participants engaging in IUU fishing; and

(ii) indicators of IUU fishing that are related to money laundering;

(B) an assessment of the adherence to, or progress toward adoption of, international treaties related to IUU fishing, including the Port State Measures Agreement, by countries in priority regions;

(C) an assessment of the implementation by countries in priority regions of seafood traceability or capacity to apply traceability to verify the legality of catch and strengthen fisheries management;

(D) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to implement shiprider agreements;

(E) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to increase maritime domain awareness; and

(F) an assessment of the capacity of governments of relevant countries in priority regions to sustain the programs for which the United States has provided assistance under this subtitle;

(7) an assessment of the capacity of priority flag states to track the movement of and police their fleet, prevent their flagged vessels from engaging in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and

(8) an assessment of the extent of involvement in IUU fishing of organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 3554. GULF OF MEXICO IUU FISHING SUBWORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the Coast Guard and the Department of State, shall establish a subworking group to address IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The subworking group established under subsection (a) shall identify—

(1) Federal actions taken and policies established during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this title with respect to IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, including such actions and policies related to—

(A) the surveillance, interdiction, and prosecution of any foreign nationals engaged in such fishing; and

(B) the application of the provisions of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.) to any relevant nation, including the status of any past or ongoing consultations and certification procedures;

(2) actions and policies, in addition to the actions and policies described in paragraph (1), each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) can take, using existing resources, to combat IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and

(3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing such IUU fishing.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the IUU Fishing Subworking Group is established under subsection (a), the group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) the findings identified pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) a timeline for each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) to implement each action or policy identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

PART III—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATCHING AND PROCESSING OF SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

SEC. 3561. FINDING.

Congress finds that human trafficking is a pervasive problem in the catching and processing of certain seafood products imported into the United States, particularly seafood products obtained through illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

SEC. 3562. ADDING THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

Section 105(b) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting ''the Secretary of Commerce,'' after ''the Secretary of Education,''.

SEC. 3563. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SEAFOOD SUPPLY CHAIN REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that describes the existence of human trafficking in the supply chains of seafood products imported into the United States.

(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a list of the countries at risk for human trafficking in their seafood catching and processing industries, and an assessment of such risk for each listed country;

(2) a description of the quantity and economic value of seafood products imported into the United States from the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1);

(3) a description and assessment of the methods, if any, in the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1) to trace and account for the manner in which seafood is caught;

(4) a description of domestic and international enforcement mechanisms to deter illegal practices in the catching of seafood in the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(5) such recommendations as the Administrator and the Commissioner jointly consider appropriate for legislative or administrative action to enhance and improve actions against human trafficking in the catching and processing of seafood products outside of United States waters.

PART IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3571. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FUNDING.—Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the relevant agencies and departments.

(b) NO INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to authorize an increase in required or voluntary contributions paid by the United States to

any multilateral or international organization.

SEC. 3572. ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.

By not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each Federal agency receiving or allocating funds to carry out activities under this subtitle shall, to the greatest extent practicable, prepare and submit to Congress a report that provides an accounting of all funds made available under this subtitle to the Federal agency.

SA 650. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12 ___. REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress the following:

(1) A report on the military activities of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region.

(2) A report on the military activities or the People's Republic of China in the Arctic region.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The reports under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the Russian Federation or the Peoples Republic of China, as applicable, the following:

(1) A description of military activities of such country in the Arctic region, including—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities

(C) activities that are non-military in nature but are judged to have military implications.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) the intentions of such activities:

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region: and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(3) A description of future plans and requirements with respect to such activities.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form, but may include an unclassified executive summary.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section the term ''appropriate committees of Congress means—

(1) the congressional defense committees:

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate:

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 651. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. REPEAL OF SUNSET OF LIMITATION ON MINIMUM ANNUAL PURCHASE AMOUNT FOR CHARTER CARRIERS PARTICIPATING IN THE CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET.

Section 9515 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (k).

SA 652. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, Mr. HOEVEN, 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. _____. UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies Act'' or the ''USE IT Act''.

(b) RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION, TRAINING, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''percursors'' and inserting ''precursors''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(5) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator''; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''Nothing'' and inserting the following:

''(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing'';

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the third sentence, by striking ''Such program'' and inserting the following:

''(3) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection'';

(ii) in the second sentence—

(I) by inserting ''States, institutions of higher education,'' after ''scientists,''; and

(II) by striking ''Such strategies and technologies shall be developed'' and inserting the following:

''(2) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT.—Such strategies and technologies described in paragraph (1) shall be developed''; and

(iii) in the first sentence, by striking ''In carrying out'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) CERTAIN CARBON DIOXIDE ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (3)(A) with respect to carbon dioxide, the Administrator shall carry out the activities described in each of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E).

''(B) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE RESEARCH.—

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board established by clause (iii)(I).

''(II) DILUTE.—The term 'dilute' means a concentration of less than 1 percent by volume.

''(III) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—The term 'direct air capture', with respect to a facility, technology, or system, means that the facility, technology, or system uses carbon capture equipment to capture carbon dioxide directly from the air.

''(bb) EXCLUSION.—The term 'direct air capture' does not include any facility, technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide—

''(AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring subsurface spring; or

''(BB) using natural photosynthesis.

''(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term 'intellectual property' means—

''(aa) an invention that is patentable under title 35, United States Code; and

''(bb) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).

''(ii) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute.

''(II) DUTIES.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall—

''(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

''(AA) the competition process; and

''(BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

''(bb) offer financial awards for a project designed—

''(AA) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

''(BB) to operate in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

''(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to geographically diverse projects, including at least—

''(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

''(BB) 1 project in a rural State.

''(III) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out subclause (II)(aa), the Administrator shall—

''(aa) provide notice of and, for a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity for public comment on, any draft or proposed version of the requirements described in subclause (II)(aa); and

''(bb) take into account public comments received in developing the final version of those requirements.

''(iii) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the 'Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board'.

''(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in—

''(aa) climate science;

''(bb) physics;

''(cc) chemistry;

''(dd) biology;

''(ee) engineering;

''(ff) economics;

''(gg) business management; and

''(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

''(III) TERM; VACANCIES.—

''(aa) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

''(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

''(AA) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

''(BB) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

''(IV) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

''(V) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

''(VI) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

''(VII) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

''(VIII) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Board may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Board.

''(IX) DUTIES.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

''(X) FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

''(iv) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to vest the intellectual property of the applicant derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States.

''(II) RESERVATION OF LICENSE.—The United States—

''(aa) may reserve a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license, to have practiced for or on behalf of the United States, in connection with any intellectual property described in subclause (I); but

''(bb) shall not, in the exercise of a license reserved under item (aa), publicly disclose proprietary information relating to the license.

''(III) TRANSFER OF TITLE.—Title to any intellectual property described in subclause (I) shall not be transferred or passed, except to an entity that is incorporated in the United States, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with the intellectual property.

''(v) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Environmental Protection Agency, $35,000,000 shall be available to carry out this subparagraph, to remain available until expended.

''(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

''(vi) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this subparagraph shall terminate not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

''(C) CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION RESEARCH.—

''(i) DEFINITION OF CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION.—In this subparagraph, the term 'carbon dioxide utilization' refers to technologies or approaches that lead to the use of carbon dioxide—

''(I) through the fixation of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis, such as through the growing of algae or bacteria;

''(II) through the chemical conversion of carbon dioxide to a material or chemical compound in which the carbon dioxide is securely stored; or

''(III) through the use of carbon dioxide for any other purpose for which a commercial market exists, as determined by the Administrator.

''(ii) PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a research and development program for carbon dioxide utilization to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

''(iii) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, in carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall support research and infrastructure activities relating to carbon dioxide utilization by providing technical assistance and financial assistance in accordance with clause (iv).

''(iv) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive technical assistance and financial assistance under clause (iii), a carbon dioxide utilization project shall—

''(I) have access to an emissions stream generated by a stationary source within the United States that is capable of supplying not less than 250 metric tons per day of carbon dioxide for research;

''(II) have access to adequate space for a laboratory and equipment for testing small-scale carbon dioxide utilization technologies, with onsite access to larger test bays for scale-up; and

''(III) have existing partnerships with institutions of higher education, private companies, States, or other government entities.

''(v) COORDINATION.—In supporting carbon dioxide utilization projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency, States, the private sector, and institutions of higher education to develop methods and technologies to account for the carbon dioxide emissions avoided by the carbon dioxide utilization projects.

''(vi) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Environmental Protection Agency, $50,000,000 shall be available to carry out this subparagraph, to remain available until expended.

''(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

''(D) DEEP SALINE FORMATION REPORT.—

''(i) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALINE FORMATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term 'deep saline formation' means a formation of subsurface geographically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the depth where carbon dioxide can exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

''(II) CLARIFICATION.—In this subparagraph, the term 'deep saline formation' does not include oil and gas reservoirs.

''(ii) REPORT.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency and relevant stakeholders, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator shall prepare, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes—

''(I) a comprehensive identification of potential risks and benefits to project developers associated with increased storage of carbon dioxide captured from stationary sources in deep saline formations, using existing research;

''(II) recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

''(III) recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

''(E) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE NONREGULATORY STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

''(I) the recipients of assistance under subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

''(II) a plan for supporting additional nonregulatory strategies and technologies that could significantly prevent carbon dioxide emissions or reduce carbon dioxide levels in the air, in conjunction with other Federal agencies.

''(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

''(I) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air; and

''(II) a description of any nonair-related environmental or energy considerations regarding the technologies.

''(F) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

''(i) identifies all Federal grant programs in which a purpose of a grant under the program is to perform research on carbon capture and utilization technologies, including direct air capture technologies; and

''(ii) examines the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (i) overlap or are duplicative.''.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall submit to Congress a report describing how funds appropriated to the Administrator during the 5 most recent fiscal years have been used to carry out section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), including a description of—

(1) the amount of funds used to carry out specific provisions of that section; and

(2) the practices used by the Administrator to differentiate funding used to carry out that section, as compared to funding used to carry out other provisions of law.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARBON CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''carbon capture,'' after ''manufacturing,'';

(B) in clause (i)(III), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(D) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines; or''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) INCLUSION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), construction of infrastructure for carbon capture includes construction of—

''(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)); and

''(ii) carbon dioxide pipelines.''.

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION REPORT, PERMITTING GUIDANCE, AND REGIONAL PERMITTING TASK FORCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.—The term ''carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects'' includes projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))).

(B) EFFICIENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPONSIBLE.—The term ''efficient, orderly, and responsible'' means, with respect to development or the permitting process for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, a process that is completed in an expeditious manner while maintaining environmental, health, and safety protections.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (referred to in this section as the ''Chair''), in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council, and the head of any other relevant Federal agency (as determined by the President), shall prepare a report that—

(i) compiles all existing relevant Federal permitting and review information and resources for project applicants, agencies, and other stakeholders interested in the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including—

(I) the appropriate points of interaction with Federal agencies;

(II) clarification of the permitting responsibilities and authorities among Federal agencies; and

(III) best practices and templates for permitting;

(ii) inventories current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(iii) inventories existing initiatives and recent publications that analyze or identify priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;

(iv) identifies gaps in the current Federal regulatory framework for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(v) identifies Federal financing mechanisms available to project developers.

(B) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the report under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the report publicly available.

(3) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After submission of the report under paragraph (2)(B), but not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall submit guidance consistent with that report to all relevant Federal agencies that—

(i) facilitates reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(ii) supports the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall address requirements under—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(III) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(IV) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(V) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(VI) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the ''National Historic Preservation Act'');

(VII) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(VIII) the Act of June 8, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act''); and

(IX) any other Federal law that the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall include direction to States and other interested parties for the development of programmatic environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(iii) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the public notice, comment, and solicitation of information procedures under section 1506.6 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(C) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the guidance under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the guidance publicly available.

(D) EVALUATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) periodically evaluate the reports of the task forces under paragraph (4)(E) and, as necessary, revise the guidance under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) each year, submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and relevant Federal agencies a report that describes any recommendations for legislation, rules, revisions to rules, or other policies that would address the issues identified by the task forces under paragraph (4)(E).

(4) TASK FORCE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall establish not less than 2 task forces, which shall each cover a different geographical area with differing demographic, land use, or geological issues—

(i) to identify permitting and other challenges and successes that permitting authorities and project developers and operators face; and

(ii) to improve the performance of the permitting process and regional coordination for the purpose of promoting the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) MEMBERS AND SELECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Chair shall—

(I) develop criteria for the selection of members to each task force; and

(II) select members for each task force in accordance with subclause (I) and clause (ii).

(ii) MEMBERS.—Each task force—

(I) shall include not less than 1 representative of each of—

(aa) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(bb) the Department of Energy;

(cc) the Department of the Interior;

(dd) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate;

(ee) any State that requests participation in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(ff) developers or operators of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects or carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(gg) nongovernmental membership organizations, the primary mission of which concerns protection of the environment; and

(II) at the request of a Tribal or local government, may include a representative of—

(aa) not less than 1 local government in the geographical area covered by the task force; and

(bb) not less than 1 Tribal government in the geographical area covered by the task force.

(C) MEETINGS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each task force shall meet not less than twice each year.

(ii) JOINT MEETING.—To the maximum extent practicable, the task forces shall meet collectively not less than once each year.

(D) DUTIES.—Each task force shall—

(i) inventory existing or potential Federal and State approaches to facilitate reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including best practices that—

(I) avoid duplicative reviews;

(II) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and

(III) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and responsible;

(ii) develop common models for State-level carbon dioxide pipeline regulation and oversight guidelines that can be shared with States in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(iii) provide technical assistance to States in the geographical area covered by the task force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (ii);

(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;

(vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;

(vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and

(viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that—

(I) can capture carbon dioxide; and

(II) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (6) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).

(E) REPORT.—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes—

(i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and

(ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D).

(F) EVALUATION.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall—

(i) reevaluate the need for the task forces; and

(ii) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task forces should continue.

SA 653. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PLAN FOR STRENGTHENING THE SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE FUNCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency and other interagency partners, shall submit to Congress a plan for strengthening the supply chain intelligence function.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan submitted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The appropriate workforce model, including size, mix, and seniority, from the elements of the intelligence community and other interagency partners.

(2) The budgetary resources necessary to implement the plan.

(3) The appropriate governance structure within the intelligence community and with interagency partners.

(4) The authorities necessary to implement the plan.

(c) DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—In this section, the term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

SA 654. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 243. FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY AND RESEARCH PROTECTION POLICY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered applicant'' means an applicant for funding from a Federal agency to carry out research under a covered program;

(2) the term ''covered program'' means a research program of a Federal agency for which the Director determines compliance with the Framework is required;

(3) the term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(4) the term ''Federal agency'' means an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(5) the term ''Framework'' means the framework developed by the working group under subsection (b)(3)(A);

(6) the term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); and

(7) the term ''working group'' means the interagency working group established under subsection (b).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP FOR COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY AND RESEARCH PROTECTION FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, acting through the National Science and Technology Council and in coordination with the National Security Advisor, shall establish an interagency working group to—

(A) coordinate Federal science and technology agency and Federal intelligence and security activities; and

(B) develop a Federal agency framework for compliance and best practices, which shall be aimed at enhancing cybersecurity protocols and protecting federally funded research and development activities from foreign interference, espionage, and exfiltration.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group shall, at a minimum, be composed of the following members:

(A) The Director, who shall serve as chair of the working group.

(B) A representative from the National Science and Technology Council.

(C) Not more than 2 representatives from each of the following entities:

(i) The Department of State.

(ii) The Department of the Treasury.

(iii) The Department of Defense.

(iv) The Department of Justice.

(v) The Department of Education.

(vi) The Department of Energy.

(vii) The Department of Agriculture.

(viii) The Department of Homeland Security.

(ix) The National Institutes of Health.

(x) The National Science Foundation.

(xi) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(xii) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(xiii) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(xiv) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(xv) The Office of Management and Budget.

(xvi) The National Economic Council.

(xvii) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(xviii) Such other Federal agencies as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the working group shall—

(A) develop a framework for compliance across Federal agencies to apply to applications submitted by covered applicants for covered programs, which shall include—

(i) establishing a clear, unified cybersecurity policy across Federal agencies for the protection of Federal research from foreign interference, while accounting for the importance of the open exchange of ideas and international talent required for scientific progress and leadership of the United States in science and technology;

(ii) identifying how existing mechanisms for control of science and technology can be used to help protect federally funded research and development from foreign interference, cyber attacks, espionage, intellectual property theft, and other attempts by foreign governments or representatives thereof that attempt to compromise the integrity of the United States scientific and technological enterprise;

(iii) recommending additional mechanisms for control to help protect federally funded research and development from foreign interference, cyber attacks, espionage, and intellectual property theft, including—

(I) disclosing foreign interests, investments, or involvement relating to Federal research; and

(II) creating and providing to each Federal agency a list, which shall not be made available to the public, of researchers found to be knowingly fraudulent in disclosure and the institution of higher education where the fraudulence occurred; and

(iv) developing a clear, unified metric across Federal agencies that covered applicants will use to determine compliance with the Framework for purposes of subsection (c)(2); and

(B) coordinate activities to protect federally funded research and development from foreign interference, cyber attacks, theft, and espionage and develop common definitions and best practices for Federal science agencies, grantees, and covered applicants, including by—

(i) developing common definitions and aligning terms across Federal agencies, including sensitive technologies, critical technologies, emerging technologies, genomic data, and foundational technologies;

(ii) coordinating efforts among Federal agencies to share important information, suspicious foreign actors, specific examples or attempts at foreign interference, cyber attacks, theft, or espionage with key stakeholders, including institutions of higher education, federally funded research and development centers, and nonprofit research institutions, to help them better understand and defend against those threats;

(iii) identifying potential cyber threats and vulnerabilities within the United States scientific and technological enterprise and working with Federal agencies and other stakeholders to develop and implement strategies and best practices to defend and protect against potential cyber attacks that may compromise research being conducted on behalf of the Federal Government;

(iv) developing and periodically updating unclassified policy guidance to assist Federal science agencies, institutions of higher education, and grantees in defending against threats to federally funded research and the development and integrity of the United States scientific enterprise that shall include—

(I) common definitions and terminology for classification of research and technologies that are covered programs;

(II) identified areas of research or technology that may require additional controls; and

(III) a classified addendum as necessary to further inform Federal science agency decision-making; and

(v) determining how current Federal efforts, as described in the memorandum issued by the Office of Science and Technology Policy on February 22, 2013 entitled ''Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research'', can be appropriately balanced with concerns about the need to protect certain research data, information, and resulting technologies from foreign actors seeking to utilize that information for the express interest of advancing their scientific, technological, economic, and

military interests and which are directly counter to United States interests.

(4) ENGAGEMENT.—In developing the Framework and the compliance metric described in paragraph (3)(A)(iv), the working group shall solicit and incorporate input from representatives of institutions of higher education conducting federally funded research and development, including—

(A) facility security officers;

(B) chief information officers;

(C) vice presidents for research;

(D) chief technology officers; and

(E) other relevant officers as determined by the Director.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall—

(A) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, report to Congress on the progress of establishing the working group; and

(B) not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, report to Congress on the activities of the working group, including the progress of the working group in meeting the responsibilities described in paragraphs (3) and (4).

(c) APPLICATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH FRAMEWORK.—

(1) APPLICATION.—The Framework shall apply to—

(A) each grant by a Federal agency providing funds to be used to carry out research under a covered program; and

(B) any researcher that applies for funds under a covered program.

(2) COMPLIANCE.—Each covered applicant shall disclose in the application for funding for a covered program whether the applicant is in compliance with the Framework.

(d) OSTP REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Framework is developed under subsection (b)(3)(A), and biennially thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report discussing—

(1) the research programs of Federal agencies that are covered programs;

(2) the research programs of Federal agencies that the Director determines are not covered programs, and the basis for the determination; and

(3) analysis of enforcement mechanisms and penalties for fraudulently disclosing foreign interests, investments, or involvement relating to federally funded research and potential recommendations for future legislation to address unmet needs to protect federally funded research from foreign interference, cyber attacks, theft, or espionage.

(e) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) includes an analysis of the implementation of the Framework by Federal agencies; and

(2) examines compliance by institutions of higher education, federally funded research and development centers, and nonprofit research institutions with the Framework.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or resulting framework shall be construed to affect or otherwise disrupt research activities occurring before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act, unless as determined by a majority of the working group.

SA 655. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. POLICY WITH RESPECT TO EXPANSION OF COOPERATION WITH ALLIES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION AND EUROPE TO COUNTER THE RISE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China is leveraging military modernization, influence operations, and predatory economics to coerce neighboring countries to reorder the Indo-Pacific region to the advantage of the People's Republic of China.

(2) As the People's Republic of China continues its economic and military ascendance, asserting power through a whole of government long-term strategy, the People's Republic of China will continue to pursue a military modernization program that seeks Indo-Pacific regional hegemony in the near-term and displacement of the United States to achieve global preeminence in the future.

(3) The most important long-term objective of the defense strategy of the United States is to set the military relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China on a path toward transparency and nonaggression.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to expand military, diplomatic, and economic alliances in the Indo-Pacific region and with Europe and like-minded countries around the globe that are critical to addressing the rise of the People's Republic of China; and

(2) to develop, in collaboration with such allies, a unified approach to address the rise of the People's Republic of China.

SA 656. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. REPORTS ON THEFT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONDUCTED BY CHINESE PERSONS.

(a) CLASSIFIED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on theft of intellectual property conducted by Chinese persons.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An identification of the United States entities from which a Chinese person has conducted theft of intellectual property.

(B) For each United States entity identified under subparagraph (A), to the extent practicable—

(i) a description of the type of intellectual property theft;

(ii) an assessment of whether the theft made the United States entity vulnerable or unable to compete;

(iii) an identification of the Chinese person or Chinese persons that conducted the theft; and

(iv) an identification of any Chinese person that is using or has used the stolen intellectual property in commercial activity in the United States.

(C) An identification of United States entities that have gone out of business in part due to theft of intellectual property conducted by Chinese persons.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in classified form.

(b) UNCLASSIFIED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress and make available to the public an unclassified report on theft of intellectual property conducted by Chinese persons.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An identification of any Chinese person that—

(i) has conducted theft of intellectual property from one or more United States entities; or

(ii) is using or has used intellectual property stolen by a Chinese person in commercial activity in the United States.

(B) A general description of the intellectual property involved.

(C) For each Chinese person identified under subparagraph (A), an assessment of whether that person is using or has used the stolen intellectual property in commercial activity in the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—The term ''agency or instrumentality of the Government of the People's Republic of China'' means any entity—

(A) that is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise;

(B) that is an organ of the Government of the People's Republic of China or a political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by that government or a political subdivision thereof; and

(C) that is neither a citizen of the United States, nor created under the laws of any third country.

(2) CHINESE PERSON.—The term ''Chinese person'' means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of the People's Republic of China;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China; or

(C) the Government of the People's Republic of China or any agency or instrumentality of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(3) COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.—The term ''commercial activity'' means either a regular course of commercial conduct or a particular commercial transaction or act. The commercial character of an activity shall be determined by reference to the nature of the course of conduct or particular transaction or act, rather than by reference to its purpose.

(4) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ''intellectual property'' means—

(A) any work protected by a copyright under title 17, United States Code;

(B) any property protected by a patent granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office under title 35, United States Code;

(C) any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, that is registered as a trademark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office under the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes'', approved July 5, 1946 (commonly known as the ''Lanham Act'' or the ''Trademark Act of 1946'') (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.);

(D) a trade secret (as defined in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code); or

(E) any other form of intellectual property.

(5) UNITED STATES ENTITY.—The term ''United States entity'' means an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States.

SA 657. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. _____. UPDATE ON COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON WEAPON SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY.

(a) UPDATE REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress an update to the October 2018 report of the Comptroller General entitled ''Weapon Systems Cybersecurity''.

(b) CONTENTS.—The update required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Recommendations to minimize cyber vulnerabilities in weapon systems.

(2) A proposed timeline for implementing such recommendations.

(c) FORM.—The update submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 658. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS OF ILLICIT SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fentanyl Sanctions Act''.

SEC. 1702. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that from September 2017 through September 2018 more than 48,200 people in the United States died from an opioid overdose, with synthetic opioids (excluding methadone), contributing to a record 31,900 overdose deaths. While drug overdose death estimates from methadone, semi-synthetic opioids, and heroin have decreased in recent months, overdose deaths from synthetic opioids have continued to increase.

(2) Congress and the President have taken a number of actions to combat the demand for illicit opioids in the United States, including enacting into law the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271; 132 Stat. 3894). While new statutes and regulations have reduced the rate of opioid prescriptions in recent years, fully addressing the United States opioid crisis will involve dramatically restricting the foreign supply of illicit opioids.

(3) The People's Republic of China is the world's largest producer of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and their immediate precursors. From the People's Republic of China, those substances are shipped primarily through express consignment carriers or international mail directly to the United States, or, alternatively, shipped directly to transnational criminal organizations in Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean.

(4) The United States and the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and Canada have made important strides in combating the illicit flow of opioids through bilateral efforts of their respective law enforcement agencies.

(5) The objective of preventing the proliferation of illicit opioids though existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to deny illicit actors the financial means to sustain their markets and distribution networks.

(6) The implementation on May 1, 2019, of the regulations of the People's Republic of China to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances is a major step in combating global opioid trafficking and represents a major achievement in United States-China law enforcement dialogues. However, that step will effectively fulfill the commitment that President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China made to President Donald Trump at the Group of Twenty meeting in December 2018 only if the Government of the People's Republic of China devotes sufficient resources to full implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations. The effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States, so it is in the interests of both the United States and the People's Republic of China to support the effective enforcement of the regulations.

(7) While the Department of the Treasury used the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to sanction the first synthetic opioid trafficking entity in April 2018, additional economic and financial sanctions policy tools are needed to help combat the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

SEC. 1703. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and the health of the people of the United States;

(2) it is imperative that the People's Republic of China follow through on full implementation of the new regulations, adopted May 1, 2019, to treat all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances under the laws of the People's Republic of China, including by devoting sufficient resources for implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations; and

(3) the effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States, so it is in the interests of both the United States and the People's Republic of China to support full, effective, and strict enforcement of the regulations.

SEC. 1704. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ALIEN; NATIONAL; NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The terms ''alien'', ''national'', and ''national of the United States'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees and leadership'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; LISTED CHEMICAL.—The terms ''controlled substance'', ''listed chemical'', ''narcotic drug'', and ''opioid'' have the meanings given those terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(4) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, organization, network, group, or subgroup, or any form of business collaboration.

(5) FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKER.—The term ''foreign opioid trafficker'' means any foreign person that the President determines plays a significant role in opioid trafficking.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person''—

(A) means—

(i) any citizen or national of a foreign country; or

(ii) any entity not organized under the laws of the United States or a jurisdiction within the United States; and

(B) does not include the government of a foreign country.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) OPIOID TRAFFICKING.—The term ''opioid trafficking'' means any illicit activity—

(A) to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport illicit synthetic opioids, controlled substances that are synthetic opioids, listed chemicals that are synthetic opioids, or active pharmaceutical ingredients or chemicals that are used in the production of controlled substances that are synthetic opioids;

(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with other persons to carry out such an activity.

(9) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) any citizen or national of the United States;

(B) any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(C) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of such an entity); or

(D) any person located in the United States.

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Opioid Traffickers

SEC. 1711. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) PUBLIC REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report—

(A) identifying the foreign persons that the President determines are foreign opioid traffickers;

(B) detailing progress the President has made in implementing this subtitle; and

(C) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Governments of Mexico and the People's Republic of China with respect to combating foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS.—If, at any time after submitting a report required by paragraph (1) and before the submission of the next such report, the President determines that a foreign person not identified in the report is a foreign opioid trafficker, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership an additional report containing the information required by paragraph (1) with respect to the foreign person.

(3) EXCLUSION.—The President shall not be required to include in a report under paragraph (1) or (2) any persons with respect to which the United States has imposed sanctions before the date of the report under this subtitle or any other provision of law with respect to opioid trafficking.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(B) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The unclassified portion of a report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be made available to the public.

(b) CLASSIFIED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report, in classified form—

(A) describing in detail the status of sanctions imposed under this subtitle, including the personnel and resources directed toward the imposition of such sanctions during the preceding fiscal year;

(B) providing background information with respect to persons newly identified as foreign opioid traffickers and their illicit activities;

(C) describing actions the President intends to undertake or has undertaken to implement this subtitle; and

(D) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the head of any other appropriate Federal law enforcement agency, determines that such disclosure could reasonably be expected—

(A) to compromise the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution that furnished information on a confidential basis;

(B) to jeopardize the integrity or success of an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution;

(C) to endanger the life or physical safety of any person; or

(D) to cause substantial harm to physical property.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Director of National Intelligence makes a determination under paragraph (1) or the Attorney General makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Director or the Attorney General, as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize or compel the disclosure of information determined by the President to be law enforcement information, national security information, or other information the disclosure of which is prohibited by any other provision of law.

(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR REPORTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence shall consult among themselves and provide to the President and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy the appropriate and necessary information to enable the President to submit the reports required by subsection (a).

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL OPIOID CONTROL REGIME.

It is the sense of Congress that, in order to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States—

(1) the President should instruct the Secretary of State to commence immediately diplomatic efforts, both in appropriate international fora such as the United Nations, the Group of Seven, the Group of Twenty, and trilaterally and bilaterally with partners of the United States, to combat foreign opioid trafficking, including by working to establish a multilateral sanctions regime with respect to foreign opioid trafficking; and

(2) the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, should intensify efforts to maintain and strengthen the coalition of countries formed to combat foreign opioid trafficking.

SEC. 1713. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

The President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 1714 with respect to each foreign person that is an entity, and four or more of such sanctions with respect to each foreign person that is an individual, that—

(1) is identified as a foreign opioid trafficker in a report submitted under section 1711(a); or

(2) the President determines is owned, controlled, directed by, knowingly supplying or sourcing precursors for, or acting for or on behalf of, such a foreign opioid trafficker.

SEC. 1714. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 1713 are the following:

(1) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the foreign person.

(2) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed with respect to a foreign person that is a financial institution:

(A) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of section 1713, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of that section.

(3) PROCUREMENT BAN.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the foreign person.

(4) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(5) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the foreign person.

(6) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, or transporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the foreign person has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(7) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the foreign person.

(8) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President

determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the foreign person.

(9) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign person, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (8) that are applicable.

(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to—

(A) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.); or

(B) any authorized intelligence and law enforcement activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(8) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 1715. WAIVERS.

(a) WAIVER FOR STATE-OWNED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN COUNTRIES THAT COOPERATE IN MULTILATERAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive for a period of not more than 12 months the application of sanctions under this subtitle with respect to a financial institution that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a foreign government or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a foreign government, if, not less than 15 days before the waiver is to take effect, the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The President may certify under paragraph (1) that a foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking if that government is—

(A) implementing domestic laws to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances; and

(B) doing two or more of the following:

(i) Implementing substantial improvements in regulations involving the chemical and pharmaceutical production and export of illicit opioids.

(ii) Implementing substantial improvements in judicial regulations to combat transnational criminal organizations that traffic opioids.

(iii) Increasing efforts to prosecute foreign opioid traffickers.

(iv) Increasing intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation with the United States with respect to opioid trafficking.

(3) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for subsequent periods of not more than 12 months each if, not less than 15 days before the renewal is to take effect, the Director of National Intelligence certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the government of the country to which the waiver applies has effectively implemented and is effectively enforcing the measures that formed the basis for the certification under paragraph (2).

(b) WAIVERS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this subtitle if the President determines that the application of such sanctions would harm—

(A) the national security interests of the United States; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), the access of United States persons to prescription medications.

(2) MONITORING.—The President shall establish a monitoring program to verify that a person that receives a waiver under paragraph (1)(B) is not trafficking illicit opioids.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days after making a determination under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(c) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—The President may waive, for renewable periods of 180 days, the application of the sanctions under this subtitle if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the waiver is necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 1716. PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle, or a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the President may submit such information to the court ex parte and in camera.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle, or any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding.

SEC. 1717. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.

SEC. 1718. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.

Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) An assessment conducted by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, of the extent to which any diplomatic efforts described in section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act have been successful.

''(B) Each assessment required by subparagraph (A) shall include an identification of—

''(i) the countries the governments of which have agreed to undertake measures to apply economic or other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids and a description of those measures; and

''(ii) the countries the governments of which have not agreed to measures described in clause (i), and, with respect to those countries, other measures the Secretary of State recommends that the United States take to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids.''.

Subtitle B—Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking

SEC. 1721. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission to develop a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking'' (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(i) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(iii) The Secretary of Defense.

(iv) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(v) The Secretary of State.

(vi) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(vii) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(viii) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(ix) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(B)(i) The members of the Commission who are not Members of Congress and who are appointed under clauses (vi) through (ix) of subparagraph (A) shall be individuals who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in—

(I) transnational criminal organizations conducting synthetic opioid trafficking;

(II) the production, manufacturing, distribution, sale, or transportation of synthetic opioids; or

(III) relations between—

(aa) the United States; and

(bb) the People's Republic of China, Mexico, or any other country of concern with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids.

(ii) An official who appoints members of the Commission may not appoint an individual as a member of the Commission if the individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.

(iii)(I) All members of the Commission described in clause (i) shall possess an appropriate security clearance in accordance with applicable provisions of law concerning the handling of classified information.

(II) For the purpose of facilitating the activities of the Commission, the Director of National Intelligence shall expedite to the fullest degree possible the processing of security clearances that are necessary for members of the Commission.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall have 2 co-chairs, selected from among the members of the Commission, one of whom shall be a member of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party.

(B) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as the co-chairs of the Commission shall be jointly agreed upon by the President, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Commission are as follows:

(1) To define the core objectives and priorities of the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to combat the flow of synthetic opioids from the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing such options, and how the United States should incorporate and implement such options within the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(4) To review and make determinations on the difficult choices present within such options, among them what norms-based regimes the United States should seek to establish to encourage the effective regulation of dangerous synthetic opioids.

(5) To report on efforts by actors in the People's Republic of China to subvert United States laws and to supply illicit synthetic opioids to persons in the United States, including up-to-date estimates of the scale of illicit synthetic opioids flows from the People's Republic of China.

(6) To report on the deficiencies in the regulation of pharmaceutical and chemical production of controlled substances and export controls with respect to such substances in the People's Republic of China and other countries that allow opioid traffickers to subvert such regulations and controls to traffic illicit opioids into the United States.

(7) To report on the scale of contaminated or counterfeit drugs originating from the People's Republic of China and India.

(8) To report on how the United States could work more effectively with provincial and local officials in the People's Republic of China and other countries to combat the illicit production of synthetic opioids.

(9) In weighing the options for defending the United States against the dangers of trafficking in synthetic opioids, to consider possible structures and authorities that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

(d) FUNCTIONING OF COMMISSION.—The provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (m) of section 1652 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) shall apply to the Commission to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the commission established under that section, except that—

(1) subsection (c)(1) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting ''30 days'' for ''45 days'';

(2) subsection (g)(4)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by inserting ''and the Attorney General'' after ''Secretary of Defense''; and

(3) subsections (h)(2)(A) and (i)(1)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting ''level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316'' for ''level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315''.

(e) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assume responsibility for the handling and disposition of any information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission under this section.

(2) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CONGRESS.—Any information related to the national security of the United States that is provided to the Commission by the appropriate congressional committees and leadership may not be further provided or released without the approval of the chairperson of the committee, or the Member of Congress, as the case may be, that provided the information to the Commission.

(3) ACCESS AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the termination of the Commission under subsection (h), only the members and designated staff of the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, the Director of National Intelligence (and the designees of the Director), and such other officials of the executive branch as the President may designate shall have access to information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission.

(f) REPORTS.—The Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—

(1) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, an initial report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section; and

(2) not later than 270 days after the submission of the initial report under paragraph (1), a final report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023 to carry out this section.

(h) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate at the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the final report required by subsection (f)(2) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(2) WINDING UP OF AFFAIRS.—The Commission may use the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) for the purposes of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to Congress concerning the final report required by subsection (f)(2) and disseminating the report.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1731. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM ON USE OF INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES IN EFFORTS TO SANCTION FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration in efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(2) FOCUS ON ILLICIT FINANCE.—To the extent practicable, efforts described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into account specific illicit finance risks related to narcotics trafficking; and

(B) be developed in consultation with the Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, appropriate officials of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies.

(b) REVIEW OF COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a comprehensive review of the current intelligence collection priorities of the intelligence community for counternarcotics purposes in order to identify whether such priorities are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost in the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the status and accomplishments of the program required by subsection (a) during the 90-day period ending on the date of the report. The first report under this paragraph shall also include a description of the amount of funds devoted by the intelligence community to the efforts described in subsection (a) during each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

(2) REPORT ON REVIEW.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive description of the results of the review required by subsection (b), including whether the priorities described in that subsection are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost in the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs. If the report concludes that such priorities are not so appropriate and sufficient, the report shall also include a description of the actions to be taken to modify such priorities in order to assure than such priorities are so appropriate and sufficient.

(d) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

SEC. 1732. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b) $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of Defense in support of any other department or agency of the United States Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(c) 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 (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—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.

(e) CONCURRENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Operations and activities described in subsection (b) carried out with foreign persons shall be conducted with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 1733. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b) $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of State in carrying out this title.

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—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.

SEC. 1734. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b) $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of the Treasury in carrying out this title.

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—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.

SEC. 1735. TERMINATION.

The provisions of this title, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this title, shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1736. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 1737. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.

In this subtitle, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 659. 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 part II of subtitle Aof title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1617. ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR CATEGORY C SPACE LAUNCH MISSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2020, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the acquisition of Category C space launch services independently of the acquisition of Category A and B missions. Category C missions shall be filled by a mix of—

(1) commercially available space launch vehicles; and

(2) previously certified space launch vehicles.

(b) FUNDING AUTHORIZED.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 2020 for National Security Space Launch, the Air Force may transfer up to $100,000,000 to support the acquisition strategy required by subsection (a). The Air Force shall, in the budget materials submitted to the President by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the submission to Congress of budget materials pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, use a separate, dedicated line item for the procurement of Category C missions.

(c) COMPETITION.—The Air Force shall use full and open competition to the maximum extent practicable in the acquisition of Category C space launch services.

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(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 the congressional defense committees a report on the cost of constructing infrastructure in multiple locations to meet Category C mission requirements in addition to existing obstacles which prevent Category C missions from being conducted out of a single location.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) current and previous funding by the Department of Defense to establish launch sites to meet Category C requirements; and

(B) overflight concerns to meet Category C launches including a strategy to mitigate these concerns.

SA 660. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. STUDY AND REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF CREATING A DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS AGENCY.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT REQUIRED.—The Defense Science Board shall—

(1) conduct a study on—

(A) the state of the microelectronics industrial base as it relates to the Department of Defense;

(B) implementation of the recommendations made by the 2005 Defense Science Board Task Force On High Performance Microchip Supply;

(C) assessment of where the assured microelectronics mission of the Department should lie, in particular with research and engineering or with acquisition and sustainment; and

(D) the feasibility and advisability of creating a Defense Microelectronics Agency by elevating the existing Defense Microelectronics activity and consolidating all related functions under this agency; and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees a report, in writing, on the findings of the Defense Science Board with respect to the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) ACQUISITION OF TRUSTED MICROELECTRONIC COMPONENTS.—(A) Development of recommendations on how the Department of Defense can develop a plan of action that encompasses both short- and long-term technology, acquisition, and manufacturing capabilities needed to assure ongoing availability of supplies of trusted microelectronic components.

(B) Identification and characterization of the volume and scope of microelectronics that require trusted sources.

(2) CONSOLIDATION.—(A) Review all Department stakeholders with decisionmaking or procurement authority for microelectronics.

(B) Determination of whether it is in the best interests of national security to consolidate these efforts and designate a single Department organization with responsibility to maintain the focus on microelectronic capabilities available to the Department.

(c) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than May 1, 2020, the Defense Science Board shall provide to the congressional defense committees with one or more briefings on the status of the study required by subsection (a)(1), including any preliminary findings and recommendations of the Defense Science Board as a result of the study as of the date of the briefing.

SA 661. 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 part II of subtitle A of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1617. ACCOUNTING FOR FULL INVESTMENT IN NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In awarding any contract for space launch services for the National Security Space Launch Program, or any successor program, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the total government investment in the development and procurement of the launch services from Launch Services Agreements is accounted for in determining the total evaluated contract price.

(b) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Prior to the award of any launch services contract under phase 2 of the National Security Space Launch Program, the Secretary of Defense shall determine whether the most cost-effective method of achieving assured access to space is—

(1) providing Federal funding to develop new launch vehicles to compete for National Security Space Launch contracts;

(2) providing commercial space launch providers with funding to adopt already available commercial space launch vehicles to compete for National Security Space Launch contracts; or

(3) a hybrid approach that incentivizes commercial providers to compete for launch services contracts.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Before the award of any contract under phase 2 of the National Security Space Launch program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the determination made under subsection (b).

SA 662. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD. FROM ENTITY LIST OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY.

The Secretary of Commerce may not remove Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. (in this section referred to as ''Huawei'') from the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that—

(1) neither Huawei nor any senior officers of Huawei have engaged in actions in violation of sanctions imposed by the United States or the United Nations in the 5-year period preceding the certification;

(2) Huawei has not engaged in theft of United States intellectual property in that 5-year period;

(3) Huawei does not pose an ongoing threat to United States telecommunications systems or critical infrastructure; and

(4) Huawei does not pose a threat to critical infrastructure of allies of the United States.

SA 663. 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 the Interior and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to Congress a report that assesses the viability and necessity of using or developing new technologies to reduce the reliance of the United States on imports of rare earth elements, including through—

(1) traditional extraction of such elements;

(2) nontraditional corrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal; and

(3) nontraditional noncorrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal.

SA 664. 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 VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. REPORT ON RELIANCE BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS FROM CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report on the reliance by the Department of Defense on imports of certain pharmaceutical products made in part or in whole in China.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) analyze the percent of pharmaceutical products made in part or in whole in China, including—

(A) drugs;

(B) nonprescription drugs intended for human use;

(C) active ingredients;

(D) polymers used to build pharmaceutical products;

(E) antibiotic drugs;

(F) dietary supplements; and

(G) any other pharmaceutical product, or its components, as the Secretary considers appropriate;

(2) assess the products identified under paragraph (1) to determine—

(A) whether the Department of Defense can procure the product from other sources;

(B) whether reliance by the Department of Defense on the product is likely, or has significant potential, to be used for a military, geopolitical, or economic advantage against the United States;

(C) if reliance on the product creates a risk for the United States; and

(D) what impact there would be if access to the product was terminated; and

(3) set forth recommendations to ensure that by 2025 no pharmaceutical products purchased for beneficiaries of health care from the Department of Defense or any associated program are made in part or in whole in China.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ANTIBIOTIC DRUG.—The term ''antibiotic drug'' has the meaning given that term in section 201(jj) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(jj)).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(3) DIETARY SUPPLEMENT.—The term ''dietary supplement'' has the meaning given that term in section 201(ff) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(ff)).

(4) DRUG.—The term ''drug'' means a product subject to regulation under section 505 or section 802 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355 or 382) or under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

(5) NONPRESCRIPTION DRUG.—The term ''nonprescription drug'' has the meaning given that term in section 760(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379aa(a)(2)).

SA 665. 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. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON BED DOWN OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force should—

(1) bed down three F-35 squadrons and an MQ-9 Wing at Tyndall Air Force Base; and

(2) use innovative construction methods, materials, designs, and technologies in carrying out such bed down in order to achieve efficiencies, cost savings, resiliency, and capability, which may include—

(A) innovative and resistant basing that is highly resilient to weather and natural disaster;

(B) open architecture design to evolve with the national defense strategy; and

(C) efficient ergonomic enterprise for members of the Air Force in the 21st century.

SA 666. 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:

Strike section 214.

SA 667. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 542, strike lines 14 through 18, and insert the following:

''(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.'';

(D) in paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by striking ''paragraphs (1) through (13)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) through (14)''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(17) Anti-air defense systems.'';

SA 668. 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 D of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1668. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON OR W80 WARHEAD LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the long-range standoff weapon or for the W80 warhead life extension program.

SA 669. 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 G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. ATOMIC VETERANS SERVICE MEDAL.

(a) SERVICE MEDAL REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall design and produce a military service medal, to be known as the ''Atomic Veterans Service Medal'', to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans (as such term is defined in section 1112(c)(3) of title 38, United States Code).

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF MEDAL.—

(1) ISSUANCE TO RETIRED AND FORMER MEMBERS.—At the request of a radiation-exposed veteran, the Secretary of Defense shall issue the Atomic Veterans Service Medal to the veteran.

(2) ISSUANCE TO NEXT-OF-KIN.—In the case of a radiation-exposed veteran who is deceased, the Secretary may provide for issuance of the Atomic Veterans Service Medal to the next-of-kin of the person.

(3) APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall prepare and disseminate as appropriate an application by which radiation-exposed veterans and their next-of-kin may apply to receive the Atomic Veterans Service Medal.

SA 670. 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. _____. ASSESSMENT OF VALUE OF SPEED IN CYBER THREAT DETECTION, ANALYSIS, AND REMEDIATION.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency, shall assess the following:

(1) The range of times required by adversaries to gain access through a cyber attack on a Department of Defense network, conduct reconnaissance on the network, acquired privileged credentials for operating on the network, move laterally in the network, and accomplish the goal of the intrusion.

(2) Trends over time in the speed with which adversaries accomplish the steps listed in paragraph (1).

(3) The range of times required by network defenders to detect indications of the intrusion, analyze and characterize the intrusion, and to remediate the intrusion.

(4) The value of speed in detection, analysis, and remediation of intrusions to effectively contain and defeat adversaries from achieving their objectives.

(5) The advisability of adopting response times as a metric for assessing the performance of the capabilities of network defenses and cybersecurity programs and operators and institutionalizing relevant data collection and forensic processes across the Department.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Information Officer shall brief the congressional defense committees on the results of the assessment conducted under subsection (a) and any actions that the Chief Information Officer intends to take with respect to the outcome of the assessment.

SA 671. 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 title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Arms Control and Verification Efforts

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Save Arms control and Verification Efforts Act of 2019'' or ''SAVE Act''.

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Every United States president since John F. Kennedy has successfully concluded at least one agreement with Russia to reduce nuclear dangers.

(2) If the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty is terminated, and the New START Treaty is not extended, or a new treaty is not negotiated and ratified before 2021, there would be no legally binding, verifiable limits on the United States or Russian nuclear arsenals for the first time since 1972.

(3) For both the United States and the Russian Federation, the New START Treaty's transparency and verification measures provide invaluable insight into the size, capabilities, and operations of both countries' nuclear forces beyond that provided by more traditional intelligence collection and assessment methods, helping create a mutually beneficial environment of stability and predictability.

(4) Former Republican and Democratic national security leaders, including George Shultz, William Perry, Richard Burt, Sam Nunn, Richard Lugar, and others, have expressed support for a prompt decision to extend the New START Treaty.

(5) United States military leaders continue to see value in the New START Treaty, including Gen. John Hyten, Commander of United States Strategic Command, who told Congress in March 2018 that ''bilateral, verifiable arms control agreements are essential to our ability to provide an effective deterrent,'' and testified before Congress in February 2019 that the New START Treaty is important because it provides to the United States ''a cap on [Russia's] strategic baseline nuclear weapons, and their ballistic missiles, both submarine and ICBM, as well as their bombers'' and ''just as important it gives me insight through the verification regime to their Russia's real capabilities''.

(6) The United States NATO allies have consistently expressed support for a decision by the United States and the Russian Federation to extend New START before the scheduled expiration date in 2021.

(7) Russian President Vladimir Putin said in July 2018 that ''I reassured President Trump that Russia stands ready to extend this treaty, to prolong it, but we have to agree on the specifics . . .''.

(8) The Department of Defense Report on the Strategic Nuclear Forces of the Russian Federation submitted pursuant to section 1240 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1643) determined that Russia ''would not be able to achieve a militarily significant advantage by any plausible expansion of its strategic nuclear forces, even in a cheating or breakout scenario under the New START Treaty, primarily because of the inherent survivability of the planned United States strategic force structure, particularly the Ohio-class ballistic missile submarines, a number of which are at sea at any given time''.

(9) For as long as it must exist, the United States nuclear arsenal must be maintained and modernized in a cost-effective manner to ensure it remains a safe, secure, and reliable effective nuclear force that can continue to deter nuclear attack on the United States and its allies, and so that the United States can continue to pursue further verifiable reduction in global nuclear stockpiles consistent with its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

(10) The New START Treaty created a Bilateral Consultative Commission to resolve issues related to implementation of the New START Treaty, and Article II of the New START Treaty states, ''When a Party believes that a new kind of strategic offensive arm is emerging, that Party shall have the right to raise the question of such a strategic offensive arm for consideration in the Bilateral Consultative Commission.''

SEC. 1293. SENSE OF SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) extending the New START Treaty by a period of five years is in the national security interest of the United States, so long as the Russian Federation continues to meet the central limits of the treaty;

(2) the United States should immediately seek to begin discussions with the Russian Federation on agreeing to a 5-year extension of the New START Treaty;

(3) the United States should use the Bilateral Consultative Commission mechanism within the New START Treaty to address issues related to new Russian strategic nuclear weapons it believes may fall under New START treaty limits;

(4) extending the New START Treaty would facilitate efforts by the United States to pursue additional arms control efforts

with the Russian Federation, including efforts to address the Russian Federation's nonstrategic nuclear weapons and emerging technologies such as hypersonic weapons;

(5) the United States should resume more regular talks on strategic stability with Russia, as well as additional bilateral and multilateral arms control efforts worldwide to address a changing global security environment; and

(6) extending the New START Treaty would facilitate efforts by the United States to engage with the People's Republic of China to reduce dangers associated with its nuclear arsenal, which is fundamentally different than the Russian Federation's and requires a separate, focused arms control effort.

SEC. 1294. CERTIFICATIONS IN EVENT NEW START TREATY IS NOT EXTENDED.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, if the parties to the New START Treaty have not completed the procedures outlined in the treaty and its related protocols and annexes to extend the treaty's effective date by up to five years beyond February 5, 2021—

(1) the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State shall separately submit to the appropriate congressional committees a justification for why New START has not been extended and a certification that the absence of an extension of the treaty is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) an intelligence community-coordinated assessment of why the New START Treaty has not been extended;

(B) a certification that the absence of an extension of the treaty is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(C)(i) a certification that the United States is not losing intelligence insight into the Russian Federation's strategic nuclear program; or

(ii) a report detailing how the Director of National Intelligence and the intelligence community will account for any lost intelligence capabilities.

SEC. 1295. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a National Intelligence Estimate, consisting of an unclassified executive summary and judgments and a more detailed, classified report on the Russian Federation's compliance with the New START Treaty and the impact to the intelligence collection capabilities of the United States if the New START Treaty and its related information exchanges and associated inspections regimes were to lapse. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of the Russian Federation's compliance with the New START Treaty.

(2) An assessment of the Russian Federation's intentions with regard to extending the New START Treaty.

(3) A description of the intelligence collection benefits gained as a result of the ratification and implementation of the New START Treaty.

(4) An assessment of what specific capabilities the United States intelligence community would have to develop and deploy to ensure that no loss of collection capability would occur in the event of the lapse of the New START Treaty.

(5) A cost estimate and estimated timeline for developing these new or additional capabilities, and a description of how new intelligence gathering requirements related to the Russian Federation's nuclear forces may affect other United States intelligence gathering needs.

(6) An assessment of projections for Russian Federation nuclear and non-nuclear force size, structure, and composition with the New START Treaty limitations in place and without the limitations in place.

(7) An assessment of Russian Federation actions, intentions, and likely responses to the United States withdrawing from, suspending its obligations under, or allowing to lapse the New START Treaty and subsequently developing platforms and weapons beyond the New START Treaty's limitations.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the elements set forth in subsection (a) when the National Intelligence Estimate is submitted under such subsection and every 120 days thereafter.

SEC. 1296. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) REPORT ON EXPECTED FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES IN EVENT OF TREATY LAPSE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than February 5, 2021, if the New START Treaty is allowed to lapse, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report discussing changes to the expected force structure of the United States Armed Forces if the New START Treaty is no longer in place and estimating the expected costs necessary to make such changes.

(2) REPORT ON IMPACTS TO MODERNIZATION PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than February 5, 2021, if the New START Treaty is allowed to lapse, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on how the current program of record to replace and upgrade United States nuclear weapons delivery systems and warheads, which anticipates the continued existence of the New START Treaty, would be modified without the existence of the New START Treaty. The report shall include the information required to be submitted in the report required by section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576) and shall include—

(A) a separate 10-year cost estimate from the Department of Defense to implement a nuclear sustainment plan that does and does not anticipate the continued existence of the New START Treaty, including possible costs associated with conversion or uploading of strategic delivery vehicles and warheads;

(B) a separate 10-year cost estimate from the Department of Energy to implement a nuclear sustainment and modernization plan that does and does not anticipate the continued existence of the New START Treaty, including uploading warheads previously withdrawn from service;

(C) a description of how the absence of the New START Treaty limits would impact the schedule and cost of Department of Energy's Stockpile Stewardship management plan; and

(D) an assessment of the potential impacts on how these changes will impact the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons complex.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than February 5, 2021, if the New START Treaty is allowed to lapse, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the likely foreign policy implications of and potential impacts to United States diplomatic relations if the New START Treaty lapses. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the likely reactions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO member countries, United States allies, Asia, and each permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

(2) A description of the expected impacts on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the ability of the United States to key nonproliferation objectives.

(3) A description of the risks posed to the long-term health of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in the absence of United States-Russia bilateral nuclear arms control agreements and dialogue.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL REPORT ON STRATEGIC ARMS CONTROL STRATEGY.—Not later than February 5, 2020, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report including—

(1) a 5-year strategy for future strategic arms control agreements with the Russian Federation;

(2) an update on the status of any current discussions that may be in progress at time of report; and

(3) a description of other United States bilateral and multilateral arms control efforts globally.

SEC. 1297. PROHIBITION ON INCREASES IN CERTAIN WARHEADS, MISSILES, AND LAUNCHERS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If either of the conditions in paragraph (2) occurs, the United States Government may not, except as provided under subsection (b), obligate or expend any funds to—

(A) increase above 1,550 the number of United States warheads operationally deployed on launchers for ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers;

(B) increase above 700 the number of deployed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs), and heavy bombers; or

(C) increase above 800 the number of deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and heavy bombers,

as such terms are defined and such systems are counted in the New START Treaty.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The President initiates United States withdrawal from the New START Treaty in accordance with the procedures outlined in the New START Treaty and its related protocols and annexes.

(B) As of February 5, 2021, the parties to the New START Treaty have not completed the procedures outlined in the New START Treaty and its related protocols and annexes to extend the Treaty's effective date to February 5, 2026.

(C) The President takes one or more actions to suspend United States obligations outlined in the New START Treaty and its related protocols and annexes.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not be in effect if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of National Intelligence jointly certify that the Russian Federation is, in a way that is militarily significant—

(A) increasing above 1,550 the number of the Russian Federation's strategic warheads operationally deployed on launchers for Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs), and heavy bombers;

(B) increasing above 700 the number of deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers; or

(C) increasing above 800 the number of deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and heavy bombers,

as such terms are defined and such systems are counted in the New START Treaty and its related protocols and annexes.

(2) The President, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Defense certify that it is in the national security interest of the United States to exceed prohibition limits.

(3) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with 10-year cost projections related to increasing the number of United States nuclear warheads, delivery vehicles, and systems as covered by the New START Treaty and its related protocols and annexes.

(4) The Director of National Intelligence submits to the appropriate congressional committees a National Intelligence Estimate of Russian actions, intentions, and likely responses to the United States exceeding these specified caps.

(5) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Director of National Intelligence provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees about the certifications and reports submitted under paragraphs (1) though (4).

(6) There is not enacted, within 60 days after each of the conditions in paragraphs (1) through (5) having been met, a joint resolution of disapproval that continues the prohibition on funding levels under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall expire on February 5, 2026.

SEC. 1298. FORM OF REPORTS AND CERTIFICATIONS.

If any report or certification required under this subtitle is submitted in classified form, an unclassified version shall also be submitted at the same time.

SEC. 1299. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means all members of—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES TREATY.—The term ''Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, together with the Memorandum of Understanding and Two Protocols, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(3) NEW START TREATY.—The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011.

(4) NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY.—The term ''Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty'' means the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington July 1, 1968 (commonly known as the ''NPT'').

SA 672. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS ON AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT TO MODIFY CERTAIN DUTY RATES AND IMPOSE CERTAIN DUTIES OR OTHER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

(a) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT TO MODIFY DUTY RATES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY REASONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO MODIFY DUTY RATES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY REASONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in paragraph (3), the President may proclaim a new or additional national security duty on an article imported into the United States only if—

(A) the President, not later than 30 calendar days after making the national security determination that is the basis for the new or additional duty, submits to the International Trade Commission the duty proposal, including—

(i) a description of each article for which the President recommends a new or additional duty;

(ii) the proposed new or additional duty rate; and

(iii) the proposed duration of that rate;

(B) the President, not later than 15 calendar days after submitting the duty proposal under subparagraph (A), submits to Congress a request for authorization to modify duty rates in accordance with that duty proposal, including—

(i) a report by the Secretary of Defense explaining why the proposal is in the interest of national security; and

(ii) a report by the International Trade Commission assessing the likely impact of the proposal on the economy of the United States as a whole and specific industry sectors;

(C) the President consults with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives regarding the duty proposal under subparagraph (A), including—

(i) the short-term and long-term goals of the proposal;

(ii) an action plan to achieve those goals; and

(iii) plans to consult with officials of countries impacted by the proposal to resolve any issues relating to the proposal; and

(D) a joint resolution of approval under paragraph (2) is enacted.

(2) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—

(A) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''joint resolution of approval'' means a joint resolution the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress authorizes the President to proclaim duty rates as set forth in the request of the President on _____'', with the blank space being filled with the date of the request submitted under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution of approval may be introduced in either House of Congress by any Member during the 15-legislative day period beginning on the date on which the President submits to Congress the material set forth in paragraph (1)(B).

(C) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—The provisions of subsections (b) through (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192) apply to a joint resolution of approval to the same extent that such subsections apply to joint resolutions under such section 152.

(D) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This paragraph is enacted by Congress—

(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of approval, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(ii) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR URGENT ACTION.—Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1), the President may proclaim a new or additional national security duty for one period of 120 calendar days if the President determines that urgent action is necessary—

(A) to address a national emergency;

(B) for the prevention or mitigation of, or to respond to, loss of life or property;

(C) to address an imminent threat to health or safety;

(D) for the enforcement of criminal laws; or

(E) for national security.

(4) NATIONAL SECURITY DUTY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''national security duty'' means the following:

(A) A duty proclaimed pursuant to—

(i) section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862);

(ii) the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.); or

(iii) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(B) A duty proclaimed pursuant to any other provision of law if in reports or other public statements regarding the duty the President or another cabinet-level official identifies national security as a significant reason for proclaiming the duty.

(b) CONDITIONS ON USE OF AUTHORITY BY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE TO IMPOSE DUTIES OR OTHER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 301(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7)(A) The Trade Representative may take action pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) only if—

''(i) the Trade Representative submits to the International Trade Commission a proposal for duties or other import restrictions under that paragraph, including—

''(I) a description of each article covered by that proposal;

''(II) the proposed new or additional duty rate; and

''(III) the proposed duration of that rate;

''(ii) the Trade Representative submits to Congress a notification of intent to impose duties or import restrictions under that paragraph, including—

''(I) the proposal submitted under clause (i); and

''(II) a report by the International Trade Commission assessing the likely impact of the proposal on the economy of the United States as a whole and specific industry sectors;

''(iii) after submitting the notification under clause (ii), the Trade Representative consults with the Committee on Finance of

the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and, if the proposal affects agricultural products, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

''(iv) a period of 60 calendar days, beginning on the date on which the Trade Representative has completed consultations under clause (iii), has passed; and

''(v) no disapproval resolution under subparagraph (B) is passed during the period described in clause (iv).

''(B)(i) In this subparagraph, the term 'disapproval resolution' means a joint resolution the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That implementation of the proposal by the Trade Representative to impose duties or other import restrictions submitted to Congress on _____ is not in the interest of the United States.', with the blank space being filled with the date on which the Trade Representative submitted to Congress the material described in subsection (A)(ii).

''(ii) Paragraph (2) of section 106(b) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4205(b)) applies to a disapproval resolution under this subparagraph to the same extent that such paragraph applies to a procedural disapproval resolution under such section 106(b).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (1)(B) of such section is amended by inserting ''subject to paragraph (7),'' before ''impose duties''.

SA 673. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12___. MODIFICATION OF SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Paragraph (1) of section 1225(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 127 Stat. 3550) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading by inserting ''AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AUGUST 2017 STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES'' after ''2014''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by striking ''in the assessment of any such'' and inserting ''in the assessment of—

''(i) any such''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

''(ii) the United States counterterrorism mission; and

''(iii) efforts by the Department of Defense to support reconciliation efforts and develop conditions for the expansion of the reach of the Government of Afghanistan throughout Afghanistan.''.

SA 674. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 1272. REPORT ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN SATELLITES TO ENTITIES WITH CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on addressing the threat or potential threat posed by the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 22 U.S.C. 2778 note) to entities described in subsection (b).

(b) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity described in this subsection is an entity the beneficial owner of which is—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of a country described in section 1261(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of such a country;

(C) the government of such a country; or

(D) any other individual or entity the Secretary determines may detrimentally affect the national security of the United States.

(2) DETERMINATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify a person as the beneficial owner of an entity—

(A) in a manner that is not less stringent than the manner set forth in section 240.13d–3 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act); and

(B) based on a threshold, to be determined by the Secretary, based on an assessment of whether the person's position would give the person an opportunity to control the use of a satellite described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 and exported, reexported, or transferred in country to the entity.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of whether satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 have been exported, reexported, or transferred in-country, directly or indirectly, to entities described in subsection (b).

(2) An examination of the effect on national security of the potential export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites in compliance with section 1261(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 in circumstances in which the services, bandwidth, or functions of the satellites could subsequently be leased or sold to, or otherwise used by, an entity described in subsection (b).

(3) An examination of the effect on national security of not limiting the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to entities described in subsection (b).

(4) Recommendations for, and an assessment of the effectiveness of, a licensing condition that would prohibit or limit the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to, or the use of such satellites by, entities described in subsection (b).

(5) An assessment, based on realistic and justifiable assumptions and forecasts, of the economic implications of and potential harm caused by a licensing condition described in paragraph (4) on the United States industries that develop or produce satellites and commercial telecommunications equipment that do not have direct national security ties, including any costs identified under paragraph (3).

(6) An evaluation of the resources necessary to ensure the ability of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce—

(A) to adequately identify and analyze the beneficial owners of entities in decisions relating to—

(i) issuing licenses for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to such entities; or

(ii) the ultimate end uses and end-users of such satellites; and

(B) when evaluating such a decision—

(i) to have full knowledge of the potential end-user of the satellite and the current beneficial owner of the entity; and

(ii) to be able to determine whether issuing the license would be inconsistent with the goal of preventing entities described in subsection (b) from accessing or using such satellites.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 675. Mr. BENNET (for himself and 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 B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 324. PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID AND PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall pay a local water authority located in the vicinity of an installation of the Air Force, or a State in which the local water authority is located, for the treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid in drinking water from the wells owned and operated by the local water authority to attain the lifetime health advisory level for such acids established by the Environmental Protection Agency and in effect on October 1, 2017.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENT.—To be eligible to receive payment under subsection (a)—

(1) a local water authority or State, as the case may be, must—

(A) request such a payment from the Secretary of the Air Force for reimbursable expenses not already covered under a cooperative agreement entered into by the Secretary relating to treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid contamination before the date on which funding is made available to the Secretary for payments relating to such treatment; and

(B) upon acceptance of such a payment, waive all legal causes of action arising under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act''), and any other Federal tort liability statute for expenses for treatment and mitigation of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid incurred before January 1, 2018, and otherwise covered under this section;

(2) the elevated levels of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid in the water must be the result of activities conducted by or paid for by the Department of the Air Force; and

(3) treatment or mitigation of such acids must have taken place during the period beginning on January 1, 2016, and ending on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may enter into such agreements with a local water authority or State as the Secretary considers necessary to implement this section.

(2) USE OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force may use the applicable Defense State Memorandum of Agreement to pay amounts under subsection (a) that would otherwise be eligible for payment under that agreement were those costs paid using amounts appropriated to the Environmental Restoration Account, Air Force, established under section 2703(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) PAYMENT WITHOUT REGARD TO EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Payment may be made under subsection (a) to a State or a local water authority in that State without regard to existing agreements relating to environmental response actions or indemnification between the Department of the Air Force and that State.

(d) LIMITATION.—Any payment made under subsection (a) may not exceed the actual cost of treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid resulting from the activities conducted by or paid for by the Department of the Air Force.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, $10,000,000 shall be available to carry out this section.

SA 676. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, 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. _____. 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 Owego, New York.

(2) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent enlisted in the United States Navy on December 10, 2003.

(3) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was fluent in four languages and four dialects of Arabic.

(4) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served five combat tours throughout 15 years of service in the Navy.

(5) On January 16, 2019, at 35 years of age, Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was killed in a suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria, while supporting Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve.

(6) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was the recipient of the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, two Joint Service Commendation Medals, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Joint Service Achievement Medal, among other decorations and awards.

(7) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was among the first women to deploy with Special Operations Forces and was the first female to graduate from the hard skills program for non-SEALs.

(8) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent is survived by her husband and two children.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the next available naval vessel appropriate for such name in honor of Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent.

SA 677. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12___. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND SENSE OF SENATE ON MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) while the United States has long adopted an approach that takes no position on the ultimate disposition of the disputed sovereignty claims in the South China Sea, disputing States should—

(A) resolve their disputes peacefully without the threat or use of force; and

(B) ensure that their maritime claims are consistent with international law; and

(2) an attack on the armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft of the Republic of the Philippines in the Pacific, including the South China Sea, would trigger the mutual defense obligations of the United States under Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, done at Washington August 30, 1951, ''to meet common dangers in accordance with its constitutional processes''.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) affirm the commitment of the United States to the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines;

(2) preserve and strengthen the alliance of the United States with the Republic of the Philippines;

(3) prioritize efforts to develop a shared understanding of alliance commitments and defense planning; and

(4) provide appropriate support to the Republic of the Philippines to strengthen the self-defense capabilities of the Republic of the Philippines, particularly in the maritime domain.

SA 678. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. DOCUMENTATION OF MARKET RESEARCH RELATED TO COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATIONS.

Section 3307(d) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Agencies shall document the results of market research in a manner appropriate to the size and complexity of the acquisition.''.

SA 679. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. ROYALTIES FOR MINING; ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FEES; LIMITATION ON PATENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Production of all locatable minerals, including any minerals identified by the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior as critical minerals, from any mining claim located under the general mining laws shall be subject to a royalty established by the Secretary of the Interior by regulation of not less than 5 percent, and not more than 8 percent, of the gross income from mining for production of all locatable minerals.

(b) ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION FEE.—Each operator of a hardrock minerals mining operation shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior a reclamation fee in an amount established by the Secretary of the Interior by regulation of not less than 1 percent, and not more than 3 percent, of the value of the production from the hardrock minerals mining operation for each calendar year.

(c) LIMITATION ON PATENTS.—

(1) DETERMINATIONS REQUIRED.—No patent shall be issued by the United States for any mining claim, millsite, or tunnel site located under the general mining laws unless the Secretary of the Interior determines that—

(A) a patent application was filed with the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the claim not later than September 30, 1994; and

(B) all requirements applicable to the patent application under law were fully complied with by the date described in subparagraph (A).

(2) RIGHT TO PATENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and notwithstanding paragraph (3), if the

Secretary of the Interior makes the determinations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) with respect to a mining claim, millsite, or tunnel site, the claim holder shall be entitled to the issuance of a patent in the same manner and degree to which the claim holder would have been entitled to a patent before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WITHDRAWAL.—The claim holder shall not be entitled to the issuance of a patent if the determinations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) are withdrawn or invalidated by the Secretary of the Interior or, on review, by a court of the United States.

(3) REPEAL.—Section 2325 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29) is repealed.

SA 680. 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. 1247. BRIEFING ON DETERRENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC AGGRESSION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST BALTIC ALLIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the following:

(1) 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) 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) 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.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include, for each scenario described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of that subsection, the following:

(1) A description of the requirements to deter such opportunistic aggression.

(2) A description of the requirements to restore deterrence against the Russian Federation in the case of such opportunistic aggression.

(3) An assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to meet the requirements described under paragraphs (1) and (2) at current resource levels.

(4) Recommendations to ensure that the Department will be able to meet any such requirement that the Department is unable to meet as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 681. 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. 1262. BRIEFING 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 Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the following:

(1) 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) 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) 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.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include, for each scenario described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of that subsection, the following:

(1) A description of the requirements to deter such opportunistic aggression.

(2) A description of the requirements to restore deterrence against the People's Republic of China in the case of such opportunistic aggression.

(3) An assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to meet the requirements described under paragraphs (1) and (2) at current resource levels.

(4) Recommendations to ensure that the Department will be able to meet any such requirement that the Department is unable to meet as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 682. 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. 1262. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DETERRENCE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces to deny the ability of the People's Republic of China to execute a fait accompli against Taiwan.

(b) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall identify prioritized requirements for further improving the ability of the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces to deny the ability of the People's Republic of China to execute a fait accompli against Taiwan.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and

(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(d) FAIT ACCOMPLI DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''fait accompli'' means a scenario in which the People's Republic of China uses force to rapidly seize territory of Taiwan and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces.

SA 683. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DETERRENCE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of the United States European Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(b) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall identify prioritized requirements for further improving the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and

(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(d) FAIT ACCOMPLI DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''fait accompli'' means a scenario in which the Russian Federation uses force to rapidly seize territory of one or more Baltic allies and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

SA 684. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON APPRENTICESHIPS AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Secretary of Labor, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on

the efforts of the Department of Defense to promote the utilization of apprenticeships and on-the-job training by members of the Armed Forces transitioning from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of outreach efforts to members of the Armed Forces with respect to the job training, employment skills training, apprenticeships, internships, and SkillBridge initiatives of the Department, including recommendations by the Secretary of Defense on ways in which such efforts could be improved.

(2) An assessment of utilization rates of the initiatives referred to in paragraph (1), disaggregated by military department.

(3) An explanation of efforts undertaken by the Secretary of Defense to coordinate and collaborate with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to apprenticeships and on-the-job training in order to maximize utilization of job training and education programs provided under laws administered by either the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, including efforts to highlight apprenticeship and on-the-job training opportunities in the Transition Assistance Program.

(4) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to improve awareness, access, and utilization of apprenticeships and on-the-job training programs by members of the Armed Forces and veterans who have recently transitioned from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life.

(c) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(3) Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 685. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES PURSUANT TO MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS.

(a) TIMELINE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall update existing guidance for analyses of alternatives conducted pursuant to a materiel development decision for a major defense acquisition program to incorporate the following:

(1) Study completion within nine months.

(2) Study guidance issued by the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation of a scope designed to provide for reasonable completion of the study within the nine-month period.

(3) Procedures for waiver of the timeline requirements of this subsection on a case-by-case basis if—

(A) the subject of the analysis is of extreme technical complexity;

(B) collection of additional intelligence is required to inform the analysis;

(C) insufficient technical expertise is available to complete the analysis; or

(D) the Secretary determines that there other sufficient reasons for delay of the analysis.

(b) REPORTING.—If an analysis of alternatives cannot be completed within the allotted time, or a waiver is used, the Secretary shall report to the congressional defense committees the following information:

(1) For a waiver, the basis for use of the waivers, including the reasons why the study cannot be completed within the allotted time.

(2) For a study estimated to take more than nine months—

(A) an estimate of when the analysis will be completed;

(B) an estimate of any additional costs to complete the analysis; and

(C) other relevant information pertaining to the analysis and its completion.

SA 686. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PILOT PROGRAM TO IMPROVE PUBLIC-PRIVATE CYBERSECURITY OPERATIONAL COLLABORATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''appropriate congressional committees and leadership'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Speaker, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(2) the term ''appropriate Federal agencies'' means—

(A) the Department of Homeland Security; and

(B) any other agency, as determined by the Secretary;

(3) the term ''collaboration effort'' means an effort undertaken by the appropriate Federal agencies and 1 or more non-Federal entities under the pilot program in order to carry out the purpose of the pilot program;

(4) the term ''critical infrastructure'' has the meaning given that term in section 1016(e) of the USA PATRIOT Act (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e));

(5) the term ''cybersecurity provider'' means a non-Federal entity that provides cybersecurity services to another non-Federal entity;

(6) the term ''cybersecurity threat'' means a cybersecurity threat, as defined in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501), that affects—

(A) the national security of the United States; or

(B) critical infrastructure in the United States;

(7) the term ''malicious cyber actor'' means an entity that poses a cybersecurity threat;

(8) the term ''non-Federal entity'' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501); and

(9) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT; PURPOSE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of the appropriate Federal agencies, may establish a pilot program under which the appropriate Federal agencies, as coordinated and facilitated by the Secretary, may identify and partner with nonprofit cybersecurity organizations capable of enabling near real-time information sharing of cybersecurity threats among cybersecurity providers in order to coordinate and magnify Federal and non-Federal efforts to prevent or disrupt cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors, by, as appropriate—

(1) sharing information relating to potential actions by the Federal Government against cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors with non-Federal entities;

(2) facilitating joint planning between the appropriate Federal agencies and non-Federal entities relating to cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors; and

(3) synchronizing activities of the Federal Government against cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors of—

(A) the non-Federal entities with which information is shared under paragraph (1); and

(B) the non-Federal entities with which joint planning is carried out under paragraph (2).

(c) FEDERAL COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall facilitate all Federal coordination, planning, and action relating to the pilot program.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS TO APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the collaboration efforts carried out during the year for which the report is submitted, which shall include—

(A) a statement of the total number collaboration efforts carried out during the year;

(B) with respect to each collaboration effort carried out during the year—

(i) a statement of—

(I) the identity of any malicious cyber actor that, as a result of a cybersecurity threat that the malicious cyber actor engaged in or was likely to engage in, was a subject of the collaboration effort;

(II) the responsibilities under the collaboration effort of each appropriate Federal agency and each non-Federal entity that participated in the collaboration effort; and

(III) whether the goal of the collaboration effort was achieved; and

(ii) a description of how each appropriate Federal agency and each non-Federal entity that participated in the collaboration effort collaborated in carrying out the collaboration effort; and

(C) a description of—

(i) the ways in which the collaboration efforts carried out during the year—

(I) were successful; and

(II) could have been improved; and

(ii) how the Secretary will improve collaboration efforts carried out on or after the date on which the report is submitted.

(2) FORM.—Any report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) authorize a non-Federal entity to engage in any activity in violation of section 1030(a) of title 18, United States Code; or

(2) limit an appropriate Federal agency or a non-Federal entity from engaging in a lawful activity.

SA 687. 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 title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019''.

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The security of partners and allies in the Eastern Mediterranean region is critical to the security of the United States and Europe.

(2) Greece is a valuable member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and a key pillar of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(3) Israel is a steadfast ally of the United States and has been designated a ''major non-NATO ally'' and ''major strategic partner''.

(4) Cyprus is a key strategic partner and signed a Statement of Intent with the United States on November 6, 2018, to enhance bilateral security cooperation.

(5) The countries of Greece, Cyprus, and Israel have participated in critical trilateral summits to improve cooperation on energy and security issues.

(6) Secretary of State Mike Pompeo participated in the trilateral summit among Israel, Greece, and Cyprus on March 20, 2019.

(7) All four countries oppose any action in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea that could challenge stability, violate international law, or undermine good neighborly relations, and in a joint declaration on March 21, 2019, agreed to ''defend against external malign influences in the Eastern Mediterranean and the broader Middle East''.

(8) The recent discovery of potentially the region's largest natural gas field off the Egyptian coast and the newest discoveries of natural gas off the Cypriot coast could represent a significant positive development for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, enhancing the region's strategic energy significance.

(9) Turkish government officials have expressed an intent to purchase the S–400 system from the Russian Federation, which could trigger the imposition of mandatory sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44).

(10) It is in the national security interests of the United States to promote, achieve, and maintain energy security among, and through cooperation with, allies.

(11) Natural gas developments in the Eastern Mediterranean have the potential to provide economic gains and contribute to energy security in the region and Europe, as well as support European efforts to diversify away from natural gas supplied by the Russian Federation.

(12) The soon to be completed Trans Adriatic Pipeline is a critical component of the Southern Gas Corridor and the European Union's efforts to diversify energy resources.

(13) The proposed Eastern Mediterranean pipeline if commercially viable would provide for energy diversification in accordance with the European Union's third energy package of reforms.

(14) The United States acknowledges the achievements and importance of the Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation (BIRD) and the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation (BSF) and supports continued multiyear funding to ensure the continuity of the programs of the Foundations.

(15) The United States has welcomed Greece's allocation of 2 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) to defense in accordance with commitments made at the 2014 NATO Summit in Wales.

(16) Energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean region must be safeguarded against threats posed by terrorist and extremist groups, including Hezbollah and any other actor in the region.

(17) The energy exploration in the Republic of Cyprus's Exclusive Economic Zone and territorial waters—

(A) furthers United States interests by providing a potential alternative to Russian gas for United States allies and partners; and

(B) should not be impeded by other sovereign states.

(18) The United States Government cooperates closely with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus through information sharing agreements.

(19) United States officials have assisted the Government of the Republic of Cyprus with crafting that nation's national security strategy.

(20) The United States Government provides training to Cypriot officials in areas such as cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and explosive ordnance disposal and stockpile management.

(21) The Republic of Cyprus is a valued member of the Proliferation Security Initiative to combat the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction.

(22) The Republic of Cyprus continues to work closely with the United Nations and regional partners in Europe to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

(23) Despite robust economic and security relations with the United States, the Republic of Cyprus has been subject to a United States prohibition on the export of defense articles and services since 1987.

(24) The 1987 arms prohibition was designed to restrict United States arms sales and transfer to the Republic of Cyprus and the occupied part of Cyprus to avoid hindering reunification efforts.

(25) At least 40,000 Turkish troops are stationed in the occupied part of Cyprus with some weapons procured from the United States through mainland Turkey.

(26) While the United States has, as a matter of policy, avoided the provision of defense articles and services to the Republic of Cyprus, the Government of Cyprus has, in the past, sought to obtain defense articles from other countries, including countries, such as Russia, that pose challenges to United States interests around the world.

SEC. 1293. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to continue to actively participate in the trilateral dialogue on energy, maritime security, cyber security and protection of critical infrastructure conducted among Israel, Greece and Cyprus;

(2) to support diplomatic efforts with partners and allies to deepen energy security cooperation among Greece, Cyprus, and Israel and to encourage the private sector to make investments in energy infrastructure in the Eastern Mediterranean region;

(3) to strongly support the completion of the Trans Adriatic and Eastern Mediterranean Pipelines and the establishment of liquified natural gas (LNG) terminals across the Eastern Mediterranean as a means of diversifying regional energy needs away from the Russian Federation;

(4) to maintain a robust United States naval presence and investments in the naval facility at Souda Bay, Greece and develop deeper security cooperation with the latter to include the recent MQ–9 deployments to the Larissa Air Force Base and United States Army helicopter training in central Greece;

(5) to welcome Greece's commitment to move forward with the Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IGB pipeline) and additional LNG terminals that will help facilitate delivery of non-Russian gas to the Balkans and central Europe;

(6) to support deepened security cooperation with the Republic of Cyprus through the removal of the arms embargo on the country;

(7) to support robust International Military Education and Training (IMET) programming with Greece and the Republic of Cyprus;

(8) to leverage relationships within the European Union to encourage investments in Cypriot border and maritime security;

(9) to support efforts to counter Russian Federation Government interference and influence in the Eastern Mediterranean through increased security cooperation with Greece, Cyprus, and Israel, to include intelligence sharing, cyber, and maritime domain awareness;

(10) to support the Republic of Cyprus efforts to regulate its banking industry to ensure that it is not used as a source of international money laundering and encourages additional measures toward that end;

(11) to strongly oppose any actions that would trigger mandatory sanctions pursuant to section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) (Public Law 115–44), to include the purchase by Turkey of an S–400 system from the Russian Federation;

(12) to continue robust official strategic engagement with Israel, Greece, and Cyprus;

(13) to urge countries in the region to deny port services to the Russian Federation vessels deployed to support the government of Bashar Al-Assad in Syria;

(14) to support joint military exercises among Israel, Greece, and Cyprus;

(15) to fully implement relevant CAATSA provisions to prevent interference by the Government of the Russian Federation in the region;

(16) to support efforts by countries in the region to demobilize military equipment supplied by the Government of the Russian Federation in favor of equipment provided by NATO and NATO-allied member countries; and

(17) to strongly support the active and robust participation of Israel, Cyprus, and Greece in the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program.

SEC. 1294. UNITED STATES-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ENERGY COOPERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, may enter into cooperative agreements supporting and enhancing dialogue and planning involving international partnerships between the United States and Israel, Greece, and Cyprus.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, enters into agreements authorized

under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit an annual report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes—

(1) actions taken to implement such agreements; and

(2) any projects undertaken pursuant to such agreements.

(c) UNITED STATES-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ENERGY CENTER.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may establish a joint United States-Eastern Mediterranean Energy Center in the United States leveraging the experience, knowledge, and expertise of institutions of higher education and entities in the private sector, among others, in offshore energy development to further dialogue and collaboration to develop more robust academic cooperation in energy innovation technology and engineering, water science, technology transfer, and analysis of emerging geopolitical implications, which include opportunities as well as crises and threats from foreign natural resource and energy acquisitions.

SEC. 1295. REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CYPRUS.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) allowing for the export, re-export, or transfer of arms subject to the United States Munitions List (part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Republic of Cyprus would advance United States security interests in Europe by helping to reduce the dependence of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on other countries, including countries that pose challenges to United States interests around the world, for defense-related materiel; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States—

(A) to continue to support United Nations-facilitated efforts toward a comprehensive solution to the division of Cyprus; and

(B) for the Republic of Cyprus to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION.—Section 620C(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2373(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The requirement under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any sale or other provision of any defense article or service to Cyprus if the end-user of such defense article or service is the Republic of Cyprus.''.

(c) EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS FROM CERTAIN RELATED REGULATIONS.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall not apply a policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles and defense services destined for the Republic of Cyprus if—

(1) the request is made by or on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus; and

(2) the end-user of such defense articles or defense services is the Republic of Cyprus.

(d) LIMITATIONS ON THE TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles on the United States Munitions List to the Republic of Cyprus shall remain in place unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress not less than annually that—

(A) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is continuing to cooperate with the United States Government in efforts to implement reforms on anti-money laundering regulations and financial regulatory oversight; and

(B) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has made and is continuing to take the steps necessary to deny Russian military vessels access to ports for refueling and servicing.

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitations contained in this subsection for one fiscal year if the President determines that it is essential to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1296. IMET COOPERATION WITH GREECE AND CYPRUS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 $2,000,000 for International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance for Greece and $2,000,000 for such assistance for Cyprus. The assistance shall be made available for the following purposes:

(1) Training of future leaders.

(2) Fostering a better understanding of the United States.

(3) Establishing a rapport between the United States military and the country's military to build alliances for the future.

(4) Enhancement of interoperability and capabilities for joint operations.

(5) Focusing on professional military education.

(6) Enabling countries to use their national funds to receive a reduced cost for other Department of Defense education and training.

(7) Provision of English Language Training assistance.

SEC. 1297. FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 $3,000,000 for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance for Greece to assist the country in meeting its commitment as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to dedicate 20 percent of its defense budget to enhance research and development.

SEC. 1298. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF F–35 AIRCRAFT TO TURKEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), no funds may be obligated or expended—

(1) to transfer, facilitate the transfer, or authorize the transfer of, an F–35 aircraft to the Republic of Turkey;

(2) to transfer intellectual property or technical data necessary for or related to any maintenance or support of the F–35 aircraft; or

(3) to construct a storage facility for, or otherwise facilitate the storage in Turkey of, an F–35 aircraft transferred to Turkey.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The President may waive the limitation under subsection (a) upon a written certification to Congress that the Government of Turkey does not plan or intend to accept delivery of the S–400 air defense system.

(c) TRANSFER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''transfer'' includes the physical relocation outside of the continental United States.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—The limitation under subsection (a) does not apply to F–35 aircraft operated by the United States Armed Forces.

SEC. 1299. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PURCHASE BY TURKEY OF S–400 AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM.

It is the sense of the Senate that, if the Government of Turkey purchases the S–400 air defense system from the Russian Federation—

(1) such a purchase would constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231(a) of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9525(a));

(2) such a purchase would endanger the integrity of the NATO alliance;

(3) such a purchase would adversely affect ongoing operations of the United States Armed Forces, including coalition operations in which the United States Armed Forces participate;

(4) such a purchase would result in a significant impact to defense cooperation between the United States and Turkey;

(5) such a purchase would significantly increase the risk of compromising United States defense systems and operational capabilities; and

(6) the President should faithfully execute the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 by imposing and applying sanctions under section 235 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) with respect to any individual or entity determined to have engaged in such a significant transaction.

SEC. 1299A. STRATEGY ON UNITED STATES SECURITY AND ENERGY COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy on enhanced security and energy cooperation with countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region, including Israel, Cyprus, and Greece.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of United States participation in and support for the Eastern Mediterranean Natural Gas Forum.

(2) An evaluation of all possible delivery mechanisms into Europe for natural gas discoveries in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

(3) An evaluation of efforts to protect energy exploration infrastructure in the region, including United States companies.

(4) An assessment of the capacity of Cyprus to host an Energy Crisis Center in the region which could provide basing facilities in support search and rescue efforts in the event of an accident.

(5) An assessment of the timing of natural gas delivery in the region as well as assessment of the ultimate destination countries for the natural gas delivery from the region.

(6) A plan to work with United States businesses seeking to invest in Eastern Mediterranean energy exploration, development, and cooperation.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1299B. REPORT ON RUSSIAN FEDERATION MALIGN INFLUENCE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Russian Federation malign influence in Cyprus, Greece, and Israel since January 1, 2017.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of security, political, and energy goals of the Government of the Russian Federation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(2) A description of energy projects of the Government of the Russian Federation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(3) A listing of Russian national ownership of media outlets in these countries, including the name of the media outlet, approximate viewership, and assessment of whether the outlet promotes pro-Kremlin views.

(4) An assessment of military engagement by the Government of the Russian Federation in the security sector, including engagement by military equipment and personnel contractors.

(5) An assessment of efforts supported by the Government of the Russian Federation to influence elections in the three countries, through the use of cyber attacks, social media campaigns, or other malign influence techniques.

(6) An assessment of efforts by the Government of the Russian Federation to intimidate and influence the decision by His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, leader of 300,000,000 Orthodox Christians worldwide, to grant autocephaly to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1299C. REPORT ON INTERFERENCE BY OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OF CYPRUS AND AIRSPACE OF GREECE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report listing incidents of interference in efforts by the Republic of Cyprus to explore and exploit natural resources in its Exclusive Economic Zone and violations of the airspace of the sovereign territory of Greece.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A listing of incidents since January 1, 2017, determined by the Secretary of State to interfere in efforts by the Republic of Cyprus to explore and exploit natural resources in its Exclusive Economic Zone.

(2) A listing of incidents since January 1, 2017, determined by the Secretary of State to be violations of the airspace of Greece by its neighbors.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1299D. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this subtitle, the term ''appropriate congressional committees means'' the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 688. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. GREATER SAGE-GROUSE PROTECTION AND RECOVERY.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to facilitate implementation of State management plans over a period of multiple, consecutive greater sage-grouse life cycles; and

(2) to demonstrate the efficacy of the State management plans for the protection and recovery of the greater sage-grouse.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''Federal resource management plan'' means—

(A) a land use plan prepared by the Bureau of Land Management for public land pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(B) a land and resource management plan prepared by the Forest Service for National Forest System land pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

(2) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE.—The term ''greater sage-grouse'' means a sage-grouse of the species Centrocercus urophasianus.

(3) STATE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''State management plan'' means a State-approved plan for the protection and recovery of the greater sage-grouse.

(c) PROTECTION AND RECOVERY OF GREATER SAGE-GROUSE.—

(1) ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 FINDINGS.—

(A) DELAY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Interior may not modify or invalidate the finding of the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service announced in the proposed rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Finding on a Petition to List Greater Sage-Grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) as an Endangered or Threatened Species'' (80 Fed. Reg. 59858 (October 2, 2015)) during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2029.

(B) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—The delay required under subparagraph (A) is and shall remain effective without regard to any other statute, regulation, court order, legal settlement, or any other provision of law or in equity.

(C) EFFECT ON CONSERVATION STATUS.—The conservation status of the greater sage-grouse shall be considered not to warrant listing of the greater sage-grouse as an endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2029.

(2) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AND STATE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(A) PROHIBITION ON WITHDRAWAL AND MODIFICATION OF FEDERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—On notification by the Governor of a State with a State management plan, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may not make, modify, or extend any withdrawal or amend or otherwise modify any Federal resource management plan applicable to Federal land in the State in a manner inconsistent with the State management plan for, as specified by the Governor in the notification, a period of not fewer than 5 years beginning on the date of the notification.

(B) RETROACTIVE EFFECT.—In the case of any State that provides notification under subparagraph (A), if any withdrawal was made, modified, or extended or any amendment or modification of a Federal resource management plan applicable to Federal land in the State was issued after June 1, 2014, and the withdrawal, amendment, or modification altered the management of the greater sage-grouse or the habitat of the greater sage-grouse—

(i) implementation and operation of the withdrawal, amendment, or modification shall be stayed to the extent that the withdrawal, amendment, or modification is inconsistent with the State management plan; and

(ii) the Federal resource management plan, as in effect immediately before the withdrawal, amendment, or modification, shall apply instead with respect to the management of the greater sage-grouse and the habitat of the greater sage-grouse, to the extent consistent with the State management plan.

(C) DETERMINATION OF INCONSISTENCY.—Any disagreement regarding whether a withdrawal, amendment, or other modification of a Federal resource management plan is inconsistent with a State management plan shall be resolved by the Governor of the affected State.

(3) RELATION TO NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—With regard to any major Federal action consistent with a State management plan, any findings, analyses, or conclusions regarding the greater sage-grouse and the habitat of the greater sage-grouse under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) shall not have a preclusive effect on the approval or implementation of the major Federal action in that State.

(4) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2029, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the implementation by the Secretaries of, and the effectiveness of, systems to monitor the status of greater sage-grouse on Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries.

(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including regulations), this subsection, including any determination made under paragraph (2)(C), shall not be subject to judicial review.

SEC. ___. REMOVAL OF ENDANGERED SPECIES STATUS FOR AMERICAN BURYING BEETLE.

Notwithstanding the final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the American Burying Beetle'' (54 Fed. Reg. 29652 (July 13, 1989)), the American burying beetle may not be listed as a threatened species or an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SA 689. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. ___. LAND CONVEYANCE, HILL AIR FORCE BASE, OGDEN, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, for no monetary consideration, to the State of Utah or a designee of the State of Utah (in this section referred to as the ''State'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 35 acres located at Hill Air Force Base commonly known as the ''Defense Nontactical Generator and Rail Center'' and such real property adjacent to the Center as the parties consider to be appropriate, for the purpose of permitting the State to construct a new interchange for Interstate 15.

(b) CONDITION PRECEDENT.—The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be contingent upon the relocation of the Defense Nontactical Generator and Rail Center.

(c) TERMINATION AND REENTRY.—If the State does not meet the conditions required under subsection (d) by the date that is five years after the date of the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may terminate such conveyance and reenter the property.

(d) CONSIDERATION AND CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—In consideration of and as a condition to the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), the State shall agree to the following:

(1) Not later than two years after the conveyance, the State shall, at no cost to the United States Government—

(A) demolish all improvements and associated infrastructure existing on the property; and

(B) conduct environmental cleanup and remediation of the property, as required by law and approved by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, for the planned redevelopment and use of the property.

(2) Not later than three years after the completion of the cleanup and remediation under paragraph (1)(B), the State, at no cost to the United States Government, shall construct on Hill Air Force Base a new gate for vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and out of Hill Air Force Base in compliance with all applicable construction and security requirements and such other requirements as the Secretary of the Air Force may consider necessary.

(3) That the State shall coordinate the demolition, cleanup, remediation, design, redevelopment, and construction activities performed pursuant to the conveyance under subsection (a) with the Secretary of the Air Force, the Utah Department of Transportation, and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS.—The State shall not have any obligation with respect to cleanup and remediation of an environmental condition on the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) unless the condition was in existence and known before the date of the conveyance or the State exacerbates the condition which then requires further remediation.

(f) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the State in advance of the Secretary incurring actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance under subsection (a) or to an appropriate fund or account currently available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the costs were paid. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(g) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force and the State.

SA 690. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ANNUAL REPORTS ON FEDERAL PROJECTS THAT ARE OVER BUDGET AND BEHIND SCHEDULE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered agency'' means—

(A) an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) an independent regulatory agency, as defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(2) The term ''project'' includes any program, project, or activity other than a program, project, or activity funded by mandatory spending.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by a covered agency—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than $1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(c) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted and posted under subsection (b) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

(d) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(40) the report required under section 1086(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 for the calendar year ending in the fiscal year in which the budget is submitted.''.

SA 691. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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 A of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 906. ALLOCATION OF FORMER RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS.

(a) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) In section 129a(c)(3), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(2) In section 134(c), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(3) In section 139—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting '', the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting '', the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,'';

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,''; and

(C) in subsection (h)(2), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(4) In section 139a(d)(6), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,''.

(5) In section 171(a)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (3) and (8);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (12), (13), (14), and(15), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

''(3) the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering;

''(4) the Under Secretary of Defense of Acquisition and Sustainment;''; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (8), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), the following new paragraphs:

''(9) the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering;

''(10) the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment;''.

(6) In section 181(d)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (G) as subparagraphs (E) through (H), respectively;

(B) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

''(D) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.''.

(7) In section 393(b)(2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F), respectively;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

''(C) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.''.

(8)(A) In section 1702—

(i) by striking the heading and inserting the following:

''§ 1702. Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment: authorities and responsibilities''; and

(ii) in the text, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(B) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 87 is amended by striking the item relating to section 1702 and inserting the following new item:

''1702. Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment: authorities and responsibilities.''.

(9) In section 1705, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(10) In section 1722, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(11) In section 1722a, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(12) In section 1722b(a), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(13) In section 1723, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(14) In section 1725(e)(2), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(15) In section 1735(c)(1), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(16) In section 1737(c), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(17) In section 1741(b), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(18) In section 1746(a), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(19) In section 1748, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(20) In section 2222, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(21) In section 2272, by striking ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(22) In section 2275(a), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(23) In section 2279(d), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(24) In section 2279b—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (10) as paragraphs (4) through (11), respectively;

(ii) by striking paragraph (2); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

''(2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

''(3) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.''; and

(B) in subsection (c) by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,''

(25) In section 2304, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(26) In section 2306b(i)(7), by striking ''of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(27) In section 2311(c), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(28) In section 2326(g), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(29) In section 2330, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(30) In section 2334, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(31) In section 2350a(b)(2), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(32) In section 2359(b), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.''.

(33) In section 2359b, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(34) In section 2365(d)(3)(A), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(35) In section 2375, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(36) In section 2399(b)(3)—

(A) by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''; and

(B) by striking ''and Under Secretary'' and inserting ''and the Under Secretaries''.

(37) In section 2419(a)(1), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(38) In section 2431a(b), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(39) In section 2435, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(40) In section 2438(b), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(41) In section 2503(b)—

(A) by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''; and

(B) by striking ''the Under Secretary shall'' and inserting ''the Under Secretaries shall''.

(42) In section 2508(b), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manufacturing and Industrial Base Policy'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(43) In section 2521, by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(44) In section 2533b(k)(2)(A), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(45) In section 2546—

(A) in the heading of subsection (a), by striking ''UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS'' and inserting ''UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION AND SUSTAINMENT''; and

(B) by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(46) In section 2548, by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(47) In section 2902(b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) The official within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering who is responsible for science and technology.'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (10), respectively;

(C) by striking paragraph (3); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

''(3) The official within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering who is responsible for environmental security.

''(4) The official within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment who is responsible for environmental security.''.

(48) In section 2926(e)(5)(D), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACTS.—

(1) PUBLIC LAW 115–232.—Section 338 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1728) is amended by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(2) PUBLIC LAW 115–91.—Section 136(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1317) is amended by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(3) PUBLIC LAW 114–328.—The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 829(b) (10 U.S.C. 2306 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(B) In section 874(b)(1) (10 U.S.C. 2375 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(C) In section 875 (10 U.S.C. 2305 note)—

(i) in subsections (b), (c), (e), and (f), by striking ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''; and

(ii) in subsection (d), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(D) In section 898(a)(2)(A) (10 U.S.C. 2302 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(E) In section 1652(a) (130 Stat. 2609), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(F) In section 1689(d) (130 Stat. 2631), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(4) PUBLIC LAW 114–92.—The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 131 (129 Stat. 754), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(B) In section 856(a)(2)(B) (10 U.S.C. 2377 note), by striking ''the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(C) In section 1111(b)(1) (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(D) In section 1675(a) (129 Stat. 1131), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(5) PUBLIC LAW 113–291.—Section 852 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(6) PUBLIC LAW 112–239.—Section 157(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1668) is amended by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(7) PUBLIC LAW 112–81.—The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 144 (125 Stat. 1325)—

(i) in subsection (a), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(4), by striking ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''.

(B) In section 836(a)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2767 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering,'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment,''.

(C) In section 838(2)(B) (125 Stat. 1509), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(8) PUBLIC LAW 111–383.—Section 882(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 2222 note) is amended by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(9) PUBLIC LAW 110–417.—Section 814 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4528) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (H) as subparagraphs (C) through (I), respectively;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by inserting before subparagraph (C), as redesignated by clause (i), the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

''(B) The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(5), in the flush matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifies to the congressional defense committees, and includes'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment jointly certify to the congressional defense committees, and include''.

(10) PUBLIC LAW 110–181.—The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 231(a) (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(B) In section 802(a)(3)(C) (10 U.S.C. 2410p note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(C) In section 821(a) (10 U.S.C. 2304 note), by striking ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' and inserting ''The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(D) In section 2864 (10 U.S.C. 2911 note), by striking ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment''.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—Not later than 14 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2021 pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) shall submit to the congressional defense committees such recommendations for legislative action as the Under Secretary considers appropriate to implement the recommendations of the report required by section 901 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1920).

SA 692. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION JOINT FORCES COMMAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 314 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Joint Forces Command

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall authorize the establishment of,

and the participation by members of the armed forces in, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Joint Forces Command (in this section referred to as the 'Joint Forces Command'), to be established in the United States.

''(b) USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary may use facilities and equipment of the Department of Defense to support the Joint Forces Command.

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 shall be available to carry out the purposes of this section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''314. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Joint Forces Command.''.

SA 693. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION OF E–VERIFY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Permanent E-Verify Act''.

(b) PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION OF E–VERIFY.—Section 401 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note) is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows: ''**E–VERIFY PROGRAM**''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''; TERMINATION''; and

(B) by striking ''Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on September 30, 2015.''.

SA 694. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a), add at the end the following:

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to expend those funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—PFAS RELEASE DISCLOSURE, DETECTION, AND SAFE DRINKING WATER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Subtitle A—PFAS Release Disclosure

SEC. 1711. ADDITIONS TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.

(a) DEFINITION OF TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—In this section, the term ''toxics release inventory'' means the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), beginning January 1 of the calendar year following the date of enactment of this Act, the following chemicals shall be deemed to be included in the toxics release inventory:

(A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOA'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 3825–26–1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOS'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstract Service Nos. 45298–90–6, 29457–72–5, 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, 4021–47–0, 111873–33–7, and 91036–71–4).

(E) A perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is—

(i) listed as an active chemical substance in the February 2019 update to the inventory under section 8(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)(1)); and

(ii) on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the provisions of—

(I) section 721.9582 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(II) section 721.10536 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the threshold under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(c) INCLUSION FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall be automatically included in the toxics release inventory beginning January 1 of the calendar year after any of the following dates:

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOXICITY VALUE.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(B) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(C) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is added to a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule previously promulgated under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section.

(D) ADDITION AS ACTIVE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is on a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, is—

(i) added to the inventory under subsection (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) and designated as an active chemical substance under subsection (b)(5)(A) of that section; or

(ii) designated as an active chemical substance on the inventory in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(B) of that section.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11203(f)(1)) the substances and classes of substances included in the toxics release inventory under paragraph (1) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the thresholds under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent not already subject to subsection (b), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall determine whether the substances and classes of substances described in paragraph (2) meet the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)) for inclusion in the toxics release inventory.

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances and classes of substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 13252–13–6);

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8);

(C) perfluoro[(2-pentafluoroethoxy-ethoxy)acetic acid] ammonium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 908020–52–0);

(D) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propanoyl fluoride (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–75–6);

(E) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propionic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–73–4);

(F) 3H-perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxy-propoxy) propanoic acid] (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(G) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 958445–44–8, 1087271–46–2, and NOCAS__892452);

(H) 1-octanesulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-tridecafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587–38–1);

(I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5);

(J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 29420–49–3);

(K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 45187–15–3);

(L) heptafluorobutyric acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–22–4);

(M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307–24–4);

(N) each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkly substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method to measure levels in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the chemicals described in subparagraphs (A) through (N) that is used to manufacture fluoropolymers, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that a substance or a class of substances described in paragraph (2) meets the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)), the Administrator shall revise the toxics release inventory to include that substance or class of substances not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination.

(e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxics release inventory pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of which is subject to a claim of a person of protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) NONDISCLOSURE OF PROTECTION INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxics release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(f) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986.—Section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(2) by striking ''are those chemicals'' and inserting the following: ''are—

''(1) the chemicals''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.''.

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for—

''(I) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOA'); and

''(II) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOS').

''(ii) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the validation by the Administrator of an equally effective quality control and testing procedure to ensure compliance with that national primary drinking water regulation to measure the levels described in subclause (II) or other methods to detect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall add the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedure described in that national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register.

''(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in subclause (I) are—

''(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

''(bb) the total levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(cc) the total levels of organic fluorine.

''(iii) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on—

''(I) the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(II) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i).

''(iv) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Administrator shall tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect or are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water regulation.

''(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator with respect to 1 or more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

''(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

''(I) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is listed on the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(bb) the date on which—

''(AA) the Administrator has received the results of monitoring under section 1445(a)(2)(B) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

''(BB) the Administrator has received finished water data or finished water monitoring surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

''(II) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subclause (I), the Administrator—

''(AA) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(BB) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(bb) DEADLINE.—

''(AA) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation under item (aa)(AA) and subject to subitem (BB), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

''(BB) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

''(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1)(F) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and

testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

''(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subclause (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water.''.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) MONITORING PROGRAM FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall include each substance described in paragraph (2) in the fifth publication of the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

(A) for which a method to measure the level in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(B) that are not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi)(II) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances included in the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraph (1) shall not count towards the limit of 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems under that section.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) require public water systems serving more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2);

(B) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, require public water systems serving not fewer than 3,300 and not more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2); and

(C) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, ensure that only a representative sample of public water systems serving fewer than 3,300 persons are required to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator determines that there is not sufficient laboratory capacity to carry out the monitoring required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the Administrator may waive the monitoring requirements in those subparagraphs.

(3) FUNDS.—The Administrator shall pay the reasonable cost of such testing and laboratory analysis as is necessary to carry out the monitoring required under paragraph (1) from—

(A) funds made available under subsection (a)(2)(H) or (j)(5) of section 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4); or

(B) any other funds made available for that purpose.

SEC. 1723. ENFORCEMENT.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not impose financial penalties for the violation of a national primary drinking water regulation (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a national primary drinking water regulation has been promulgated under clause (i) or (vi) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Administrator promulgates the national primary drinking water regulation.

SEC. 1724. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following:

''(G) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to clause (ii), amounts deposited under subsection (t) in a State loan fund established under this section may only be used to provide grants for the purpose of addressing emerging contaminants, with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Not less than 25 percent of the amounts described in clause (i) shall be used to provide grants to—

''(aa) disadvantaged communities (as defined in subsection (d)(3)); or

''(bb) public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons.

''(II) PRIORITIES.—In selecting the recipient of a grant using amounts described in clause (i), a State shall use the priorities described in subsection (b)(3)(A).

''(iii) NO INCREASED BONDING AUTHORITY.—The amounts deposited in the State loan fund of a State under subsection (t) may not be used as a source of payment of, or security for (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, any obligation the interest on which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.'';

(2) in subsection (m)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''this section'' and inserting ''this section, except for subsections (a)(2)(G) and (t)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(t) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall be allotted to a State as if allotted under subsection (a)(1)(D) as a capitalization grant, for deposit into the State loan fund of the State, for the purposes described in subsection (a)(2)(G).

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to remain available until expended.''.

Subtitle C—PFAS Detection

SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''perfluorinated compound'' means a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(ii) NONFLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''nonfluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iii) PARTIALLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''partially fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which some, but not all, of the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iv) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''perfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) EMPHASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(A) achieve limits of quantitation (as defined in the document of the United States Geological Survey entitled ''Analytical Methods for Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Materials, U.S. Geological Survey'' and dated 2002); and

(B) are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director may—

(A) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(B) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(C) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

SEC. 1733. NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under section 1732(a).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(2) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(3) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(4) consult with—

(A) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(B) the Administrator—

(i) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(4) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

SEC. 1734. DATA USAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under section 1733 to—

(1) the Administrator; and

(2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(b) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

SEC. 1736. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subtitle—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

Subtitle D—Safe Drinking Water Assistance

SEC. 1741. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONTAMINANT.—The term ''contaminant'' means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(2) CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN; EMERGING CONTAMINANT.—The terms ''contaminant of emerging concern'' and ''emerging contaminant'' mean a contaminant—

(A) for which the Administrator has not promulgated a national primary drinking water regulation; and

(B) that may have an adverse effect on the health of individuals.

(3) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—The term ''Federal research strategy'' means the coordinated cross-agency plan for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse health effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in response to the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate accompanying S. 1662 of the 115th Congress (S. Rept. 115–139).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—The term ''technical assistance and support'' includes—

(A) assistance with—

(i) identifying appropriate analytical methods for the detection of contaminants;

(ii) understanding the strengths and limitations of the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(iii) troubleshooting the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(B) providing advice on laboratory certification program elements;

(C) interpreting sample analysis results;

(D) providing training with respect to proper analytical techniques;

(E) identifying appropriate technology for the treatment of contaminants; and

(F) analyzing samples, if—

(i) the analysis cannot be otherwise obtained in a practicable manner otherwise; and

(ii) the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.

(5) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the Working Group established under section 1742(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) review Federal efforts—

(A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) to assist States in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly establish a Working Group to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:

(A) The Environmental Protection Agency, appointed by the Administrator.

(B) The following agencies, appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

(i) The National Institutes of Health.

(ii) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

(C) The United States Geological Survey, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) Any other Federal agency the assistance of which the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection, appointed by the head of the respective agency.

(3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator may expand or modify the duties of an existing working group to perform the duties of the Working Group under this subsection.

(c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') shall coordinate with the heads of the agencies described in subparagraph (C) to establish a research initiative, to be known as the ''National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative'', that shall—

(i) use the Federal research strategy to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods of contaminants of emerging concern; and

(ii) develop any necessary program, policy, or budget to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, including mechanisms for joint agency review of research proposals, for interagency cofunding of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) take into consideration consensus conclusions from peer-reviewed, pertinent research on emerging contaminants; and

(ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research emphasis.

(C) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.—The agencies referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) the National Science Foundation;

(ii) the National Institutes of Health;

(iii) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iv) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(v) the United States Geological Survey; and

(vi) any other Federal agency that contributes to research in water quality, environmental exposures, and public health, as determined by the Director.

(D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Director to have scientific or material interest in the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director and heads of the agencies described in paragraph (1)(C) establish the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals to receive grants under this paragraph on the basis of merit, using criteria identified by the Director, including the likelihood that the proposed research will result in significant progress toward achieving the objectives identified in the Federal research strategy.

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or group of 2 or more entities may submit to the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A)(i), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions, including public institutions of higher education;

(iii) private corporations; and

(iv) nonprofit organizations.

(d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a study on actions the Administrator can take to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall identify—

(i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support with respect to emerging contaminants to States, including identifying opportunities for States to improve communication with various audiences about the risks associated with emerging contaminants;

(ii) means to facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(iii) actions to be carried out at existing Federal laboratory facilities, including the research facilities of the Administrator, to provide technical assistance and support for States that require testing facilities for emerging contaminants.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF ANALYTICAL RESOURCES.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consider—

(i) the availability of—

(I) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity; and

(II) validated methods to detect and analyze contaminants; and

(ii) other factors determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, based on the findings in the report described in paragraph (2), the Administrator shall develop a program to provide technical assistance and support to eligible States for the testing and analysis of emerging contaminants.

(B) APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for technical assistance and support under this paragraph, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall evaluate an application for technical assistance and support under this paragraph on the basis of merit using criteria identified by the Administrator, including—

(I) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(II) the availability and applicability of existing analytical methodologies;

(III) the potency and severity of the emerging contaminant, if known; and

(IV) the prevalence and magnitude of the emerging contaminant.

(iii) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting States to receive technical assistance and support under this paragraph, the Administrator—

(I) shall give priority to States with affected areas primarily in financially distressed communities;

(II) may—

(aa) waive the application process in an emergency situation; and

(bb) require an abbreviated application process for the continuation of work specified in a previously approved application that continues to meet the criteria described in clause (ii); and

(III) shall consider the relative expertise and availability of—

(aa) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity available to the State;

(bb) analytical resources available to the State; and

(cc) other types of technical assistance available to the State.

(C) DATABASE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants that—

(i) is—

(I) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(aa) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primacy agencies;

(ee) public health agencies; and

(ff) water associations;

(II) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(ii) includes a description of—

(I) qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(II) the resources available in Federal laboratory facilities to test for emerging contaminants.

(D) WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION TOOL.—The Administrator shall integrate the database established under subparagraph (C) into the Water Contaminant Information Tool of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts available to the Administrator, the Administrator may use not more than $15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this subsection.

(e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this subtitle.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or monitoring of, drinking water.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.

Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in accordance with this subsection requiring each person who has manufactured a chemical substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the Administrator a report that includes, for each year since January 1, 2006, the information described in paragraph (2).''.

SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN PFAS.

Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator shall take final action on the significant new use rule proposed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled ''Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule'' (80 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 21, 2015)).

SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(1) aqueous film-forming foam;

(2) soil and biosolids;

(3) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(4) spent filters, membranes, and other waste from water treatment.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS; INCLUSIONS.—The interim guidance under subsection (a) shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances during destruction or disposal, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or leachate; and

(B) potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites; and

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, effluent, and soil near potential destruction or disposal sites for releases described in paragraph (1)(A).

(c) REVISIONS.—The Administrator shall publish revisions to the interim guidance under subsection (a) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, acting through the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development, shall—

(1)(A) further examine the effects of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on human health and the environment; and

(B) make publicly available information relating to the findings under subparagraph (A);

(2) develop a process for prioritizing which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, should be subject to additional research or regulatory efforts that is based on—

(A) the potential for human exposure to the substances or classes of substances;

(B) the potential toxicity of the substances or classes of substances; and

(C) information available about the substances or classes of substances;

(3) develop new tools to characterize and identify perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment, including in drinking water, wastewater, surface water, groundwater, solids, and the air;

(4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(5) develop and implement new tools and materials to communicate with the public about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SA 695. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION ON DEFENSE RESEARCH AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the executive branch an independent Commission to review the state of defense research at covered institutions.

(2) TREATMENT.—The Commission shall be considered an independent establishment of the Federal Government as defined by section 104 of title 5, United States Code, and a temporary organization under section 3161 of such title.

(3) DESIGNATION.—The Commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''National Security Commission on Defense Research At Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority Institutions''.

(4) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members appointed as follows:

(i) The Secretary of Defense shall appoint 2 members.

(ii) The Secretary of Education shall appoint 1 member.

(iii) The Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall appoint 1 member.

(iv) The Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate shall appoint 1 member.

(v) The Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall appoint 1 member.

(vi) The Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall appoint 1 member.

(vii) The Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall appoint 1 member.

(viii) The Ranking Member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate shall appoint 1 member.

(ix) The Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall appoint 1 member.

(x) The Ranking Member of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall appoint 1 member.

(B) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—Members shall be appointed to the Commission under subparagraph (A) not later than 90 days after the date on which the commission is established.

(C) EFFECT OF LACK OF APPOINTMENT BY APPOINTMENT DATE.—If one or more appointments under subparagraph (A) is not made by the appointment date specified in subparagraph (B), or if a position described in subparagraph (A) is vacant for more than 90 days, the authority to make such appointment shall transfer to the Chair of the Commission.

(5) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(6) TERMS.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(7) STATUS AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, including the required supervision under subsection (a)(3) of such section, the members of the Commission shall be deemed to be Federal employees.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall carry out the review described in paragraph (2). In carrying out such review, the Commission shall consider the methods and means necessary to advance research capacity at covered institutions to comprehensively address the national security and defense needs of the United States.

(2) SCOPE OF THE REVIEW.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider the following:

(A) The competitiveness of covered institutions in developing, pursuing, capturing, and executing defense research with the Department of Defense through contracts and grants.

(B) Means and methods for advancing the capacity of covered institutions to conduct research related to national security and defense.

(C) The advancements and investments necessary to elevate 25 covered institutions to R2 status on the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 15 covered institutions to R1 status on the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, and one covered institution or a consortium of multiple covered institutions to the capability of a University Affiliated Research Center.

(D) The facilities and infrastructure for defense-related research at covered institutions as compared to the facilities and infrastructure at universities classified as R1 status on the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(E) Incentives to attract, recruit, and retain leading research faculty to covered institutions.

(F) The legal and organizational structure of the contracting entity of covered institutions as compared to the legal and organizational structure of the contracting entity of covered institutions at universities classified as R1 status on the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.

(G) The ability of covered institutions to develop, protect, and commercialize intellectual property created through defense-related research.

(H) The amount of defense research funding awarded to all colleges and universities through contracts and grants for the fiscal years of 2010 through 2019, including—

(i) the legal mechanism under which the organization was formed;

(ii) the total value of contracts and grants awarded to the organization during fiscal years 2010 to 2019;

(iii) the overhead rate of the organization for fiscal year 2019;

(iv) the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education of the associated university or college;

(v) if the associated university or college qualifies as a historically Black college or university, a minority institution, or a minority institution.

(I) Areas for improvement in the programs executed under section 2362 of title 10, United States Code, the existing authorization to enhance defense-related research and education at covered institutions.

(J) Previous executive or legislative actions by the Federal Government to address the imbalance in federal research funding, such as the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (commonly known as ''EPSCoR'').

(K) Any other matters the Commission deems relevant to the advancing the defense research capacity of covered institutions.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress an initial report on the findings of the Commission and such recommendations that the Commission may have for action by the executive branch and Congress related to the covered institutions participating in Department of Defense research and actions necessary to expand their research capacity.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Prior to the date on which the commission terminates under subsection (e), the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a comprehensive report on the results of the review required under subsection (b).

(3) FORM OF REPORTS.—Reports submitted under this subsection shall be made publically available.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriate to carry this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021. Funds made available to the under the preceding sentence shall remain available until expended.

(e) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 2021.

(f) COVERED INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered institution'' means—

(1) a part B institution (as that term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)); or

(2) any other institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1001)) at which not less than 50 percent of the total student enrollment consists of students from ethnic groups that are underrepresented in the fields of science and engineering.

SEC. _____. CONSIDERATION OF SUBCONTRACTING TO MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2410t. Consideration of subcontracting to minority institutions

''(a) CONSIDERATION OF SUBCONTRACTING TO MINORITY INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall revise the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to require that the system used by the Federal Government to monitor or record contractor past performance for a grant or contract awarded to an institution of higher education includes incentives for the award of a sub-grant or subcontract to minority institutions.

''(b) MINORITY INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'minority institution' means—

''(1) a part B institution (as that term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)); or

''(2) any other institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1001)) at which not less than 50 percent of the total student enrollment consists of students from ethnic groups that are underrepresented in the fields of science and engineering.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2410t. Consideration of subcontracting to minority institutions.''.

SA 696. Ms. WARREN 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 VIII, add the following:

SEC. 866. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL E-PORTAL.

Section 846(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 41 U.S.C. 1901 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''In any contract awarded to a commercial portal provider pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator shall require that the provider—

''(1) not force participating suppliers to sell their products to customers of the portal provider outside of the program as a condition of participating in the portal;

''(2) clearly and conspicuously communicate to participating suppliers that they are not required to sell their products to customers of the portal provider outside of the program as a condition to participating in the portal; and

''(3) not take any direct or indirect punitive actions against participating suppliers that do not sell to customers of the portal provider outside of the program.''.

SA 697. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs.

GILLIBRAND, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 16___. PROHIBITION ON DEPLOYMENT OF LOW-YIELD SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to arm Trident II D5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles fielded on Ohio class ballistic missile submarines with the W76–2 low-yield warhead.

SA 698. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MURPHY, and 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. INCREASE OF MAXIMUM AGE FOR CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAL CARE UNDER CHAMPVA PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE.—Subsection (c) of section 1781 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(c)(1) Notwithstanding clauses (i) and (iii) of section 101(4)(A) of this title and except as provided in paragraph (2), for purposes of this section, a child is eligible for benefits under subsection (a) until the child's 26th birthday, regardless of the child's marital status.

''(2) This subsection shall not be construed to limit eligibility for benefits under subsection (a) of a child described in section 101(4)(A)(ii) of this title.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Such subsection, as so amended, shall apply with respect to medical care provided on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 699. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. _____. IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) INCREASE.—Funds authorized to be appropriated in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide, PE 0601228D8Z, section 4201, for Basic Research, Historically Black Colleges and Universities/Minority Institutions, Line 006, are hereby increased by $17,586,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Funding in section 4101 for Other Procurement, Army, for Automated Data Processing Equipment, Line 112, is hereby reduced by $17,586,000.

SA 700. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. _____. REPORT ON USE OF ENCRYPTION BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth aggregate statistics on the number of national security systems (as defined in section 11103 of title 40, United States Code) operated by the Department of Defense that do not encrypt at rest all data stored on such systems.

SA 701. 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION ON PREVENTING, COUNTERING, AND RESPONDING TO NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL TERRORISM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a commission, to be known as the ''Congressional Commission on Preventing, Countering, and Responding to Nuclear and Radiological Terrorism'' (referred to in this Act as the ''Commission''), which shall develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent, counter, and respond to nuclear and radiological terrorism.

(b) COMPOSITION.—

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) 1 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) 1 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(D) 1 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(E) 1 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(F) 1 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(G) 1 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(H) 1 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(I) 1 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(J) 1 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(K) 1 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(L) 1 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) CHAIRMAN; VICE CHAIRMAN.—

(A) CHAIRMAN.—The chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives shall jointly designate 1 member of the Commission to serve as Chair of the Commission.

(B) VICE CHAIRMAN.—The ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall jointly designate 1 member of the Commission to serve as Vice Chair of the Commission.

(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) REVIEW.—After conducting a review of the United States' current strategy, outlined in the National Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, to prevent, counter, and respond to nuclear and radiological terrorism, the Commission shall develop a comprehensive strategy that—

(A) identifies national and international nuclear and radiological terrorism risks and critical emerging threats;

(B) prevents state and nonstate actors from acquiring the technologies, materials, and critical expertise needed to mount nuclear or radiological attacks;

(C) counters efforts by state and nonstate actors to mount such attacks;

(D) responds to nuclear and radiological terrorism incidents to attribute their origin and help manage their consequences;

(E) provides the projected resources to implement and sustain the strategy;

(F) delineates indicators for assessing progress toward implementing the strategy;

(G) makes recommendations for improvements to the National Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism;

(H) determines whether a Nuclear Nonproliferation Council is needed to oversee and coordinate nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear counterproliferation, nuclear security, and nuclear arms control activities and programs of the United States Government; and

(I) if the Commission determines that such council is needed, provides recommendations regarding—

(i) appropriate council membership;

(ii) frequency of meetings;

(iii) responsibilities of the council;

(iv) coordination within the United States Government; and

(v) congressional reporting requirements.

(2) ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) ASSESSMENT.—The Commission shall assess the benefits and risks associated with the current United States strategy in relation to nuclear terrorism.

(B) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commission shall develop recommendations regarding the most effective nuclear terrorism strategy.

(d) COOPERATION FROM GOVERNMENT.—

(1) COOPERATION.—In carrying out its duties, the Commission shall receive the full and timely cooperation of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, the National Security Council, and any other United States Government official in providing the Commission with analyses, briefings, and other information necessary for the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

(2) LIAISON.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence shall each designate at least 1 officer or employee of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of State, the National Security Council, and the intelligence community, respectively, to serve as a liaison officer with the Commission.

(e) STRATEGIC REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 1, 2020, the Commission shall submit a strategic report containing the Commission's findings, conclusions, and recommendations to—

(A) the President;

(B) the Secretary of Defense;

(C) the Secretary of Energy;

(D) the Secretary of State;

(E) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(F) the Director of National Intelligence;

(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(H) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall outline how the Federal Government will—

(A) encourage and incentivize other countries and relevant international organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and INTERPOL, to make nuclear and radiological security a priority;

(B) improve cooperation, with a focus on developing and deploying technologies to detect and prevent illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction-related materials, equipment, and technology, and appropriate integration among Federal entities and Federal, State, and tribal governments; and

(C) improve cooperation, with a focus on developing and deploying technologies to detect and prevent illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction-related materials, equipment, and technology, between the United States and other countries and international organizations, while focusing on cooperation with China, India, Pakistan, and Russia.

(f) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (e)(1).

SA 702. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. MODIFICATION TO CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) rebuilding a robust plutonium pit production infrastructure with a capacity of up to 80 pits per year is critical to maintaining the viability of the nuclear stockpile;

(2) that effort will require cooperation from experts across the nuclear security enterprise; and

(3) any further delay to achieving a plutonium sustainment capability to support the planned stockpile life extension programs will result in an unacceptable capability gap to our deterrent posture.

(b) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) during 2030, produces not less than 80 war reserve plutonium pits.'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(4) in subsection (b), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''2027 (or, if the authority under subsection (b) is exercised, 2029)'' and inserting ''2030''; and

(5) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''.

SA 703. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a), add at the end the following:

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to expend those funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—PFAS RELEASE DISCLOSURE, DETECTION, AND SAFE DRINKING WATER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Subtitle A—PFAS Release Disclosure

SEC. 1711. ADDITIONS TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.

(a) DEFINITION OF TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—In this section, the term ''toxics release inventory'' means the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), beginning January 1 of the calendar year following the date of enactment of this Act, the following chemicals shall be deemed to be included in the toxics release inventory:

(A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOA'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 3825–26–1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOS'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstract Service Nos. 45298–90–6, 29457–72–5, 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, 4021–47–0, 111873–33–7, and 91036–71–4).

(E) A perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is—

(i) listed as an active chemical substance in the February 2019 update to the inventory under section 8(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)(1)); and

(ii) on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the provisions of—

(I) section 721.9582 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(II) section 721.10536 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the threshold under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(c) INCLUSION FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall be automatically included in the toxics release inventory beginning January 1 of the calendar year after any of the following dates:

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOXICITY VALUE.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(B) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(C) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is added to a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule previously promulgated under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an

order issued under subsection (e) of that section.

(D) ADDITION AS ACTIVE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is on a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, is—

(i) added to the inventory under subsection (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) and designated as an active chemical substance under subsection (b)(5)(A) of that section; or

(ii) designated as an active chemical substance on the inventory in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(B) of that section.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11203(f)(1)) the substances and classes of substances included in the toxics release inventory under paragraph (1) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the thresholds under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent not already subject to subsection (b), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall determine whether the substances and classes of substances described in paragraph (2) meet the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)) for inclusion in the toxics release inventory.

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances and classes of substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 13252–13–6);

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8);

(C) perfluoro[(2-pentafluoroethoxy-ethoxy)acetic acid] ammonium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 908020–52–0);

(D) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propanoyl fluoride (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–75–6);

(E) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propionic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–73–4);

(F) 3H-perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxy-propoxy) propanoic acid] (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(G) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 958445–44–8, 1087271–46–2, and NOCAS_892452);

(H) 1-octanesulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-tridecafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587–38–1);

(I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5);

(J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 29420–49–3);

(K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 45187–15–3);

(L) heptafluorobutyric acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–22–4);

(M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307–24–4);

(N) each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkly substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method to measure levels in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the chemicals described in subparagraphs (A) through (N) that is used to manufacture fluoropolymers, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that a substance or a class of substances described in paragraph (2) meets the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)), the Administrator shall revise the toxics release inventory to include that substance or class of substances not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination.

(e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxics release inventory pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of which is subject to a claim of a person of protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) NONDISCLOSURE OF PROTECTION INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxics release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(f) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986.—Section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(2) by striking ''are those chemicals'' and inserting the following: ''are—

''(1) the chemicals''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.''.

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for—

''(I) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOA'); and

''(II) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOS').

''(ii) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the validation by the Administrator of an equally effective quality control and testing procedure to ensure compliance with that national primary drinking water regulation to measure the levels described in subclause (II) or other methods to detect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall add the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedure described in that national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register.

''(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in subclause (I) are—

''(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

''(bb) the total levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(cc) the total levels of organic fluorine.

''(iii) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on—

''(I) the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(II) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i).

''(iv) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Administrator shall tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect or are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water regulation.

''(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator with respect to 1 or more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

''(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

''(I) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is listed on the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(bb) the date on which—

''(AA) the Administrator has received the results of monitoring under section 1445(a)(2)(B) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

''(BB) the Administrator has received finished water data or finished water monitoring surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

''(II) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subclause (I), the Administrator—

''(AA) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(BB) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(bb) DEADLINE.—

''(AA) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation under item (aa)(AA) and subject to subitem (BB), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

''(BB) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

''(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1)(F) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

''(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subclause (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water.''.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) MONITORING PROGRAM FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall include each substance described in paragraph (2) in the fifth publication of the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

(A) for which a method to measure the level in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(B) that are not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi)(II) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances included in the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraph (1) shall not count towards the limit of 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems under that section.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) require public water systems serving more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2);

(B) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, require public water systems serving not fewer than 3,300 and not more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2); and

(C) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, ensure that only a representative sample of public water systems serving fewer than 3,300 persons are required to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator determines that there is not sufficient laboratory capacity to carry out the monitoring required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the Administrator may waive the monitoring requirements in those subparagraphs.

(3) FUNDS.—The Administrator shall pay the reasonable cost of such testing and laboratory analysis as is necessary to carry out the monitoring required under paragraph (1) from—

(A) funds made available under subsection (a)(2)(H) or (j)(5) of section 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4); or

(B) any other funds made available for that purpose.

SEC. 1723. ENFORCEMENT.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not impose financial penalties for the violation of a national primary drinking water regulation (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a national primary drinking water regulation has been promulgated under clause (i) or (vi) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Administrator promulgates the national primary drinking water regulation.

SEC. 1724. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS GRANTS.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1459E. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS GRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Administrator shall establish a program to provide grants to public water systems for the purpose of addressing emerging contaminants, with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Not less than 25 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section shall be used to provide grants to—

''(A) public water systems serving disadvantaged communities (as defined in section 1452(d)(3)); or

''(B) public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons.

''(2) PRIORITIES.—In selecting recipients of grants under subsection (a), the Administrator shall use the priorities described in section 1452(b)(3)(A).

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to remain available until expended.''.

Subtitle C—PFAS Detection

SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''perfluorinated compound'' means a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(ii) NONFLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''nonfluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iii) PARTIALLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''partially fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which some, but not all, of the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iv) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''perfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) EMPHASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(A) achieve limits of quantitation (as defined in the document of the United States Geological Survey entitled ''Analytical Methods for Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Materials, U.S. Geological Survey'' and dated 2002); and

(B) are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director may—

(A) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(B) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample

collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(C) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

SEC. 1733. NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under section 1732(a).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(2) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(3) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(4) consult with—

(A) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(B) the Administrator—

(i) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(4) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

SEC. 1734. DATA USAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under section 1733 to—

(1) the Administrator; and

(2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(b) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

SEC. 1736. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subtitle—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

Subtitle D—Safe Drinking Water Assistance

SEC. 1741. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONTAMINANT.—The term ''contaminant'' means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(2) CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN; EMERGING CONTAMINANT.—The terms ''contaminant of emerging concern'' and ''emerging contaminant'' mean a contaminant—

(A) for which the Administrator has not promulgated a national primary drinking water regulation; and

(B) that may have an adverse effect on the health of individuals.

(3) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—The term ''Federal research strategy'' means the coordinated cross-agency plan for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse health effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in response to the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate accompanying S. 1662 of the 115th Congress (S. Rept. 115–139).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—The term ''technical assistance and support'' includes—

(A) assistance with—

(i) identifying appropriate analytical methods for the detection of contaminants;

(ii) understanding the strengths and limitations of the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(iii) troubleshooting the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(B) providing advice on laboratory certification program elements;

(C) interpreting sample analysis results;

(D) providing training with respect to proper analytical techniques;

(E) identifying appropriate technology for the treatment of contaminants; and

(F) analyzing samples, if—

(i) the analysis cannot be otherwise obtained in a practicable manner otherwise; and

(ii) the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.

(5) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the Working Group established under section 1742(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) review Federal efforts—

(A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) to assist States in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly establish a Working Group to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:

(A) The Environmental Protection Agency, appointed by the Administrator.

(B) The following agencies, appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

(i) The National Institutes of Health.

(ii) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

(C) The United States Geological Survey, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) Any other Federal agency the assistance of which the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection, appointed by the head of the respective agency.

(3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator may expand or modify the duties of an existing working group to perform the duties of the Working Group under this subsection.

(c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') shall coordinate with the heads of the agencies described in subparagraph (C) to establish a research initiative, to be known as the ''National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative'', that shall—

(i) use the Federal research strategy to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods of contaminants of emerging concern; and

(ii) develop any necessary program, policy, or budget to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, including mechanisms for joint agency review of research proposals, for interagency cofunding of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) take into consideration consensus conclusions from peer-reviewed, pertinent research on emerging contaminants; and

(ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research emphasis.

(C) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.—The agencies referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) the National Science Foundation;

(ii) the National Institutes of Health;

(iii) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iv) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(v) the United States Geological Survey; and

(vi) any other Federal agency that contributes to research in water quality, environmental exposures, and public health, as determined by the Director.

(D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Director to have scientific or material interest in the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director and heads of the agencies described in paragraph (1)(C) establish the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals to receive grants under this paragraph on the basis of merit, using criteria identified by the Director, including the likelihood that the proposed research will result in significant progress toward achieving the objectives identified in the Federal research strategy.

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or group of 2 or more entities may submit to the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A)(i), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions, including public institutions of higher education;

(iii) private corporations; and

(iv) nonprofit organizations.

(d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a study on actions the Administrator can take to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall identify—

(i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support with respect to emerging contaminants to States, including identifying opportunities for States to improve communication with various audiences about the risks associated with emerging contaminants;

(ii) means to facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(iii) actions to be carried out at existing Federal laboratory facilities, including the research facilities of the Administrator, to provide technical assistance and support for States that require testing facilities for emerging contaminants.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF ANALYTICAL RESOURCES.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consider—

(i) the availability of—

(I) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity; and

(II) validated methods to detect and analyze contaminants; and

(ii) other factors determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, based on the findings in the report described in paragraph (2), the Administrator shall develop a program to provide technical assistance and support to eligible States for the testing and analysis of emerging contaminants.

(B) APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for technical assistance and support under this paragraph, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall evaluate an application for technical assistance and support under this paragraph on the basis of merit using criteria identified by the Administrator, including—

(I) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(II) the availability and applicability of existing analytical methodologies;

(III) the potency and severity of the emerging contaminant, if known; and

(IV) the prevalence and magnitude of the emerging contaminant.

(iii) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting States to receive technical assistance and support under this paragraph, the Administrator—

(I) shall give priority to States with affected areas primarily in financially distressed communities;

(II) may—

(aa) waive the application process in an emergency situation; and

(bb) require an abbreviated application process for the continuation of work specified in a previously approved application that continues to meet the criteria described in clause (ii); and

(III) shall consider the relative expertise and availability of—

(aa) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity available to the State;

(bb) analytical resources available to the State; and

(cc) other types of technical assistance available to the State.

(C) DATABASE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants that—

(i) is—

(I) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(aa) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primacy agencies;

(ee) public health agencies; and

(ff) water associations;

(II) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(ii) includes a description of—

(I) qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(II) the resources available in Federal laboratory facilities to test for emerging contaminants.

(D) WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION TOOL.—The Administrator shall integrate the database established under subparagraph (C) into the Water Contaminant Information Tool of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts available to the Administrator, the Administrator may use not more than $15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this subsection.

(e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this subtitle.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or monitoring of, drinking water.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.

Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in accordance with this subsection requiring each person who has manufactured a chemical substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the Administrator a report that includes, for each year since January 1, 2006, the information described in paragraph (2).''.

SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN PFAS.

Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator shall take final action on the significant new use rule proposed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled ''Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule'' (80 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 21, 2015)).

SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(1) aqueous film-forming foam;

(2) soil and biosolids;

(3) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(4) spent filters, membranes, and other waste from water treatment.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS; INCLUSIONS.—The interim guidance under subsection (a) shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances during destruction or disposal, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or leachate; and

(B) potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites; and

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, effluent, and soil near potential destruction or disposal sites for releases described in paragraph (1)(A).

(c) REVISIONS.—The Administrator shall publish revisions to the interim guidance under subsection (a) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, acting through the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development, shall—

(1)(A) further examine the effects of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on human health and the environment; and

(B) make publicly available information relating to the findings under subparagraph (A);

(2) develop a process for prioritizing which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, should be subject to additional research or regulatory efforts that is based on—

(A) the potential for human exposure to the substances or classes of substances;

(B) the potential toxicity of the substances or classes of substances; and

(C) information available about the substances or classes of substances;

(3) develop new tools to characterize and identify perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment, including in drinking water, wastewater, surface water, groundwater, solids, and the air;

(4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(5) develop and implement new tools and materials to communicate with the public about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SA 704. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to 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 ____—Congressional Approval of National Emergencies

SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Reforming Emergency Powers to Uphold the Balances and Limitations Inherent in the Constitution Act'' or the ''REPUBLIC Act''.

SEC. ____02. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 201. DECLARATION AND CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such national emergency. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

''(b) SPECIFICATION OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—The President shall specify, in the proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a) or in one or more contemporaneous or subsequent Executive orders published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress, the provisions of law made available for use in the event of an emergency pursuant to which the President proposes that the President, or another official, will exercise emergency powers or authorities.

''(c) TERMINATION AFTER 72 HOURS UNLESS APPROVED BY CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a national emergency declared under subsection (a), and the exercise of emergency powers and authorities pursuant to provisions of law described in subsection (b), shall terminate at the time specified in paragraph (3).

''(2) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS REQUIRED.—A national emergency declared under subsection (a), and the exercise of any emergency power or authority pursuant to a provision of law described in subsection (b), may continue after the time specified in paragraph (3) only if, before that time, there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval pursuant to subsection (f) approving—

''(A) the declaration of the emergency; and

''(B) the exercise of that power or authority.

''(3) TIME SPECIFIED.—The time specified in this paragraph is—

''(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), 72 hours after the President declares the national emergency; or

''(B) if Congress is unable to convene during the 72-hour period described in subparagraph (A), 72 hours after Congress first convenes after the declaration of the emergency.

''(d) TERMINATION AFTER 90 DAYS UNLESS RENEWED WITH CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—A national emergency declared under subsection (a) with respect to which a joint resolution of approval is enacted under subsection (f), and the exercise of any emergency power or authority pursuant to that emergency, shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the President declares the emergency (or the emergency was previously renewed under this subsection), unless, before the termination of the emergency—

''(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order—

''(A) renewing the emergency; and

''(B) specifying the provisions of law made available for use in the event of an emergency pursuant to which the President proposes that the President, or another official, will exercise emergency powers or authorities; and

''(2) there is enacted a joint resolution of approval with respect to—

''(A) the renewal of the emergency; and

''(B) the exercise of that power or authority.

''(e) PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.—

''(1) SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted pursuant to subsection (f) with respect to a national emergency declared under subsection (a) or proposed to be renewed under subsection (d), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

''(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted pursuant to subsection (f) with respect to a power or authority proposed by the President under subsection (b) to be exercised with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

''(f) JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.—

''(1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'joint resolution of approval' means a joint resolution that contains after its resolving clause—

''(A) a provision approving—

''(i) a proclamation of a national emergency made under subsection (a);

''(ii) an Executive order issued under subsection (b) specifying the provisions of law pursuant to which the President proposes to exercise emergency powers or authorities; or

''(iii) an Executive order issued under subsection (d) renewing a national emergency; and

''(B) a provision approving a list of all or some of the provisions of law specified by the President under subsection (b) and included in the proclamation or Executive order, as the case may be.

''(2) INTRODUCTION.—After the President transmits to Congress a proclamation described in clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A) or an Executive order described in clause (ii) or (iii) of that paragraph, a joint resolution of approval may be introduced in either House of Congress by any Member of that House.

''(3) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval shall be referred in each House of Congress to the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the emergency powers and authorities invoked by the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

''(4) CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—

''(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it at the end of 2 calendar days after its introduction, that committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar.

''(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution of approval is referred has reported the resolution, or when that committee is discharged under subparagraph (A) from further consideration of the resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business.

''(C) AMENDMENTS.—No amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval, except for amendments that strike provisions from the list of provisions of law required by paragraph (1)(B) or otherwise narrow the scope of emergency powers and authorities authorized to be exercised pursuant to such provisions of law.

''(D) MOTION TO RECONSIDER FINAL VOTE.—A motion to reconsider a vote on final passage of a joint resolution of approval shall not be in order.

''(E) APPEALS.—Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

''(5) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any committee to which a joint resolution of approval has been referred has not reported it to the House at the end of 2 calendar days after its introduction, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, and the resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar. It shall be in order at any time for the Speaker to recognize a Member who favors passage of a joint resolution to call up that joint resolution for immediate consideration in the House without intervention of any point of order. When so called up a joint resolution shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. It shall not be in order to reconsider the vote on passage.

''(6) RECEIPT OF RESOLUTION FROM OTHER HOUSE.—If, before passing a joint resolution of approval, one House receives a joint resolution of approval from the other House, then—

''(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and shall be deemed to have been discharged from committee on the day it is received; and

''(B) the procedures set forth in paragraph (4) or (5), as applicable, shall apply in the receiving House to the joint resolution received from the other House to the same extent as such procedures apply to a joint resolution of the receiving House.

''(g) EFFECT OF LATER-ENACTED LAWS.—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''declared by the President in accordance with this title'' and inserting ''in effect under section 201''; and

(ii) in the flush text, by striking ''declared by the President'' and inserting ''in effect under section 201'';

(B) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (5); and

(C) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) Subsection (b) and section 201(f) are enacted by Congress—

''(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House in the case of resolutions described by this title, and they supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

''(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.''.

(2) by striking title III.

SEC. ___03. REPEAL OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND TELECOMMUNICATIONS RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 606) is amended by striking subsection (c).

SEC. ___04. APPLICABILITY.

Except as provided in section ___06(a), the amendments made by this subtitle shall apply with respect to national emergencies declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. ___05. TERMINATION OF EXISTING EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS.

Each national emergency declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) before the date of the enactment of this Act (other than a national emergency described in section ___06(b)) shall terminate on such date of enactment.

SEC. ___06. NONAPPLICABILITY WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a national emergency declared on or after the date of the enactment of this Act under which the President proposes to exercise emergency powers and authorities pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)—

(1) the amendments made by this subtitle shall not apply; and

(2) the provisions of the National Emergencies Act, as in effect on the day before such date of enactment, shall apply.

(b) CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS.—A national emergency declared before the date of the enactment of this Act under which the President exercises emergency powers and authorities pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) shall—

(1) continue in effect on and after such date of enactment; and

(2) terminate in accordance with the provisions of the National Emergencies Act, as in effect on the day before such date of enactment.

SA 705. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. PROHIBITION ON THE INDEFINITE DETENTION OF PERSONS BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) LIMITATION ON DETENTION.—Section 4001 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) No person shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except consistent with the Constitution.'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b)(1) A general authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority, on its own, shall not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention without charge or trial of a person apprehended in the United States.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies to an authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority enacted before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

''(3) This section shall not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention of any person who is apprehended in the United States.''.

(b) REPEAL OF AUTHORITY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES TO DETAIN COVERED PERSONS PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.—Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is repealed.

SA 706. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself, Ms. MCSALLY, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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___. NAVAJO NATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of all claims to water rights in the State of Utah for—

(A) the Navajo Nation; and

(B) the United States, for the benefit of the Nation;

(2) to authorize, ratify, and confirm the Agreement entered into by the Nation and the State, to the extent that the Agreement is consistent with this section;

(3) to authorize and direct the Secretary—

(A) to execute the Agreement; and

(B) to take any actions necessary to carry out the agreement in accordance with this section; and

(4) to authorize funds necessary for the implementation of the Agreement and this section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''agreement'' means—

(A) the document entitled ''Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement'' dated December 14, 2015, and the exhibits attached thereto; and

(B) any amendment or exhibit to the document or exhibits referenced in subparagraph (A) to make the document or exhibits consistent with this section.

(2) ALLOTMENT.—The term ''allotment'' means a parcel of land—

(A) granted out of the public domain that is—

(i) located within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; or

(ii) Bureau of Indian Affairs parcel number 792 634511 in San Juan County, Utah, consisting of 160 acres located in Township 41S, Range 20E, sections 11, 12, and 14, originally set aside by the United States for the benefit of an individual identified in the allotting document as a Navajo Indian; and

(B) held in trust by the United States—

(i) for the benefit of an individual, individuals, or an Indian Tribe other than the Navajo Nation; or

(ii) in part for the benefit of the Navajo Nation as of the enforceability date.

(3) ALLOTTEE.—The term ''allottee'' means an individual or Indian Tribe with a beneficial interest in an allotment held in trust by the United States.

(4) ENFORCEABILITY DATE.—The term ''enforceability date'' means the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register the statement of findings described in subsection (g)(1).

(5) GENERAL STREAM ADJUDICATION.—The term ''general stream adjudication'' means the adjudication pending, as of the date of enactment, in the Seventh Judicial District in and for Grand County, State of Utah, commonly known as the ''Southeastern Colorado River General Adjudication'', Civil No. 810704477, conducted pursuant to State law.

(6) INJURY TO WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''injury to water rights'' means an interference with, diminution of, or deprivation of water rights under Federal or State law, excluding injuries to water quality.

(7) MEMBER.—The term ''member'' means any person who is a duly enrolled member of the Navajo Nation.

(8) NAVAJO NATION OR NATION.—The term ''Navajo Nation'' or ''Nation'' means a body politic and federally recognized Indian nation, as published on the list established under section 104(a) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131(a)), also known variously as the ''Navajo Nation'', the ''Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah'', and the ''Navajo Nation of Indians'' and other similar names, and includes all bands of Navajo Indians and chapters of the Navajo Nation and all divisions, agencies, officers, and agents thereof.

(9) NAVAJO WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The term ''Navajo water development projects'' means projects for domestic municipal water supply, including distribution infrastructure, and agricultural water conservation, to be constructed, in whole or in part, using monies from the Navajo Water Development Projects Account.

(10) NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—The term ''Navajo water rights'' means the Nation's water rights in Utah described in the agreement and this section.

(11) OM&R.—The term ''OM&R'' means operation, maintenance, and replacement.

(12) PARTIES.—The term ''parties'' means the Navajo Nation, the State, and the United States.

(13) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means, for purposes of the agreement and this section, the Reservation of the Navajo Nation in Utah as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act and depicted on the map attached to the agreement as Exhibit A, including any parcel of land granted out of the public domain and held in trust by the United States entirely for the benefit of

the Navajo Nation as of the enforceability date.

(14) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior or a duly authorized representative thereof.

(15) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah and all officers, agents, departments, and political subdivisions thereof.

(16) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the United States of America and all departments, agencies, bureaus, officers, and agents thereof.

(17) UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS TRUST CAPACITY.—The term ''United States acting in its trust capacity'' means the United States acting for the benefit of the Navajo Nation or for the benefit of allottees.

(c) RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.—Except to the extent that any provision of the agreement conflicts with this section, Congress approves, ratifies, and confirms the agreement (including any amendments to the agreement that are executed to make the agreement consistent with this section).

(2) EXECUTION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary is authorized and directed to promptly execute the agreement to the extent that the agreement does not conflict with this section, including—

(A) any exhibits to the agreement requiring the signature of the Secretary; and

(B) any amendments to the agreement necessary to make the agreement consistent with this section.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the agreement and this section, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable provisions of—

(i) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(ii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(iii) all other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(B) EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT.—Execution of the agreement by the Secretary as provided for in this section shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(d) NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) CONFIRMATION OF NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) QUANTIFICATION.—The Navajo Nation shall have the right to use water from water sources located within Utah and adjacent to or encompassed within the boundaries of the Reservation resulting in depletions not to exceed 81,500 acre-feet annually as described in the agreement and as confirmed in the decree entered by the general stream adjudication court.

(B) SATISFACTION OF ALLOTTEE RIGHTS.—Depletions resulting from the use of water on an allotment shall be accounted for as a depletion by the Navajo Nation for purposes of depletion accounting under the agreement, including recognition of—

(i) any water use existing on an allotment as of the date of enactment of this Act and as subsequently reflected in the hydrographic survey report referenced in subsection (f)(2);

(ii) reasonable domestic and stock water uses put into use on an allotment; and

(iii) any allotment water rights that may be decreed in the general stream adjudication or other appropriate forum.

(C) SATISFACTION OF ON-RESERVATION STATE LAW-BASED WATER RIGHTS.—Depletions resulting from the use of water on the Reservation pursuant to State law-based water rights existing as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be accounted for as depletions by the Navajo Nation for purposes of depletion accounting under the agreement.

(D) IN GENERAL.—The Navajo water rights are ratified, confirmed, and declared to be valid.

(E) USE.—Any use of the Navajo water rights shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement and this section.

(F) CONFLICT.—In the event of a conflict between the agreement and this section, the provisions of this section shall control.

(2) TRUST STATUS OF NAVAJO WATER RIGHTS.—The Navajo water rights—

(A) shall be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the Nation in accordance with the agreement and this section; and

(B) shall not be subject to forfeiture or abandonment.

(3) AUTHORITY OF THE NATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Nation shall have the authority to allocate, distribute, and lease the Navajo water rights for any use on the Reservation in accordance with the agreement, this section, and applicable Tribal and Federal law.

(B) OFF-RESERVATION USE.—The Nation may allocate, distribute, and lease the Navajo water rights for off-Reservation use in accordance with the agreement, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

(C) ALLOTTEE WATER RIGHTS.—The Nation shall not object in the general stream adjudication or other applicable forum to the quantification of reasonable domestic and stock water uses on an allotment, and shall administer any water use on the Reservation in accordance with applicable Federal law, including recognition of—

(i) any water use existing on an allotment as of the date of enactment of this Act and as subsequently reflected in the hydrographic survey report referenced in subsection (f)(2);

(ii) reasonable domestic and stock water uses on an allotment; and

(iii) any allotment water rights decreed in the general stream adjudication or other appropriate forum.

(4) EFFECT.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section—

(A) authorizes any action by the Nation against the United States under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; or

(B) alters or affects the status of any action brought pursuant to section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(e) NAVAJO TRUST ACCOUNTS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a trust fund, to be known as the ''Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Trust Fund''), to be managed, invested, and distributed by the Secretary and to remain available until expended, consisting of the amounts deposited in the Trust Fund under paragraph (3), together with any interest earned on those amounts, for the purpose of carrying out this section.

(2) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall establish in the Trust Fund the following Accounts:

(A) The Navajo Water Development Projects Account.

(B) The Navajo OM&R Account.

(3) DEPOSITS.—The Secretary shall deposit in the Trust Fund Accounts—

(A) in the Navajo Water Development Projects Account, the amounts made available pursuant to subsection (f)(1)(A); and

(B) in the Navajo OM&R Account, the amount made available pursuant to subsection (f)(1)(B).

(4) MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST.—

(A) MANAGEMENT.—Upon receipt and deposit of the funds into the Trust Fund Accounts, the Secretary shall manage, invest, and distribute all amounts in the Trust Fund in a manner that is consistent with the investment authority of the Secretary under—

(i) the first section of the Act of June 24, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 162a);

(ii) the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

(iii) this subsection.

(B) INVESTMENT EARNINGS.—In addition to the deposits under paragraph (3), any investment earnings, including interest, credited to amounts held in the Trust Fund are authorized to be appropriated to be used in accordance with the uses described in paragraph (8).

(5) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated to, and deposited in, the Trust Fund, including any investment earnings, shall be made available to the Nation by the Secretary beginning on the enforceability date and subject to the uses and restrictions set forth in this subsection.

(6) WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) WITHDRAWALS UNDER THE AMERICAN INDIAN TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994.—The Nation may withdraw any portion of the funds in the Trust Fund on approval by the Secretary of a tribal management plan submitted by the Nation in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.).

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to the requirements under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Tribal management plan under this subparagraph shall require that the Nation shall spend all amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund and any investment earnings accrued through the investments under the Tribal management plan in accordance with this section.

(ii) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce the Tribal management plan to ensure that amounts withdrawn by the Nation from the Trust Fund under this subparagraph are used in accordance with this section.

(B) WITHDRAWALS UNDER EXPENDITURE PLAN.—The Nation may submit to the Secretary a request to withdraw funds from the Trust Fund pursuant to an approved expenditure plan.

(i) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to withdraw funds under an expenditure plan under this subparagraph, the Nation shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan for any portion of the Trust Fund that the Nation elects to withdraw pursuant to this subparagraph, subject to the condition that the funds shall be used for the purposes described in this section.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—An expenditure plan under this subparagraph shall include a description of the manner and purpose for which the amounts proposed to be withdrawn from the Trust Fund will be used by the Nation, in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (8).

(iii) APPROVAL.—On receipt of an expenditure plan under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan—

(I) is reasonable;

(II) is consistent with, and will be used for, the purposes of this section; and

(III) contains a schedule which described that tasks will be completed within 18 months of receipt of withdrawn amounts.

(iv) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary may carry out such judicial and administrative actions as the Secretary determines to be necessary to enforce an expenditure plan to ensure that amounts disbursed under this

subparagraph are used in accordance with this section.

(7) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this section gives the Nation the right to judicial review of a determination of the Secretary regarding whether to approve a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan except under subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

(8) USES.—Amounts from the Trust Fund shall be used by the Nation for the following purposes:

(A) The Navajo Water Development Projects Account shall be used to plan, design, and construct the Navajo water development projects and for the conduct of related activities, including to comply with Federal environmental laws.

(B) The Navajo OM&R Account shall be used for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Navajo water development projects.

(9) LIABILITY.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be liable for the expenditure or investment of any amounts withdrawn from the Trust Fund by the Nation under paragraph (8).

(10) NO PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTIONS.—No portion of the Trust Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to any member of the Nation.

(11) EXPENDITURE REPORTS.—The Navajo Nation shall submit to the Secretary annually an expenditure report describing accomplishments and amounts spent from use of withdrawals under a Tribal management plan or an expenditure plan as described in this section.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(A) for deposit in the Navajo Water Development Projects Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(A), $198,300,000, which funds shall be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(B) for deposit in the Navajo OM&R Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(B), $11,100,000, which funds shall be retained until expended, withdrawn, or reverted to the general fund of the Treasury.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION COSTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated non-trust funds in the amount of $1,000,000 to assist the United States with costs associated with the implementation of this section, including the preparation of a hydrographic survey of historic and existing water uses on the Reservation and on allotments.

(3) STATE COST SHARE.—The State shall contribute $8,000,000 payable to the Secretary for deposit into the Navajo Water Development Projects Account of the Trust Fund established under subsection (e)(2)(A) in installments in each of the 3 years following the execution of the agreement by the Secretary as provided for in subsection (c)(2).

(4) FLUCTUATION IN COSTS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) shall be increased or decreased, as appropriate, by such amounts as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in costs occurring after the date of enactment of this Act as indicated by the Bureau of Reclamation Construction Cost Index—Composite Trend.

(A) REPETITION.—The adjustment process under this paragraph shall be repeated for each subsequent amount appropriated until the amount authorized, as adjusted, has been appropriated.

(B) PERIOD OF INDEXING.—The period of indexing adjustment for any increment of funding shall end on the date on which funds are deposited into the Trust Fund.

(g) CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The waivers and release contained in subsection (h) shall become effective as of the date the Secretary causes to be published in the Federal Register a statement of findings that—

(A) to the extent that the agreement conflicts with this section, the agreement has been revised to conform with this section;

(B) the agreement, so revised, including waivers and releases of claims set forth in subsection (h), has been executed by the parties, including the United States;

(C) Congress has fully appropriated, or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources, all funds authorized under subsection (f)(1);

(D) the State has enacted any necessary legislation and provided the funding required under the agreement and subsection (f)(3); and

(E) the court has entered a final or interlocutory decree that—

(i) confirms the Navajo water rights consistent with the agreement and this section; and

(ii) with respect to the Navajo water rights, is final and nonappealable.

(2) EXPIRATION DATE.—If all the conditions precedent described in paragraph (1) have not been fulfilled to allow the Secretary's statement of findings to be published in the Federal Register by October 31, 2030—

(A) the agreement and this section, including waivers and releases of claims described in those documents, shall no longer be effective;

(B) any funds that have been appropriated pursuant to subsection (f) but not expended, including any investment earnings on funds that have been appropriated pursuant to such subsection, shall immediately revert to the general fund of the Treasury; and

(C) any funds contributed by the State pursuant to subsection (f)(3) but not expended shall be returned immediately to the State.

(3) EXTENSION.—The expiration date set forth in paragraph (2) may be extended if the Navajo Nation, the State, and the United States (acting through the Secretary) agree that an extension is reasonably necessary.

(h) WAIVERS AND RELEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS BY THE NATION AND THE UNITED STATES ACTING IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE FOR THE NATION.—Subject to the retention of rights set forth in paragraph (3), in return for confirmation of the Navajo water rights and other benefits set forth in the agreement and this section, the Nation, on behalf of itself and the members of the Nation (other than members in their capacity as allottees), and the United States, acting as trustee for the Nation and members of the Nation (other than members in their capacity as allottees), are authorized and directed to execute a waiver and release of—

(i) all claims for water rights within Utah based on any and all legal theories that the Navajo Nation or the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation, asserted, or could have asserted, at any time in any proceeding, including to the general stream adjudication, up to and including the enforceability date, except to the extent that such rights are recognized in the agreement and this section; and

(ii) all claims for damages, losses, or injuries to water rights or claims of interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights (including claims for injury to lands resulting from such damages, losses, injuries, interference with, diversion, or taking of water rights) within Utah against the State, or any person, entity, corporation, or municipality, that accrued at any time up to and including the enforceability date.

(2) CLAIMS BY THE NAVAJO NATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The Navajo Nation, on behalf of itself (including in its capacity as allottee) and its members (other than members in their capacity as allottees), shall execute a waiver and release of—

(A) all claims the Navajo Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to claims for water rights in, or water of, Utah that the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation asserted, or could have asserted, in any proceeding, including the general stream adjudication;

(B) all claims the Navajo Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to damages, losses, or injuries to water, water rights, land, or other resources due to loss of water or water rights (including damages, losses, or injuries to hunting, fishing, gathering, or cultural rights due to loss of water or water rights; claims relating to interference with, diversion, or taking of water; or claims relating to failure to protect, acquire, replace, or develop water or water rights) within Utah that first accrued at any time up to and including the enforceability date;

(C) all claims the Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to the litigation of claims relating to the Nation's water rights in proceedings in Utah; and

(D) all claims the Nation may have against the United States relating in any manner to the negotiation, execution, or adoption of the agreement or this section.

(3) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND RETENTION OF CLAIMS BY THE NAVAJO NATION AND THE UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the waivers and releases authorized in this section, the Navajo Nation, and the United States acting in its trust capacity for the Nation, retain—

(A) all claims for injuries to and the enforcement of the agreement and the final or interlocutory decree entered in the general stream adjudication, through such legal and equitable remedies as may be available in the decree court or the Federal District Court for the District of Utah;

(B) all rights to use and protect water rights acquired after the enforceability date;

(C) all claims relating to activities affecting the quality of water, including any claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. (including claims for damages to natural resources)), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the regulations implementing those Acts, and the common law;

(D) all claims for water rights, and claims for injury to water rights, in states other than the State of Utah;

(E) all claims, including environmental claims, under any laws (including regulations and common law) relating to human health, safety, or the environment; and

(F) all rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, and powers not specifically waived and released pursuant to the agreement and this section.

(4) EFFECT.—Nothing in the agreement or this section—

(A) affects the ability of the United States acting in its sovereign capacity to take actions authorized by law, including any laws relating to health, safety, or the environment, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Solid Waste

Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), and the regulations implementing those laws;

(B) affects the ability of the United States to take actions in its capacity as trustee for any other Indian Tribe or allottee;

(C) confers jurisdiction on any State court to—

(i) interpret Federal law regarding health, safety, or the environment or determine the duties of the United States or other parties pursuant to such Federal law; and

(ii) conduct judicial review of Federal agency action; or

(D) modifies, conflicts with, preempts, or otherwise affects—

(i) the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617 et seq.);

(ii) the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (43 U.S.C. 618 et seq.);

(iii) the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the ''Colorado River Storage Project Act'') (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.);

(iv) the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.);

(v) the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico respecting utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219);

(vi) the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as approved by the Presidential Proclamation of June 25, 1929 (46 Stat. 3000); and

(vii) the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact as consented to by the Act of April 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 31, chapter 48).

(5) TOLLING OF CLAIMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable period of limitation and time-based equitable defense relating to a claim waived by the Navajo Nation described in this subsection shall be tolled for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the enforceability date.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph revives any claim or tolls any period of limitation or time-based equitable defense that expired before the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the tolling of any period of limitations or any time-based equitable defense under any other applicable law.

(i) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) PRECEDENT.—Nothing in this section establishes any standard for the quantification or litigation of Federal reserved water rights or any other Indian water claims of any other Indian Tribe in any other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(2) OTHER INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in the agreement or this section shall be construed in any way to quantify or otherwise adversely affect the water rights, claims, or entitlements to water of any Indian Tribe, band, or community, other than the Navajo Nation.

(j) RELATION TO ALLOTTEES.—

(1) NO EFFECT ON CLAIMS OF ALLOTTEES.—Nothing in this section or the agreement shall affect the rights or claims of allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for or on behalf of allottees, for water rights or damages related to lands allotted by the United States to allottees, except as provided in subsection (d)(1)(B).

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF DECREE TO ALLOTTEES.—Allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for allottees, are not bound by any decree entered in the general stream adjudication confirming the Navajo water rights and shall not be precluded from making claims to water rights in the general stream adjudication. Allottees, or the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee for allottees, may make claims and such claims may be adjudicated as individual water rights in the general stream adjudication.

(k) ANTIDEFICIENCY.—The United States shall not be liable for any failure to carry out any obligation or activity authorized by this section (including any obligation or activity under the agreement) if adequate appropriations are not provided expressly by Congress to carry out the purposes of this section.

SA 707. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. DAINES) 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, insert the following:

SEC. 1086. DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 29 THROUGH OCTOBER 5, 2019, AS "GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE WEEK".

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The last Sunday in September—

(A) is designated as ''Gold Star Mother's Day'' under section 111 of title 36, United States Code; and

(B) was first designated as ''Gold Star Mother's Day'' under the Joint Resolution entitled ''Joint Resolution designating the last Sunday in September as 'Gold Star Mother's Day', and for other purposes'', approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1895).

(2) There is no date dedicated to families affected by the loss of a loved one who died in service to the United States.

(3) A gold star symbolizes a family member who died in the line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces.

(4) The members and veterans of the Armed Forces, through their service, bear the burden of protecting the freedom of the people of the United States.

(5) The selfless example of the service of the members and veterans of the Armed Forces, as well as the sacrifices made by the families of those individuals, inspires all individuals in the United States to sacrifice and work diligently for the good of the United States.

(6) The sacrifices of the families of the fallen members of the Armed Forces and the families of veterans of the Armed Forces should never be forgotten.

(b) DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 29 THROUGH OCTOBER 5, 2019, AS ''GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE WEEK''.—Congress—

(1) designates the week of September 29 through October 5, 2019, as ''Gold Star Families Remembrance Week'';

(2) honors and recognizes the sacrifices made by the families of members of the Armed Forces who have made the ultimate sacrifice in order to defend freedom and protect the United States and by the families of veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Families Remembrance Week by—

(A) performing acts of service and goodwill in their communities; and

(B) celebrating families in which loved ones have made the ultimate sacrifice so that others could continue to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SA 708. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC.___ LAND CONVEYANCE, HILL AIR FORCE BASE, OGDEN, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, for no monetary consideration, to the State of Utah or a designee of the State of Utah (in this section referred to as the ''State'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 35 acres located at Hill Air Force Base commonly known as the ''Defense Nontactical Generator and Rail Center'' and such real property adjacent to the Center as the parties consider to be appropriate, for the purpose of permitting the State to construct a new interchange for Interstate 15.

(b) CONDITION PRECEDENT.—The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be contingent upon the relocation of the Defense Nontactical Generator and Rail Center.

(c) TERMINATION AND REENTRY.—If the State does not meet the conditions required under subsection (d) by the date that is five years after the date of the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), or such later date as the Secretary of the Air Force and the State may agree is reasonably necessary due to unexpected circumstances, the Secretary of the Air Force may terminate such conveyance and reenter the property.

(d) CONSIDERATION AND CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—In consideration of and as a condition to the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), the State shall agree to the following:

(1) Not later than two years after the conveyance, the State shall, at no cost to the United States Government—

(A) demolish all improvements and associated infrastructure existing on the property; and

(B) conduct environmental cleanup and remediation of the property, as required by law and approved by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, for the planned redevelopment and use of the property.

(2) Not later than three years after the completion of the cleanup and remediation under paragraph (1)(B), the State, at no cost to the United States Government, shall construct on Hill Air Force Base a new gate for vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and out of Hill Air Force Base in compliance with all applicable construction and security requirements and such other requirements as the Secretary of the Air Force may consider necessary.

(3) That the State shall coordinate the demolition, cleanup, remediation, design, redevelopment, and construction activities performed pursuant to the conveyance under subsection (a) with the Secretary of the Air Force, the Utah Department of Transportation, and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS.—The State shall not have any obligation with respect to cleanup and remediation of an environmental condition on the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) unless the condition was in existence and known before the date of the conveyance or the State exacerbates the condition which then requires further remediation.

(f) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the State in advance of the Secretary incurring actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance under subsection (a) or to an appropriate fund or account currently available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the costs were paid. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(g) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force and the State.

SA 709. 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 I of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF A REVERSE AUCTION FOR THE AWARD OF A CONTRACT FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be amended to prohibit the use of reverse auctions for awarding contracts for design and construction services.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''design and construction services'' means—

(A) site planning and landscape design;

(B) architectural and engineering services (as defined in section 1102 of title 40, United States Code);

(C) interior design;

(D) performance of substantial construction work for facility, infrastructure, and environmental restoration projects;

(E) delivery and supply of construction materials to construction sites; or

(F) construction or substantial alteration of public buildings or public works; and

(2) the term ''reverse auction'' means, with respect to any procurement by an executive agency—

(A) a real-time auction conducted through an electronic medium among 2 or more offerors who compete by submitting bids for a supply or service contract, or a delivery order, task order, or purchase order under the contract, with the ability to submit revised lower bids at any time before the closing of the auction; and

(B) the award of the contract, delivery order, task order, or purchase order to the offeror, in whole or in part, based on the price obtained through the auction process.

SA 710. 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 X, add the following:

SEC. 1018. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NAMING OF A DDG–51 CLASS VESSEL IN HONOR OF THE HONORABLE RICHARD G LUGAR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Honorable Richard G. Lugar was born in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1932 and graduated from Shortridge High School in 1950 in Indianapolis, Indiana, as an Eagle Scout and American Legion Boys Nation delegate.

(2) The Honorable Richard G. Lugar volunteered for the United States Navy and served his country as an officer from 1957–1960, including as an intelligence briefer to the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Arleigh Burke.

(3) The Honorable Richard G. Lugar was elected to the United States Senate in 1976, and served from January 3, 1977, to January 3, 2013.

(4) The Honorable Richard G. Lugar was one of only two senators in history to serve 34 years on the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, including two terms as chair from 1985 to 1987 and from 2003 to 2007.

(5) As a leader in reducing the threat of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, the Honorable Richard G. Lugar passed and oversaw the implementation of the bipartisan Nunn-Lugar program, which deactivated more than 7,600 nuclear warheads, millions of chemical munitions, and several thousand nuclear capable missiles, and continues to perform non-proliferation missions in more than 40 countries.

(6) The Honorable Richard G. Lugar played an essential role in the enactment of sanctions on the Apartheid government of South Africa, the United States recognition of President Corazon Aquino as the winner of the 1986 Philippines election, the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance, the construction and passage of the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief initiative to combat the global AIDS epidemic, and the ratification of numerous arms control and anti-terrorism treaties.

(7) On November 20, 2013, the Honorable Richard G. Lugar was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

(8) On April 28, 2019, at 87 years of age, the Honorable Richard G. Lugar died in Falls Church, Virginia.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the next unnamed vessel of the DDG–51 Flight III class of destroyer warship in honor of the Honorable Richard G. Lugar.

SA 711. 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 108_____. PENSACOLA DAM AND RESERVOIR, GRAND RIVER, OKLAHOMA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) since the Pensacola Dam and Reservoir began construction in 1938—

(A) the jurisdiction of the Commission has consistently been limited to areas within the project boundary; and

(B) the Secretary of the Army has held exclusive jurisdiction over flood control operations, including areas inside and outside the project boundary; and

(2) the jurisdictional responsibilities of the Commission and the Secretary described in paragraph (1) should be maintained and continued.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to clarify Federal authorities and responsibilities relating to the Pensacola Dam and Reservoir.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) CONSERVATION POOL.—The term ''conservation pool'' means all land and water of Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Oklahoma, below elevation 745 feet (Pensacola Datum).

(3) FLOOD POOL.—The term ''flood pool'' means all land and water of Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Oklahoma, subject to flood control operations of the Secretary pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 709).

(4) PROJECT.—The term ''project'' means the Pensacola Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 1494).

(5) PROJECT BOUNDARY.—The term ''project boundary'' means the area—

(A) designated as within the project boundary in the maps under Exhibit G approved in the Commission Order Issuing New License, dated April 24, 1992; and

(B) which generally encompasses, to the extent of the interests of the project licensee—

(i) the Pensacola Dam and powerhouse;

(ii) Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Oklahoma;

(iii) the shoreline areas of the conservation pool below approximately elevation 750 feet (Pensacola Datum); and

(iv) facilities appurtenant to hydropower operations and areas of maintenance under the Commission license.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

(d) CONSERVATION POOL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—Notwithstanding section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)), Federal land within the project boundary, including any right, title, or interest in or to land held by the United States for any purpose, shall not be considered to be—

(A) a reservation for purposes of section 4(e) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e));

(B) land or other property of the United States for purposes of recompensing the United States for the use, occupancy, or enjoyment of the land under section 10(e)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1)); or

(C) land of the United States for purposes of section 24 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 818).

(2) LICENSE CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall not include in any license for the project any condition or other requirement relating to—

(A) surface elevations of the conservation pool or flood pool; or

(B) land or water outside the project boundary.

(3) PROJECT SCOPE.—

(A) LICENSING JURISDICTION.—The licensing jurisdiction of the Commission for the project shall not extend to any land or water outside the project boundary.

(B) OUTSIDE INFRASTRUCTURE.—Any land, water, or physical infrastructure or other improvement outside the project boundary shall not be considered to be part of the project.

(C) BOUNDARY AMENDMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall amend the project boundary only as requested by the project licensee.

(ii) DENIAL OF REQUEST.—The Commission may deny a request to amend a project boundary under clause (i) if the Commission determines that the request is inconsistent with the requirements of part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 792 et seq.).

(e) FLOOD POOL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have exclusive jurisdiction and responsibility for management of the flood pool for flood control operations at Grand Lake O' the Cherokees.

(2) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—If a feasibility study or other investigation determines that flood control operations at or associated with Pensacola Dam, including any backwater effect, may result in the inundation of, or damage to, land outside the project boundary to which the United States does not hold flowage rights or holds insufficient flowage rights, the project licensee shall not have any obligation to obtain or enhance those flowage rights.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects, with respect to the project—

(1) any authority or obligation of the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers pursuant to section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1938'') (33 U.S.C. 701c–1);

(2) any authority of the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (33 U.S.C. 709);

(3) any obligation of the United States to obtain flowage or other property rights pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 743, chapter 710);

(4) any obligation of the United States to acquire flowage or other property rights for additional reservoir storage pursuant to Executive Order 9839 (12 Fed. Reg. 2447; relating to the Grand River Dam Project);

(5) any authority of the Secretary to acquire real property interest pursuant to section 560 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3783);

(6) any obligation of the Secretary to conduct and pay the cost of a feasibility study pursuant to section 449 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2641);

(7) the National Flood Insurance Program established under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), including any policy issued under that Act; or

(8) any disaster assistance made available under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or other Federal disaster assistance program.

SA 712. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 342. REPORT ON FLUORINATED AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on—

(1) the location and amount of the stockpiled fluorinated aqueous film forming foam in the possession of the Department of Defense that contains perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS); and

(2) the amount of such foam that has been destroyed during the 10-year period ending of the date of the enactment of this Act and the method and location of destruction.

SA 713. 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 F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1061. REPORT ON DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN TRAINING.

Not later than 180 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, conducted by the Secretary for purposes of the report, on recent deaths of members of the Armed Forces in training. The report shall include the following:

(1) A description of recent deaths of members of the Armed Forces in training.

(2) An assessment whether trends are emerging in the circumstances surrounding such deaths, and a description of any such trends.

(3) A description and assessment of recent deaths and injuries resulting from vehicle rollovers, and recommendations for actions to prevent or minimize such deaths and injuries.

(4) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 714. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION ____—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION ____—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence community management account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.
Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.
Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for identities of covert agents.
Sec. 306. Inclusion of security risks in program management plans required for acquisition of major systems in National Intelligence Program.
Sec. 307. Paid parental leave.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 311. Exclusivity, consistency, and transparency in security clearance procedures and right to appeal.
Sec. 312. Limitation on transfer of National Intelligence University.
Sec. 313. Improving visibility into the security clearance process.
Sec. 314. Making certain policies and execution plans relating to personnel clearances available to industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

Sec. 321. Definitions.
Sec. 322. Inspector General external review panel.
Sec. 323. Harmonization of whistleblower processes and procedures.
Sec. 324. Intelligence community oversight of agency whistleblower actions.
Sec. 325. Report on cleared whistleblower attorneys.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 401. Study on foreign employment of former personnel of intelligence community.
Sec. 402. Comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies by companies or organizations linked to China.
Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign influence operations.
Sec. 405. Oversight of foreign influence in academia.
Sec. 406. Director of National Intelligence report on fifth-generation wireless network technology.

Sec. 407. Annual report by Comptroller General of the United States on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.
Sec. 408. Director of National Intelligence assessments of foreign interference in elections.
Sec. 409. Study on feasibility and advisability of establishing Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.
Sec. 410. Report on death of Jamal Khashoggi.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(5) The National Security Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a), or of appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2020 the sum of $558,000,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2020 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. IMPROVING THE ONBOARDING METHODOLOGY FOR CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''covered elements of the intelligence community'' means the elements of the intelligence community that are within the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.
(B) The Department of Homeland Security.
(C) The Department of Justice.
(D) The Department of State.
(E) The Department of the Treasury.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 1400.25, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that outlines a common methodology for measuring onboarding in covered elements of the intelligence community, including human resources and security processes;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue metrics for assessing key phases in the onboarding described in paragraph (1) for which results will be reported by the date that is 90 days after the date of such issuance;

(3) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on collaboration among covered elements of the intelligence community on their onboarding processes;

(4) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on employment of automated mechanisms in covered elements of the intelligence community, including for tracking personnel as they pass through each phase of the onboarding process; and

(5) not later than December 31, 2020, distribute surveys to human resources offices and applicants about their experiences with the onboarding process in covered elements of the intelligence community.

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PUBLIC-PRIVATE TALENT EXCHANGE.

(a) POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop policies, processes, and procedures to facilitate the rotation of personnel of the intelligence community to the private sector, and personnel from the private sector to the intelligence community.

(b) DETAIL AUTHORITY.—Under policies developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (a), with the agreement of a private-sector organization, and with the consent of the employee, a head of an element of the intelligence community may arrange for the temporary detail of an employee of such element to such private-sector organization, or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A head of an element of the intelligence community exercising the authority of the head under subsection (a) shall provide for a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the employee's detail under this section. The agreement—

(A) shall require that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service if approved by the head of the element, for a period of at least equal to the length of the detail;

(B) shall provide that if the employee of the element fails to carry out the agreement, such employee shall be liable to the United States for payment of all non-salary and benefit expenses of the detail, unless that failure was for good and sufficient reason, as determined by the head of the element;

(C) shall contain language informing such employee of the prohibition on improperly sharing or using non-public information that such employee may be privy to or aware of related to element programming, budgeting, resourcing, acquisition, or procurement for the benefit or advantage of the private-sector organization; and

(D) shall contain language requiring the employee to acknowledge the obligations of the employee under section 1905 of title 18, United States Code (relating to trade secrets).

(2) AMOUNT OF LIABILITY.—An amount for which an employee is liable under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a debt due the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an element of the intelligence community may waive, in whole or in part, collection of a debt described in paragraph (2) based on a determination that the collection would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interests

of the United States, after taking into account any indication of fraud, misrepresentation, fault, or lack of good faith on the part of the employee.

(d) TERMINATION.—A detail under this section may, at any time and for any reason, be terminated by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(e) DURATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A detail under this section shall be for a period of not less than 3 months and not more than 2 years, renewable up to a total of 3 years.

(2) LONGER PERIODS.—A detail under this section may be for a period in excess of 2 years, but not more than 3 years, if the head of the element making the detail determines that such detail is necessary to meet critical mission or program requirements.

(3) LIMITATION.—No employee of an element of the intelligence community may be detailed under this section for more than a total of 5 years, inclusive of all such details.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DETAILED TO PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee of an element of the intelligence community who is detailed to a private-sector organization under this section shall be considered, during the period of detail, to be on a regular work assignment in the element for all purposes. The written agreement established under subsection (c)(1) shall address the specific terms and conditions related to the employee's continued status as a Federal employee.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing a temporary detail of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization, the head of the element shall—

(A) certify that the temporary detail of such employee shall not have an adverse or negative impact on mission attainment or organizational capabilities associated with the detail; and

(B) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, ensure that the normal duties and functions of such employees are not, as a result of and during the course of such temporary detail, performed or augmented by contractor personnel in violation of the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—An employee of a private-sector organization who is detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section—

(1) shall continue to receive pay and benefits from the private-sector organization from which such employee is detailed and shall not receive pay or benefits from the element, except as provided in paragraph (2);

(2) is deemed to be an employee of the element for the purposes of—

(A) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) sections 1343, 1344, and 1349(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(D) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'') and any other Federal tort liability statute;

(E) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(F) chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code;

(3) may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element;

(4) may not be used to circumvent any limitation or restriction on the size of the workforce of the element;

(5) shall be subject to the same requirements applicable to an employee performing the same functions and duties proposed for performance by the private sector employee; and

(6) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, may not be used to circumvent the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) PROHIBITION AGAINST CHARGING CERTAIN COSTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—A private-sector organization may not charge an element of the intelligence community or any other agency of the Federal Government, as direct costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the organization to an employee detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section for the period of the detail and any subsequent renewal periods.

(i) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—In carrying out this section, the Director, pursuant to procedures developed under subsection (a)—

(1) shall, to the degree practicable, ensure that small business concerns are represented with respect to details authorized by this section;

(2) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, establish criteria for elements of the intelligence community to use appropriated funds to reimburse small business concerns for the salaries and benefits of its employees during the periods when the small business concern agrees to detail its employees to the intelligence community under this section;

(3) shall take into consideration the question of how details under this section might best be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community, including with respect to the training of employees;

(4) shall take into consideration areas of private-sector expertise that are critical to the intelligence community; and

(5) shall establish oversight mechanisms to determine whether the public-private exchange authorized by this section improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the intelligence community.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DETAIL.—The term ''detail'' means, as appropriate in the context in which such term is used—

(A) the assignment or loan of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization without a change of position from the intelligence community element that employs the individual; or

(B) the assignment or loan of an employee of a private-sector organization to an element of the intelligence community without a change of position from the private-sector organization that employs the individual.

(2) PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''private-sector organization'' means—

(A) a for-profit organization; or

(B) a not-for-profit organization.

(3) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given such term in section 3703(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 305. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF PROTECTIONS FOR IDENTITIES OF COVERT AGENTS.

Section 605(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3126(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking clause (ii);

(B) in clause (i), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by striking ''agency—'' and all that follows through ''whose identity'' and inserting ''agency whose identity''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''resides and acts outside the United States'' and inserting ''acts''.

SEC. 306. INCLUSION OF SECURITY RISKS IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLANS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION OF MAJOR SYSTEMS IN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.

Section 102A(q)(1)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''security risks,'' after ''schedule,''.

SEC. 307. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) help the intelligence community recruit and retain a dynamic, multi-talented, and diverse workforce capable of meeting the security goals of the United States; and

(2) establish best practices and processes for other elements of the Federal Government seeking to pursue similar policies.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PAID PARENTAL LEAVE FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3071 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 304 the following:

''SEC. 305. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

''(a) PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a civilian employee of an element of the intelligence community shall have available a total of 12 administrative workweeks of paid parental leave in the event of the birth of a son or daughter to the employee, or placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care, and in order to care for such son or daughter, to be used during the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement.

''(b) TREATMENT OF PARENTAL LEAVE REQUEST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an element of the intelligence community shall accommodate an employee's leave schedule request under subsection (a), including a request to use such leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, to the extent that the requested leave schedule does not unduly disrupt agency operations; and

''(2) to the extent that an employee's requested leave schedule as described in paragraph (1) is based on medical necessity related to a serious health condition connected to the birth of a son or daughter, the employing element shall handle the scheduling consistent with the treatment of employees who are using leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 6382(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

''(c) RULES RELATING TO PAID LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an employee may not be required to first use all or any portion of any unpaid leave available to the employee before being allowed to use the paid parental leave described in subsection (a); and

''(2) paid parental leave under subsection (a)—

''(A) shall be payable from any appropriation or fund available for salaries or expenses for positions within the employing element;

''(B) may not be considered to be annual or vacation leave for purposes of section 5551 or 5552 of title 5, United States Code, or for any other purpose;

''(C) if not used by the employee before the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (a) to which the leave relates, may not be available for any subsequent use and may not be converted into a cash payment;

''(D) may be granted only to the extent that the employee does not receive a total of more than 12 weeks of paid parental leave in any 12-month period beginning on the date of a birth or placement;

''(E) may not be granted—

''(i) in excess of a lifetime aggregate total of 30 administrative workweeks based on placements of a foster child for any individual employee; or

''(ii) in connection with temporary foster care placements expected to last less than 1 year;

''(F) may not be granted for a child being placed for foster care or adoption if such leave was previously granted to the same employee when the same child was placed with the employee for foster care in the past;

''(G) shall be used in increments of hours (or fractions thereof), with 12 administrative workweeks equal to 480 hours for employees with a regular full-time work schedule and converted to a proportional number of hours for employees with part-time, seasonal, or uncommon tours of duty; and

''(H) may not be used during off-season (nonpay status) periods for employees with seasonal work schedules.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide the congressional intelligence committees with an implementation plan that includes—

''(1) processes and procedures for implementing the paid parental leave policies under subsections (a) through (c);

''(2) an explanation of how the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) will be reconciled with policies of other elements of the Federal Government, including the impact on elements funded by the National Intelligence Program that are housed within agencies outside the intelligence community;

''(3) the projected impact of the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) on the workforce of the intelligence community, including take rates, retention, recruiting, and morale, broken down by each element of the intelligence community; and

''(4) all costs or operational expenses associated with the implementation of subsections (a) through (c).

''(e) DIRECTIVE.—Not later than 90 days after the Director of National Intelligence submits the implementation plan under subsection (d), the Director of National Intelligence shall issue a written directive to implement this section, which directive shall take effect on the date of issuance.

''(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees an annual report that—

''(1) details the number of employees of each element of the intelligence community who applied for and took paid parental leave under subsection (a) during the year covered by the report; and

''(2) includes updates on major implementation challenges or costs associated with paid parental leave.

''(g) DEFINITION OF SON OR DAUGHTER.—For purposes of this section, the term 'son or daughter' has the meaning given the term in section 6381 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 304 the following:

''Sec. 305. Paid parental leave.''.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Section 305 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (b), shall apply with respect to leave taken in connection with the birth or placement of a son or daughter that occurs on or after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence issues the written directive under subsection (e) of such section 305.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 311. EXCLUSIVITY, CONSISTENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY IN SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO APPEAL.

(a) EXCLUSIVITY OF PROCEDURES.—Section 801 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to sections 801A and 801B, the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be the exclusive procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.''.

(b) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

''(A) publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

''(B) submit to Congress a certification that the procedures currently in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (a)—

''(i) are published in the Federal Register; and

''(ii) comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) UPDATES.—Whenever the President makes a revision to a procedure established pursuant to subsection (a), the President shall publish such revision in the Federal Register not later than 30 days before the date on which the revision becomes effective.''.

(c) CONSISTENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 801 the following:

''SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

''(2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'classified information' includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'eligibility for access to classified information' has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency that makes a determination regarding eligibility for access to classified information shall ensure that in making the determination, the head of the agency or any person acting on behalf of the agency—

''(1) does not violate any right or protection enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, including rights articulated in the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments;

''(2) does not discriminate for or against an individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap;

''(3) is not carrying out—

''(A) retaliation for political activities or beliefs; or

''(B) a coercion or reprisal described in section 2302(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

''(4) does not violate section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 801 the following:

''Sec. 801A. Decisions relating to access to classified information.''.

(d) RIGHT TO APPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 801A the following:

''SEC. 801B. RIGHT TO APPEAL.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

''(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or issued an authorized conditional offer of employment for a position that requires access to classified information by an agency, including the following:

''(A) A member of the Armed Forces.

''(B) A civilian.

''(C) An expert or consultant with a contractual or personnel obligation to an agency.

''(D) Any other category of person who acts for or on behalf of an agency as determined by the head of the agency.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'eligibility for access to classified information' has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

''(4) NEED FOR ACCESS.—The term 'need for access' has such meaning as the President may define in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

''(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term 'Security Executive Agent' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803.

''(b) AGENCY REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, each head of an agency shall, consistent with the interest of national security, establish and publish in the Federal Register a process by which a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information was denied or revoked by the agency can appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) In the case of a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information is denied or revoked by an agency, the following:

''(i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—

''(I) detailed explanation of the basis for the denial or revocation as the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security and as permitted by other applicable provisions of law; and

''(II) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.

''(ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency's decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as—

''(I) the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security; and

''(II) permitted by other applicable provisions of law, including—

''(aa) section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Freedom of Information Act');

''(bb) section 552a of such title (commonly known as the 'Privacy Act of 1974'); and

''(cc) such other provisions of law relating to the protection of confidential sources and privacy of individuals.

''(iii)(I) The covered person shall have the opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(II) Upon the request of the covered person, and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, counsel or other representation retained under this clause shall be considered for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(iv)(I) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity, at a point in the process determined by the agency head—

''(aa) to appear personally before an adjudicative or other authority, other than the investigating entity, and to present to such authority relevant documents, materials, and information, including evidence that past problems relating to the denial or revocation have been overcome or sufficiently mitigated; and

''(bb) to call and cross-examine witnesses before such authority, unless the head of the agency determines that calling and cross-examining witnesses is not consistent with the interests of national security.

''(II) The head of the agency shall make, as part of the security record of the covered person, a written summary, transcript, or recording of any appearance under item (aa) of subclause (I) or calling or cross-examining of witnesses under item (bb) of such subclause.

''(v) On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which the covered person receives copies of documents under clause (ii), the covered person may request a hearing of the decision to deny or revoke by filing a written appeal with the head of the agency.

''(B) A requirement that each review of a decision under this subsection is completed on average not later than 180 days after the date on which a hearing is requested under subparagraph (A)(v).

''(3) AGENCY REVIEW PANELS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall establish a panel to hear and review appeals under this subsection.

''(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(i) COMPOSITION.—Each panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of at least three employees of the agency selected by the head, two of whom shall not be members of the security field.

''(ii) TERMS.—A term of service on a panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 2 years.

''(C) DECISIONS.—

''(i) WRITTEN.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(ii) CONSISTENCY.—Each head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(iii) OVERTURN.—The head of an agency may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(iv) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be final but subject to appeal and review under subsection (c).

''(D) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel as the head determines—

''(i) necessary for the panel to hear and review an appeal under this subsection; and

''(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the head's agency under this subsection has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(B) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of a covered person appealing a decision of an agency under this subsection and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of the appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(ii) EXTENT OF ACCESS.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

''(5) CORRECTIVE ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of proceedings under this subsection, the head of an agency or a panel established by the head under paragraph (3) decides that a covered person's eligibility for access to classified information was improperly denied or revoked by the agency, the agency shall take corrective action to return the covered person, as nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such covered person would have held had the improper denial or revocation not occurred.

''(B) COMPENSATION.—Corrective action under subparagraph (A) may include compensation, in an amount not to exceed $300,000, for any loss of wages or benefits suffered, or expenses otherwise incurred, by reason of such improper denial or revocation.

''(6) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall publish each final decision on an appeal under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need to understand how the clearance process works, each publication under subparagraph (A) shall be—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

''(c) HIGHER LEVEL REVIEW.—

''(1) PANEL.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Security Executive Agent shall establish a panel to review decisions made on appeals pursuant to the processes established under subsection (b).

''(B) SCOPE OF REVIEW AND JURISDICTION.—After initial review to verify grounds for appeal, the panel established under subparagraph (A) shall review such decisions only—

''(i) as they relate to violations of section 801A(b); or

''(ii) to the extent to which an agency properly conducted a review of an appeal under subsection (b).

''(C) COMPOSITION.—The panel established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be composed of three individuals selected by the Security Executive Agent for purposes of the panel, of whom at least one shall be an attorney.

''(2) APPEALS AND TIMELINESS.—

''(A) APPEALS.—

''(i) INITIATION.—On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which a covered person receives a written decision on an appeal under subsection (b), the covered person may initiate oversight of that decision by filing a written appeal with the Security Executive Agent.

''(ii) FILING.—A written appeal filed under clause (i) relating to a decision of an agency shall be filed in such form, in such manner, and containing such information as the Security Executive Agent may require, including—

''(I) a description of—

''(aa) any alleged violations of section 801A(b) relating to the denial or revocation of the covered person's eligibility for access to classified information; and

''(bb) any allegations of how the decision may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b); and

''(II) supporting materials and information for the allegations described under subclause (I).

''(B) TIMELINESS.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, on average, review of each appeal filed under this subsection is completed not later than 180 days after the date on which the appeal is filed.

''(3) DECISIONS AND REMANDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of reviewing under this subsection a decision of an agency under subsection (b), the panel established under paragraph (1) decides that there is sufficient evidence of a violation of section 801A(b) to merit a new hearing or decides that the decision of the agency was the result of an improperly conducted review under subsection (b), the panel shall vacate the decision made under subsection (b) and remand to the agency by which the covered person shall be eligible for a new appeal under subsection (b).

''(B) WRITTEN DECISIONS.—Each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(C) CONSISTENCY.—The panel under paragraph (1) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(D) FINALITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be final.

''(ii) OVERTURN.—The Security Executive Agent may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the Security Executive Agent personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(E) NATURE OF REMANDS.—In remanding a decision under subparagraph (A), the panel established under paragraph (1) may not direct the outcome of any further appeal under subsection (b).

''(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—For each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) regarding a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description of the reasons for the decision, consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision under subsection (b) has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(B) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of the covered person and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, the Security Executive Agent shall sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(ii) EXTENT OF ACCESS.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

''(5) ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS AND EMPLOYEES.—

''(A) AFFORDING ACCESS TO MEMBERS OF PANEL.—The Security Executive Agent shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel established under paragraph (1)(A) as the Security Executive Agent determines—

''(i) necessary for the panel to review a decision described in such paragraph; and

''(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

''(B) AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH REQUESTS OF PANEL.—Each head of an agency shall comply with each request by the panel for a document and each request by the panel for access to employees of the agency necessary for the review of an appeal under this subsection, to the degree that doing so is, as determined by the head of the agency and permitted by applicable provisions of law, consistent with the interests of national security.

''(6) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For each final decision on an appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency with respect to which the appeal pertains and the Security Executive Agent shall each publish the decision, consistent with the interests of national security.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need to understand how the clearance process works, each publication under subparagraph (A) shall be—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

''(d) PERIOD OF TIME FOR THE RIGHT TO APPEAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

''(2) WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—

''(A) PERSONS.—Any covered person may voluntarily waive the covered person's right to appeal under this section and such waiver shall be conclusive.

''(B) AGENCIES.—The head of an agency may not require a covered person to waive the covered person's right to appeal under this section for any reason.

''(e) WAIVER OF AVAILABILITY OF PROCEDURES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the head of an agency determines that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person in an exceptional case without damaging a national security interest of the United States by revealing classified information, such procedure shall not be made available to such covered person.

''(2) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any court.

''(3) REPORTING.—

''(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (1) that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person, the head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, submit to the Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

''(ii) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

''(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

''(ii) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(I) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (1), disaggregated by agency.

''(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

''(f) DENIALS AND REVOCATIONS UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

''(1) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect the responsibility and power of the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information in the interest of national security.

''(2) DENIALS AND REVOCATION.—The power and responsibility to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information pursuant to any other provision of law or Executive order may be exercised only when the head of an agency determines that an applicable process established under this section cannot be invoked in a manner that is consistent with national security.

''(3) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (2) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any court.

''(4) REPORTING.—

''(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (2) that determination relating to a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information could not be made pursuant to a process established under this section, the head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination under paragraph (2), submit to the Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

''(ii) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

''(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (2) during the previous fiscal year.

''(ii) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(I) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (2), disaggregated by agency.

''(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

''(g) RELATIONSHIP TO SUITABILITY.—No person may use a determination of suitability under part 731 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulation, for the purpose of denying a covered person the review proceedings of this section where there has been a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information.

''(h) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OF THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the procedures in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act for denial and revocation procedures provided to individuals by Executive Order 10865 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to safeguarding classified information within industry), or successor order, including those administered through the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Department of Defense under Department of Defense Directive 5220.6, or successor directive.

''(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 801A the following:

''Sec. 801B. Right to appeal.''.

SEC. 312. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Director of National Intelligence may commence any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence Agency until the Secretary and the Director jointly certify each of the following:

(1) The National Intelligence University has positively adjudicated its warning from the Middle States Commission on Higher Education and had its regional accreditation fully restored.

(2) The National Intelligence University will serve as the exclusive means by which advanced intelligence education is provided to personnel of the Department of Defense.

(3) Military personnel will receive joint professional military education from a National Intelligence University location at a non-Department of Defense agency.

(4) The Department of Education will allow the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to grant advanced educational degrees.

(5) A governance model jointly led by the Director and the Secretary of Defense is in

place for the National Intelligence University.

(b) COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Before commencing any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an estimate of the direct and indirect costs of operating the National Intelligence University and the costs of transferring the National Intelligence University to another agency.

(3) CONTENTS.—The estimate submitted under paragraph (2) shall include all indirect costs, including with respect to human resources, security, facilities, and information technology.

SEC. 313. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS.

(a) DEFINITION OF SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—In this section, the term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605 of division B.

(b) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall issue a policy that requires the head of each Federal agency to create, not later than December 31, 2023, an electronic portal that can be used by human resources personnel and applicants for security clearances to view information about the status of an application for a security clearance and the average time required for each phase of the security clearance process.

SEC. 314. MAKING CERTAIN POLICIES AND EXECUTION PLANS RELATING TO PERSONNEL CLEARANCES AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY PARTNERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNER.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(2) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605 of division B.

(b) SHARING OF POLICIES AND PLANS REQUIRED.—Each head of a Federal agency shall share policies and plans relating to security clearances with appropriate industry partners directly affected by such policies and plans in a manner consistent with the protection of national security as well as the goals and objectives of the National Industrial Security Program administered pursuant to Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to the National Industrial Security Program).

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Director of the National Industrial Security Program shall jointly develop policies and procedures by which appropriate industry partners with proper security clearances and a need to know can have appropriate access to the policies and plans shared pursuant to subsection (b) that directly affect those industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

SEC. 321. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) WHISTLEBLOWER.—The term ''whistleblower'' means a person who makes a whistleblower disclosure.

(2) WHISTLEBLOWER DISCLOSURE.—The term ''whistleblower disclosure'' means a disclosure that is protected under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234) or section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).

SEC. 322. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONVENE EXTERNAL REVIEW PANELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

''(a) REQUEST FOR REVIEW.—An individual with a claim described in subsection (b) may submit to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community a request for a review of such claim by an external review panel convened under subsection (c).

''(b) CLAIMS AND INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—A claim described in this subsection is any—

''(1) claim by an individual—

''(A) that the individual has been subjected to a personnel action that is prohibited under section 1104; and

''(B) who has exhausted the applicable review process for the claim pursuant to enforcement of such section; or

''(2) claim by an individual—

''(A) that he or she has been subjected to a reprisal prohibited by paragraph (1) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)); and

''(B) who received a decision on an appeal regarding that claim under paragraph (4) of such section.

''(c) EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL CONVENED.—

''(1) DISCRETION TO CONVENE.—Upon receipt of a request under subsection (a) regarding a claim, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) COMPOSITION.—An external review panel convened under this subsection shall be composed of three members as follows:

''(i) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), two members selected by the Inspector General as the Inspector General considers appropriate on a case-by-case basis from among inspectors general of the following:

''(I) The Department of Defense.

''(II) The Department of Energy.

''(III) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(IV) The Department of Justice.

''(V) The Department of State.

''(VI) The Department of the Treasury.

''(VII) The Central Intelligence Agency.

''(VIII) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

''(IX) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

''(X) The National Reconnaissance Office.

''(XI) The National Security Agency.

''(B) LIMITATION.—An inspector general of an agency may not be selected to sit on the panel under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to a decision made by such agency.

''(C) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the chairperson of any panel convened under this subsection shall be the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—If the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community finds cause to recuse himself or herself from a panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall—

''(I) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) whom the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate; and

''(II) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such selection.

''(3) PERIOD OF REVIEW.—Each external review panel convened under this subsection to review a claim shall complete review of the claim no later than 270 days after the date on which the Inspector General convenes the external review panel.

''(d) REMEDIES.—

''(1) PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS.—If an external review panel convened under subsection (c) determines, pursuant to a review of a claim submitted by an individual under subsection (a), that the individual was the subject of a personnel action prohibited under section 1104 or was subjected to a reprisal prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)), the panel may recommend that the agency head take corrective action—

''(A) in the case of an employee or former employee—

''(i) to return the employee or former employee, as nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such employee or former employee would have held had the reprisal not occurred; or

''(ii) reconsider the employee's or former employee's eligibility for access to classified information consistent with national security; or

''(B) in any other case, such other action as the external review panel considers appropriate.

''(2) AGENCY ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the head of an agency receives a recommendation from an external review panel under paragraph (1), the head shall—

''(i) give full consideration to such recommendation; and

''(ii) inform the panel and the Director of National Intelligence of what action the head has taken with respect to the recommendation.

''(B) FAILURE TO INFORM.—The Director shall notify the President of any failures to comply with subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Director of National Intelligence a report on the activities under this section during the previous year.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Subject to such limitations as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers necessary to protect the privacy of an individual who has made a claim described in subsection (b), each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The determinations and recommendations made by the external review panels convened under this section.

''(B) The responses of the heads of agencies that received recommendations from the external review panels.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Inspector General external review panel.''.

(b) RECOMMENDATION ON ADDRESSING WHISTLEBLOWER APPEALS RELATING TO REPRISAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a recommendation on how to ensure that—

(A) a whistleblower in the intelligence community who has a complaint against an inspector general in the intelligence community and who alleges a reprisal, has available the agency adjudication and appellate review provided under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234); and

(B) any such whistleblower who has exhausted the applicable review process may request an external review panel and receive one, at the discretion of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) CONTENTS.—The recommendation submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of whether and to what degree section 1105 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a)(1), provides appropriate authorities and mechanisms to provide an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Inspector General may have with respect to providing an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

SEC. 323. HARMONIZATION OF WHISTLEBLOWER PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in coordination with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall develop recommendations, applicable to all inspectors general of elements of the intelligence community, regarding the harmonization of instructions, policies, and directives relating to processes, procedures, and timelines for claims and appeals relating to allegations of personnel actions prohibited under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 or reprisals prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)).

(b) TRANSPARENCY AND PROTECTION.—In developing recommendations under subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall make efforts to maximize transparency and protect whistleblowers.

SEC. 324. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT OF AGENCY WHISTLEBLOWER ACTIONS.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall complete a feasibility study on establishing a hotline whereby all complaints of whistleblowers relating to the intelligence community are automatically referred to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The feasibility study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The anticipated number of annual whistleblower complaints received by all elements of the intelligence community.

(B) The additional resources required to implement the hotline, including personnel and technology.

(C) The resulting budgetary effects.

(D) Findings from the system established pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) OVERSIGHT SYSTEM REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish a system whereby the Inspector General is provided, in near real time, the following:

(1) All information relating to complaints by whistleblowers relating to the programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Any inspector general actions relating to such complaints.

(c) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Before establishing the system required by subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish policies and procedures to protect the privacy of whistleblowers and protect against further dissemination of whistleblower information without consent of the whistleblower.

(2) CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION.—The system established under subsection (b) shall provide whistleblowers the option of prohibiting distribution of their complaints to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON CLEARED WHISTLEBLOWER ATTORNEYS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on access to cleared attorneys by whistleblowers in the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The number of whistleblowers in the intelligence community who sought to retain a cleared attorney and at what stage they sought such an attorney.

(2) For the 3-year period preceding the report, the following:

(A) The number of limited security agreements (LSAs).

(B) The scope and clearance levels of such limited security agreements.

(C) The number of whistleblowers represented by cleared counsel.

(3) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improvements to the limited security agreement process and such other options as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate.

(c) SURVEY.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall ensure that the report submitted under subsection (a) is based on—

(1) data from a survey of whistleblowers whose claims are reported to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community by means of the oversight system established pursuant to section 324;

(2) information obtained from the inspectors general of the intelligence community; or

(3) information from such other sources as may be identified by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. STUDY ON FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER PERSONNEL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study of matters relating to the foreign employment of former personnel of the intelligence community.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) Issues that pertain to former employees of the intelligence community working with, or in support of, foreign governments, and the nature and scope of those concerns.

(2) Such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary for both front-end screening and in-progress oversight by the Director of Defense Trade Controls of licenses issued by the Director for former employees of the intelligence community working for foreign governments.

(3) How increased requirements could be imposed for periodic compliance reporting when licenses are granted for companies or organizations that employ former personnel of the intelligence community to execute contracts with foreign governments.

(c) REPORT AND PLAN.—

(1) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(A) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) a plan to carry out such administrative actions as the Director considers appropriate pursuant to the findings described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 402. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN KEY UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGIES BY COMPANIES OR ORGANIZATIONS LINKED TO CHINA.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies, including emerging technologies, by companies or organizations linked to China, including the implications of these investments for the national security of the United States.

(b) FORM OF ASSESSMENT.—The assessment submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 403. ANALYSIS OF AND PERIODIC BRIEFINGS ON MAJOR INITIATIVES OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING.

(a) ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the heads of such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate—

(A) complete a comprehensive analysis of the major initiatives of the intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning; and

(B) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the analysis conducted pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The analysis conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include analyses of how the initiatives described in such paragraph—

(A) correspond with the strategy of the intelligence community entitled ''Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines'';

(B) complement each other and avoid unnecessary duplication;

(C) are coordinated with the efforts of the Defense Department on artificial intelligence, including efforts at the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) and Project Maven; and

(D) leverage advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning in the private sector.

(b) PERIODIC BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, not less frequently than twice each year thereafter until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall jointly provide to the congressional intelligence committees and congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) briefings with updates on activities relating to, and the progress of, their respective artificial intelligence and machine learning initiatives, particularly the Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines initiative and the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center.

SEC. 404. ENCOURAGING COOPERATIVE ACTIONS TO DETECT AND COUNTER FOREIGN INFLUENCE OPERATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Russian Federation, through military intelligence units, also known as the ''GRU'', and Kremlin-linked troll organizations often referred to as the ''Internet Research Agency'', deploy information warfare operations against the United States, its allies and partners, with the goal of advancing the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

(2) One line of effort deployed as part of these information warfare operations is the weaponization of social media platforms with the goals of intensifying societal tensions, undermining trust in governmental institutions within the United States, its allies and partners in the West, and generally sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and that of the allies and partners of the United States. As Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats stated, ''These actions are persistent, they are pervasive and they are meant to undermine America's democracy.''.

(4) These information warfare operations continue to evolve and increase in sophistication.

(5) Other foreign adversaries and hostile non-state actors will increasingly adopt similar tactics of deploying information warfare operations against the West.

(6) Technological advances, including artificial intelligence, will only make it more difficult in the future to detect fraudulent accounts, deceptive material posted on social media, and malign behavior on social media platforms.

(7) Because these information warfare operations are deployed within and across private social media platforms, the companies that own these platforms have a responsibility to detect and remove foreign adversary networks operating clandestinely on their platforms.

(8) The social media companies are inherently technologically sophisticated and adept at rapidly analyzing large amounts of data and developing software-based solutions to diverse and ever-changing challenges on their platforms, which makes them well-equipped to address the threat occurring on their platforms.

(9) Independent analyses confirmed Kremlin-linked threat networks, based on data provided by several social media companies to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, thereby demonstrating that it is possible to discern both broad patterns of cross-platform information warfare operations and specific fraudulent behavior on social media platforms.

(10) General Paul Nakasone, Director of the National Security Agency, emphasized the importance of these independent analyses to the planning and conduct of military cyber operations to frustrate Kremlin-linked information warfare operations against the 2018 mid-term elections. General Nakasone stated that the reports ''were very, very helpful in terms of being able to understand exactly what our adversary was trying to do to build dissent within our nation.''.

(11) Institutionalizing ongoing robust, independent, and vigorous analysis of data related to foreign threat networks within and across social media platforms will help counter ongoing information warfare operations against the United States, its allies, and its partners.

(12) Archiving and disclosing to the public the results of these analyses by the social media companies and trusted third-party experts in a transparent manner will serve to demonstrate that the social media companies are detecting and removing foreign malign activities from their platforms while protecting the privacy of the people of the United States and will build public understanding of the scale and scope of these foreign threats to our democracy, since exposure is one of the most effective means to build resilience.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the social media companies should cooperate among themselves and with independent organizations and researchers on a sustained and regular basis to share and analyze data and indicators relevant to foreign information warfare operations within and across their platforms in order to detect and counter foreign information warfare operations that threaten the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) these analytic efforts should be organized in such a fashion as to meet the highest standards of ethics, confidentiality, and privacy protection of the people of the United States;

(3) these analytic efforts should be undertaken as soon as possible to facilitate countering ongoing Kremlin, Kremlin-linked, and other foreign information warfare operations and to aid in preparations for the United States presidential and congressional elections in 2020 and beyond;

(4) the structure and operations of social media companies make them well positioned to address foreign adversary threat networks within and across their platforms, and these efforts could be conducted without direct Government involvement, direction, or regulation; and

(5) if the social media industry fails to take sufficient action to address foreign adversary threat networks operating within or across their platforms, Congress would have to consider additional safeguards for ensuring that this threat is effectively mitigated.

(c) AUTHORITY TO FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may facilitate, by grant or contract or under an existing authority of the Director, the establishment of a Social Media Data Analysis Center with the functions described in paragraph (2) at an independent, nonprofit organization.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The functions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Acting as a convening and sponsoring authority for cooperative social media data analysis of foreign threat networks involving social media companies and third-party experts, nongovernmental organizations, data journalists, federally funded research and development centers, and academic researchers.

(B) Facilitating analysis within and across the individual social media platforms for the purpose of detecting, exposing, and countering clandestine foreign influence operations and related unlawful activities that fund or subsidize such operations.

(C) Developing processes to share information from government entities on foreign influence operations with the individual social media companies to inform threat analysis, and working with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as appropriate.

(D) Determining and making public criteria for identifying which companies, organizations, or researchers qualify for inclusion in the activities of the Center, and inviting entities that fit the criteria to join.

(E) Determining jointly with the social media companies what data and metadata related to indicators of foreign adversary threat networks from their platforms and business operations will be made available for access and analysis.

(F) Developing and making public the criteria and standards that must be met for companies, other organizations, and individual researchers to access and analyze data relating to foreign adversary threat networks within and across social media platforms and publish or otherwise use the results.

(G) Developing and making public the ethical standards for investigation of foreign threat networks and use of analytic results and for protection of the privacy of the customers and users of the social media platforms and of the proprietary information of the social media companies.

(H) Developing technical, contractual, and procedural controls to prevent misuse of data, including any necessary auditing procedures, compliance checks, and review mechanisms.

(I) Developing and making public criteria and conditions under which the Center shall share information with the appropriate Government agencies regarding threats to national security from, or violations of the law involving, foreign activities on social media platforms.

(J) Developing a searchable, public archive aggregating information related to foreign influence and disinformation operations to build a collective understanding of the threats and facilitate future examination consistent with privacy protections.

(d) REPORTING AND NOTIFICATIONS.—If the Director of National Intelligence chooses to use funds under subsection (c)(1) to facilitate the establishment of the Center, the Director of the Center shall—

(1) not later than March 1, 2020, submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the estimated funding needs of the Center for fiscal year 2021 and for subsequent years;

(B) such statutory protections from liability as the Director considers necessary for the Center, participating social media companies, and participating third-party analytical participants;

(C) such statutory penalties as the Director considers necessary to ensure against misuse of data by researchers; and

(D) such changes to the Center's mission to fully capture broader unlawful activities that intersect with, complement, or support information warfare tactics; and

(2) not less frequently than once each year, submit to the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) that assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Center considers appropriate to carry out the functions of the Center.

(e) PERIODIC REPORTING TO THE PUBLIC.—The Director of the Center shall—

(1) once each quarter, make available to the public a report on key trends in foreign influence and disinformation operations, including any threats to campaigns and elections, to inform the public of the United States; and

(2) as the Director considers necessary, provide more timely assessments relating to ongoing disinformation campaigns.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) in fiscal year 2020 and 2021, the Director of National Intelligence may use up to $30,000,000 to carry out this section.

(g) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(7) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(8) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(9) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(10) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 405. OVERSIGHT OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ACADEMIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''covered institution of higher education'' means an institution described in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002) that receives Federal funds in any amount and for any purpose.

(2) SENSITIVE RESEARCH SUBJECT.—The term ''sensitive research subject'' means a subject of research that is carried out at a covered institution of higher education that receives funds that were appropriated for—

(A) the National Intelligence Program; or

(B) any Federal agency the Director of National Intelligence deems appropriate.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, shall submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress and covered institutions of higher education with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines pose a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) A list of any known or suspected attempts by foreign entities to exert pressure on covered institutions of higher education, including attempts to limit freedom of speech, propagate misinformation or disinformation, or to influence professors, researchers, or students.

(4) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects associated with foreign influence in academia, including any necessary legislative or administrative action.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director identifies a change to either list described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c), the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees of the change.

SEC. 406. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON FIFTH-GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORK TECHNOLOGY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on—

(1) the threat to United States national security posed by the global and regional adoption of fifth-generation (5G) wireless network technology built by foreign companies; and

(2) the effect of possible efforts to mitigate the threat.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include:

(1) The timeline and scale of global and regional adoption of foreign fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(2) The implications of such global and regional adoption on the cyber and espionage threat to the United States and United States interests as well as to United States cyber and collection capabilities.

(3) The effect of possible mitigation efforts, including:

(A) United States Government policy promoting the use of strong, end-to-end encryption for data transmitted over fifth-generation wireless networks.

(B) United States Government policy promoting or funding free, open-source implementation of fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(C) United States Government subsidies or incentives that could be used to promote the adoption of secure fifth-generation wireless network technology developed by companies of the United States or companies of allies of the United States.

(D) United States Government strategy to reduce foreign influence and political pressure in international standard-setting bodies.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent practicable, but may include a classified appendix if necessary.

SEC. 407. ANNUAL REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON CYBERSECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE THREATS TO CONGRESS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

(b) STATISTICS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include statistics on cyber attacks and other incidents of espionage or surveillance targeted against Senators or the immediate families or staff of the Senators, in which the nonpublic communications and other private information of such targeted individuals were lost, stolen, or otherwise subject to unauthorized access by criminals or a foreign government.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing a report to be submitted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SEC. 408. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the conclusion of a United States election, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of such other executive departments and agencies as the Director considers appropriate, shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of any information indicating that a foreign government, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, has acted with the intent or purpose of interfering in that election; and

(2) transmit the findings of the Director with respect to the assessment conducted under paragraph (1), along with such supporting information as the Director considers appropriate, to the following:

(A) The President.

(B) The Secretary of State.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(D) The Secretary of Defense.

(E) The Attorney General.

(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(G) Congress.

(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an

act described in such subsection, shall identify, to the maximum extent ascertainable, the following:

(1) The nature of any foreign interference and any methods employed to execute the act.

(2) The persons involved.

(3) The foreign government or governments that authorized, directed, sponsored, or supported the act.

(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the Director conducts an assessment under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an election, the Director shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the conclusion of such election and not later than 60 days after the date of such conclusion, make available to the public, to the greatest extent possible consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the findings transmitted under subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 409. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM AND LEARNING CENTER.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency shall complete a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identifying the costs, opportunities, and challenges of establishing the museum and learning center as described in such subsection.

(2) Developing recommendations concerning such establishment.

(3) Identifying and reviewing lessons learned from the establishment of the Cyber Center for Education and Innovation-Home of the National Cryptologic Museum under section 7781(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study completed under subsection (a).

SEC. 410. REPORT ON DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the death of Jamal Khashoggi, consistent with protecting sources and methods. Such report shall include identification of those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified Schedule of Authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 202. Computation of annuities for employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Modification of special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions and addition of special pay authority for cyber positions.
Sec. 304. Modification of appointment of Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 305. Director of National Intelligence review of placement of positions within the intelligence community on the Executive Schedule.
Sec. 306. Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force.
Sec. 307. Consideration of adversarial telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure when sharing intelligence with foreign governments and entities.
Sec. 308. Cyber protection support for the personnel of the intelligence community in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack.
Sec. 309. Modification of authority relating to management of supply-chain risk.
Sec. 310. Limitations on determinations regarding certain security classifications.
Sec. 311. Joint Intelligence Community Council.
Sec. 312. Intelligence community information technology environment.
Sec. 313. Report on development of secure mobile voice solution for intelligence community.
Sec. 314. Policy on minimum insider threat standards.
Sec. 315. Submission of intelligence community policies.
Sec. 316. Expansion of intelligence community recruitment efforts.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Authority for protection of current and former employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
Sec. 402. Designation of the program manager-information sharing environment.
Sec. 403. Technical modification to the executive schedule.
Sec. 404. Chief Financial Officer of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 405. Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 411. Central Intelligence Agency subsistence for personnel assigned to austere locations.
Sec. 412. Expansion of security protective service jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency.
Sec. 413. Repeal of foreign language proficiency requirement for certain senior level positions in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of Department of Energy

Sec. 421. Consolidation of Department of Energy Offices of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.
Sec. 422. Repeal of Department of Energy Intelligence Executive Committee and budget reporting requirement.

Subtitle D—Other Elements

Sec. 431. Plan for designation of counterintelligence component of Defense Security Service as an element of intelligence community.
Sec. 432. Notice not required for private entities.
Sec. 433. Framework for roles, missions, and functions of Defense Intelligence Agency.
Sec. 434. Establishment of advisory board for National Reconnaissance Office.
Sec. 435. Collocation of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

Sec. 501. Report on cyber attacks by foreign governments against United States election infrastructure.
Sec. 502. Review of intelligence community's posture to collect against and analyze Russian efforts to influence the Presidential election.
Sec. 503. Assessment of foreign intelligence threats to Federal elections.
Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.
Sec. 505. Assessment of significant Russian influence campaigns directed at foreign elections and referenda.
Sec. 506. Foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to Federal election campaigns.
Sec. 507. Information sharing with State election officials.
Sec. 508. Notification of significant foreign cyber intrusions and active measures campaigns directed at elections for Federal offices.
Sec. 509. Designation of counterintelligence officer to lead election security matters.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

Sec. 601. Definitions.
Sec. 602. Reports and plans relating to security clearances and background investigations.
Sec. 603. Improving the process for security clearances.
Sec. 604. Goals for promptness of determinations regarding security clearances.
Sec. 605. Security Executive Agent.
Sec. 606. Report on unified, simplified, Governmentwide standards for positions of trust and security clearances.
Sec. 607. Report on clearance in person concept.
Sec. 608. Budget request documentation on funding for background investigations.
Sec. 609. Reports on reciprocity for security clearances inside of departments and agencies.
Sec. 610. Intelligence community reports on security clearances.

Sec. 611. Periodic report on positions in the intelligence community that can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities.
Sec. 612. Information sharing program for positions of trust and security clearances.
Sec. 613. Report on protections for confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

Sec. 701. Limitation relating to establishment or support of cybersecurity unit with the Russian Federation.
Sec. 702. Report on returning Russian compounds.
Sec. 703. Assessment of threat finance relating to Russia.
Sec. 704. Notification of an active measures campaign.
Sec. 705. Notification of travel by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States.
Sec. 706. Report on outreach strategy addressing threats from United States adversaries to the United States technology sector.
Sec. 707. Report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon.
Sec. 708. Annual report on Iranian expenditures supporting foreign military and terrorist activities.
Sec. 709. Expansion of scope of committee to counter active measures and report on establishment of Foreign Malign Influence Center.

Subtitle B—Reports

Sec. 711. Technical correction to Inspector General study.
Sec. 712. Reports on authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department of Homeland Security.
Sec. 713. Report on cyber exchange program.
Sec. 714. Review of intelligence community whistleblower matters.
Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.
Sec. 716. Report on surveillance by foreign governments against United States telecommunications networks.
Sec. 717. Biennial report on foreign investment risks.
Sec. 718. Modification of certain reporting requirement on travel of foreign diplomats.
Sec. 719. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.
Sec. 720. Congressional notification of designation of covered intelligence officer as persona non grata.
Sec. 721. Reports on intelligence community participation in vulnerabilities equities process of Federal Government.
Sec. 722. Inspectors General reports on classification.
Sec. 723. Reports on global water insecurity and national security implications and briefing on emerging infectious disease and pandemics.
Sec. 724. Annual report on memoranda of understanding between elements of intelligence community and other entities of the United States Government regarding significant operational activities or policy.
Sec. 725. Study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls.
Sec. 726. Modification of requirement for annual report on hiring and retention of minority employees.
Sec. 727. Reports on intelligence community loan repayment and related programs.
Sec. 728. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.
Sec. 729. Inspector General of the Intelligence Community report on senior executives of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
Sec. 730. Briefing on Federal Bureau of Investigation offering permanent residence to sources and cooperators.
Sec. 731. Intelligence assessment of North Korea revenue sources.
Sec. 732. Report on possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 741. Public Interest Declassification Board.
Sec. 742. Securing energy infrastructure.
Sec. 743. Bug bounty programs.
Sec. 744. Modification of authorities relating to the National Intelligence University.
Sec. 745. Technical and clerical amendments to the National Security Act of 1947.
Sec. 746. Technical amendments related to the Department of Energy.
Sec. 747. Sense of Congress on notification of certain disclosures of classified information.
Sec. 748. Sense of Congress on consideration of espionage activities when considering whether or not to provide visas to foreign individuals to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States.
Sec. 749. Sense of Congress on WikiLeaks.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(5) The National Security Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Funds that were appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements of the United States set forth in subsection (a) are hereby authorized.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a), or of appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));
(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or
(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $522,424,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2019 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 202. COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 221 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2031) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', as determined by using the annual rate of basic pay that would be payable for full-time service in that position.'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(C)(i), by striking ''12-month'' and inserting ''2-year'';

(C) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''two years'';

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ''one year'' each place such term appears and inserting ''two years'';

(E) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) as subsections (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and

(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) CONDITIONAL ELECTION OF INSURABLE INTEREST SURVIVOR ANNUITY BY PARTICIPANTS MARRIED AT THE TIME OF RETIREMENT.—

''(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE DESIGNATION.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and section 222, at the time of retirement a married participant found by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced in accordance with subsection (f)(1)(B) and designate in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant's death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant's spouse shall only be effective if the participant's spouse waives the spousal right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 55 percent of the participant's reduced annuity.

''(2) REDUCTION IN PARTICIPANT'S ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of an annuity computed under subsection (a) and by an additional 5 percent for each full 5 years the designated individual is younger than the participant. The total reduction under this subparagraph may not exceed 40 percent.

''(3) COMMENCEMENT OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated individual shall begin on the day after the retired participant dies and terminate on the last day of the month before the designated individual dies.

''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT'S ANNUITY ON DEATH OF DESIGNATED INDIVIDUAL.—An annuity that is reduced under this subsection shall, effective the first day of the month following the death of the designated individual, be recomputed and paid as if the annuity had not been so reduced.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 232(b)(1) (50 U.S.C. 2052(b)(1)), by striking ''221(h),'' and inserting ''221(i),''; and

(ii) in section 252(h)(4) (50 U.S.C. 2082(h)(4)), by striking ''221(k)'' and inserting ''221(l)''.

(B) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1949.—Subsection (a) of section 14 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3514(a)) is amended by striking ''221(h)(2), 221(i), 221(l),'' and inserting ''221(i)(2), 221(j), 221(m),''.

(b) ANNUITIES FOR FORMER SPOUSES.—Subparagraph (B) of section 222(b)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2032(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''two years''.

(c) PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 252(b)(3) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2082(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''October 1, 1990'' both places that term appears and inserting ''March 31, 1991''.

(d) REEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—Section 273 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) PART-TIME REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS.—The Director shall have the authority to reemploy an annuitant on a part-time basis in accordance with section 8344(l) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (c) shall take effect as if enacted on October 28, 2009, and shall apply to computations or participants, respectively, as of such date.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS POSITIONS AND ADDITION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.

Section 113B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3049a) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) SPECIAL RATES OF PAY FOR POSITIONS REQUIRING EXPERTISE IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part III of title 5, United States Code, the head of each element of the intelligence community may, for 1 or more categories of positions in such element that require expertise in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics—

''(A) establish higher minimum rates of pay; and

''(B) make corresponding increases in all rates of pay of the pay range for each grade or level, subject to subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

''(2) TREATMENT.—The special rate supplements resulting from the establishment of higher rates under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same or similar purposes as those specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) SPECIAL RATES OF PAY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Director of the National Security Agency may establish a special rate of pay—

''(A) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, that the rate of pay is for positions that perform functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency; or

''(B) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency.

''(2) PAY LIMITATION.—Employees receiving a special rate under paragraph (1) shall be subject to an aggregate pay limitation that parallels the limitation established in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, except that—

''(A) any allowance, differential, bonus, award, or other similar cash payment in addition to basic pay that is authorized under title 10, United States Code, (or any other applicable law in addition to title 5 of such Code, excluding the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)) shall also be counted as part of aggregate compensation; and

''(B) aggregate compensation may not exceed the rate established for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

''(3) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS.—The number of individuals who receive basic pay established under paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed 100 at any time.

''(4) LIMITATION ON USE AS COMPARATIVE REFERENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, special rates of pay and the limitation established under paragraph (1)(B) may not be used as comparative references for the purpose of fixing the rates of basic pay or maximum pay limitations of qualified positions under section 1599f of title 10, United States Code, or section 226 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 147).'';

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''A minimum'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (b), a minimum'';

(5) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''by subsection (a)''; and

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017'' and inserting ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''subsection (a)''.

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by striking ''President'' and inserting ''Director''.

SEC. 305. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REVIEW OF PLACEMENT OF POSITIONS WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ON THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

(a) REVIEW.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall conduct a review of positions within the intelligence community regarding the placement of such positions on the Executive Schedule under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code. In carrying out such review, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall determine—

(1) the standards under which such review will be conducted;

(2) which positions should or should not be on the Executive Schedule; and

(3) for those positions that should be on the Executive Schedule, the level of the Executive Schedule at which such positions should be placed.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the review under subsection (a) is completed, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives an unredacted report describing the standards by which the review was conducted and the outcome of the review.

SEC. 306. SUPPLY CHAIN AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE RISK MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish a Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force to standardize information sharing between the intelligence community and the acquisition community of the United States Government with respect to the supply chain and counterintelligence risks.

(c) MEMBERS.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall be composed of—

(1) a representative of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense;

(2) a representative of the General Services Administration;

(3) a representative of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of the Office of Management and Budget;

(4) a representative of the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(6) the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center; and

(7) any other members the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(d) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Each member of the Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall have a security clearance at the top secret level and be able to access sensitive compartmented information.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report that describes the activities of the Task Force during the previous year, including identification of the supply chain and counterintelligence risks shared with the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

SEC. 307. CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSARIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CYBERSECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE WHEN SHARING INTELLIGENCE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ENTITIES.

Whenever the head of an element of the intelligence community enters into an intelligence sharing agreement with a foreign government or any other foreign entity, the head of the element shall consider the pervasiveness of telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure, equipment, and services provided by adversaries of the United States, particularly China and Russia, or entities of such adversaries in the country or region of the foreign government or other foreign entity entering into the agreement.

SEC. 308. CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN POSITIONS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.—The term ''personal accounts'' means accounts for online and telecommunications services, including telephone, residential Internet access, email, text and multimedia messaging, cloud computing, social media, health care, and financial services, used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community.

(2) PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVICES.—The term ''personal technology devices'' means technology devices used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community, including networks to which such devices connect.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to a determination by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director may provide cyber protection support for the personal technology devices and personal accounts of the personnel described in paragraph (2).

(2) AT-RISK PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are personnel of the intelligence community—

(A) who the Director determines to be highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the positions occupied by such personnel in the intelligence community; and

(B) whose personal technology devices or personal accounts are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(c) NATURE OF CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(d) LIMITATION ON SUPPORT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to encourage personnel of the intelligence community to use personal technology devices for official business; or

(2) to authorize cyber protection support for senior intelligence community personnel using personal devices, networks, and personal accounts in an official capacity.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the provision of cyber protection support under subsection (b). The report shall include—

(1) a description of the methodology used to make the determination under subsection (b)(2); and

(2) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of support requests for personnel receiving cyber protection support under subsection (b).

SEC. 309. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLY-CHAIN RISK.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (f) of section 309 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–87; 50 U.S.C. 3329 note) is amended by striking ''the date that is 180 days after''.

(b) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Such section is amended by striking subsection (g).

(c) REPORTS.—Such section, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 and not less frequently than once each calendar year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with each head of a covered agency, submit to the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), a report that details the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) during the most recently completed calendar year.

''(2) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report submitted under paragraph (1) shall detail all the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) before the date of the submittal of the report.''.

SEC. 310. LIMITATIONS ON DETERMINATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—An officer of an element of the intelligence community who has been nominated by the President for a position that requires the advice and consent of the Senate may not make a classification decision with respect to information related to such officer's nomination.

(b) CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in a case in which an officer described in subsection (a) has been nominated as described in such subsection and classification authority rests with the officer or another officer who reports directly to such officer, a classification decision with respect to information relating to the officer shall be made by the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—In a case described in paragraph (1) in which the officer nominated is the Director of National Intelligence, the classification decision shall be made by the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

(c) REPORTS.—Whenever the Director or the Principal Deputy Director makes a decision under subsection (b), the Director or the Principal Deputy Director, as the case may be, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report detailing the reasons for the decision.

SEC. 311. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 101A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''regular''; and

(2) by inserting ''as the Director considers appropriate'' after ''Council''.

(b) REPORT ON FUNCTION AND UTILITY OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Executive Office of the President and members of the Joint Intelligence Community Council, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the function and utility of the Joint Intelligence Community Council.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of physical or virtual meetings held by the Council per year since the Council's inception.

(B) A description of the effect and accomplishments of the Council.

(C) An explanation of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(D) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(E) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 312. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORE SERVICE.—The term ''core service'' means a capability that is available to multiple elements of the intelligence community and required for consistent operation of the intelligence community information technology environment.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.—The term ''intelligence community information technology environment'' means all of the information technology services across the intelligence community, including the data sharing and protection environment across multiple classification domains.

(b) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating the performance by elements of the intelligence community of the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) Ensuring compliance with all applicable environment rules and regulations of such environment.

(B) Ensuring measurable performance goals exist for such environment.

(C) Documenting standards and practices of such environment.

(D) Acting as an arbiter among elements of the intelligence community related to any disagreements arising out of the implementation of such environment.

(E) Delegating responsibilities to the elements of the intelligence community and carrying out such other responsibilities as are necessary for the effective implementation of such environment.

(2) CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Providers of core services shall be responsible for—

(A) providing core services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence; and

(B) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services when such services are available.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Director determines there is a compelling financial or mission need for such exception.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain one or more accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(1) management, financial control, and integration of such environment;

(2) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;

(3) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to evaluate performance against measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(4) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts of such environment, including phase-out of legacy systems.

(d) SECURITY PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop and maintain a security plan for the intelligence community information technology environment.

(e) LONG-TERM ROADMAP.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including—

(A) key performance parameters; and

(B) an assessment of current, measured performance.

(2) implementation milestones for the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) A schedule for expected deliveries of core service capabilities during each of the following phases:

(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration.

(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration.

(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment.

(iv) System retirement.

(B) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(C) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(D) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(3) Such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.

(f) BUSINESS PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:

(1) A systematic approach to identify core service funding requests for the intelligence community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).

(2) A uniform approach by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the cost of legacy information technology or alternative capabilities where services of the intelligence community information technology environment will also be available.

(3) A uniform effort by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment, as well as services of such environment that have changed designations as a core service.

(g) QUARTERLY PRESENTATIONS.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees quarterly updates regarding ongoing implementation of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the requirements in the most recently submitted security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(h) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide timely notification to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f)

(i) SUNSET.—The section shall have no effect on or after September 30, 2024.

SEC. 313. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURE MOBILE VOICE SOLUTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the National Security Agency, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, cost, and required schedule associated with the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The benefits and disadvantages of a secure mobile voice solution.

(2) Whether the intelligence community could leverage commercially available technology for classified voice communications that operates on commercial mobile networks in a secure manner and identifying the accompanying security risks to such networks.

(3) A description of any policies or community guidance that would be necessary to govern the potential solution, such as a process for determining the appropriate use of a secure mobile telephone and any limitations associated with such use.

SEC. 314. POLICY ON MINIMUM INSIDER THREAT STANDARDS.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall establish a policy for minimum insider threat standards that is consistent with the National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each element of the intelligence community shall implement the policy established under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. SUBMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY POLICIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRONIC REPOSITORY.—The term ''electronic repository'' means the electronic distribution mechanism, in use as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or any successor electronic distribution mechanism, by which the Director of National Intelligence submits to the congressional intelligence committees information.

(2) POLICY.—The term ''policy'', with respect to the intelligence community, includes unclassified or classified—

(A) directives, policy guidance, and policy memoranda of the intelligence community;

(B) executive correspondence of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(C) any equivalent successor policy instruments.

(b) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) CURRENT POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees using the electronic repository all nonpublicly available policies issued by the Director of National Intelligence for the intelligence community that are in effect as of the date of the submission.

(2) CONTINUOUS UPDATES.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence issues, modifies, or rescinds a policy of the intelligence community, the Director shall—

(A) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such addition, modification, or removal; and

(B) update the electronic repository with respect to such addition, modification, or removal.

SEC. 316. EXPANSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY RECRUITMENT EFFORTS.

In order to further increase the diversity of the intelligence community workforce, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with heads of elements of the Intelligence Community, shall create, implement, and submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written plan to ensure that rural and underrepresented regions are more fully and consistently represented in such elements' employment recruitment efforts. Upon receipt of the plan, the congressional committees shall have 60 days to submit comments to the Director of National Intelligence before such plan shall be implemented.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTION OF CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 5(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''such personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;'' and inserting ''current and former personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and their immediate families as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;''.

SEC. 402. DESIGNATION OF THE PROGRAM MANAGER-INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1016(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''President'' and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''President'' both places that term appears and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence''.

(b) PROGRAM MANAGER.—Section 1016(f)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''The individual designated as the program manager shall serve as program manager until removed from service or replaced by the President (at the President's sole discretion).'' and inserting ''Beginning on the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, each individual designated as the program manager shall be appointed by the Director of National Intelligence.''.

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.''.

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103I(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3034(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.''.

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.''.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBSISTENCE FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–4a).,'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 403–4a),'';

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (8):

''(8) Upon the approval of the Director, provide, during any fiscal year, with or without reimbursement, subsistence to any personnel assigned to an overseas location designated by the Agency as an austere location.''.

SEC. 412. EXPANSION OF SECURITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE JURISDICTION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Central Intelligence Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3515(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''POLICEMEN'' and inserting ''POLICE OFFICERS''; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''500 feet;'' and inserting ''500 yards;''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''500 feet.'' and inserting ''500 yards.''.

SEC. 413. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT.—Section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3036) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Section 611 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487) is amended by striking subsection (c).

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of Department of Energy

SEC. 421. CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICES OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 215 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144b) is amended to read as follows:

''OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

''SEC. 215. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'intelligence community' and 'National Intelligence Program' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

''(b) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department an Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Such office shall be under the National Intelligence Program.

''(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Intelligence Service, the Senior National Intelligence Service, or any other Service that the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, considers appropriate. The Director of the Office shall report directly to the Secretary.

''(2) The Secretary shall select an individual to serve as the Director from among individuals who have substantial expertise in matters relating to the intelligence community, including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.

''(d) DUTIES.—(1) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Director shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary may prescribe.

''(2) The Director shall be responsible for establishing policy for intelligence and counterintelligence programs and activities at the Department.''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 216 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144c) is hereby repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 215 and 216 and inserting the following new item:

''215. Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.''.

SEC. 422. REPEAL OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BUDGET REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 214 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—''; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

Subtitle D—Other Elements

SEC. 431. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE COMPONENT OF DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE AS AN ELEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a plan to designate the counterintelligence component of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense as an element of the intelligence community by not later than January 1, 2019. Such plan shall—

(1) address the implications of such designation on the authorities, governance, personnel, resources, information technology, collection, analytic products, information sharing, and business processes of the Defense Security Service and the intelligence community; and

(2) not address the personnel security functions of the Defense Security Service.

SEC. 432. NOTICE NOT REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE ENTITIES.

Section 3553 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

''(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Secretary to provide notice to any private entity before the Secretary issues a binding operational directive under subsection (b)(2).''.

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the appropriate balance of resources for the roles, missions, and functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an element of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reevaluation of the responsibilities and resources of the Defense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbalanced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission parameters.

(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The framework required under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) A lexicon providing for consistent definitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:

(A) Defense intelligence enterprise.

(B) Enterprise manager.

(C) Executive agent.

(D) Function.

(E) Functional manager.

(F) Mission.

(G) Mission manager.

(H) Responsibility.

(I) Role.

(J) Service of common concern.

(2) An assessment of the necessity of maintaining separate designations for the intelligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enterprise management constructs.

(3) A repeatable process for evaluating the addition, transfer, or elimination of defense intelligence missions, roles, and functions, currently performed or to be performed in the future by the Defense Intelligence Agency, which includes each of the following:

(A) A justification for the addition, transfer, or elimination of a mission, role, or function.

(B) The identification of which, if any, element of the Federal Government performs the considered mission, role, or function.

(C) In the case of any new mission, role, or function—

(i) an assessment of the most appropriate agency or element to perform such mission, role, or function, taking into account the resource profiles, scope of responsibilities, primary customers, and existing infrastructure necessary to support such mission, role, or function; and

(ii) a determination of the appropriate resource profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed source of such resources over the future-years defense program, to be provided in writing to any elements of the intelligence community or the Department of Defense affected by the assumption, transfer, or elimination of any mission, role, or function.

(D) In the case of any mission, role, or function proposed to be assumed, transferred, or eliminated, an assessment, which shall be completed jointly by the heads of each element affected by such assumption, transfer, or elimination, of the risks that would be assumed by the intelligence community and the Department if such mission, role, or function is assumed, transferred, or eliminated.

(E) A description of how determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program, including—

(i) which programs or activities are funded under each such Program;

(ii) which programs or activities should be jointly funded under both such Programs and how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and

(iii) the thresholds and process for changing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program.

SEC. 434. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the National Reconnaissance Office an advisory board (in this section referred to as the 'Board').

''(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

''(A) study matters relating to the mission of the National Reconnaissance Office, including with respect to promoting innovation, competition, and resilience in space, overhead reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and

''(B) advise and report directly to the Director with respect to such matters.

''(3) MEMBERS.—

''(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed by the Director from among individuals with demonstrated academic, government, business, or other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconnaissance Office.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director appoints a member to the Board, the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appointment.

''(B) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years. Except as provided by subparagraph (C), a member may not serve more than 3 terms.

''(C) VACANCY.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

''(D) CHAIR.—The Board shall have a Chair, who shall be appointed by the Director from among the members.

''(E) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

''(F) EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—The Director may appoint an executive secretary, who shall be an employee of the National Reconnaissance Office, to support the Board.

''(4) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than quarterly, but may meet more frequently at the call of the Director.

''(5) REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Director and to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the activities and significant findings of the Board during the preceding year.

''(6) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Board.

''(7) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.''.

(b) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall appoint the initial 5 members to the advisory board under subsection (d) of section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a), as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL AT FIELD LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall identify, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the heads of such other elements of the Department of Homeland Security as the Under Secretary considers appropriate, opportunities for collocation of officers of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis in the field outside of the greater Washington, District of Columbia, area in order to support operational units from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other elements of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

SEC. 501. REPORT ON CYBER ATTACKS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall submit to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees a report

on cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election in the United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify the States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against voter registration databases, voting machines, voting-related computer networks, and the networks of Secretaries of State and other election officials of the various States.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 502. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S POSTURE TO COLLECT AGAINST AND ANALYZE RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) complete an after action review of the posture of the intelligence community to collect against and analyze efforts of the Government of Russia to interfere in the 2016 Presidential election in the United States; and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to such review.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the posture and efforts described in paragraph (1) of such subsection, the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the resources of the intelligence community were properly aligned to detect and respond to the efforts described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred within elements of the intelligence community.

(3) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred between elements of the intelligence community.

(4) An assessment of applicable authorities necessary to collect on any such efforts and any deficiencies in those authorities.

(5) A review of the use of open source material to inform analysis and warning of such efforts.

(6) A review of the use of alternative and predictive analysis.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a)(2) shall be submitted to the congressional intelligence committees in a classified form.

SEC. 503. ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of other relevant elements of the intelligence community, shall—

(1) commence not later than 1 year before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, and complete not later than 180 days before such election, an assessment of security vulnerabilities of State election systems; and

(2) not later than 180 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, submit a report on such security vulnerabilities and an assessment of foreign intelligence threats to the election to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) UPDATE.—Not later than 90 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) update the assessment of foreign intelligence threats to that election; and

(2) submit the updated assessment to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 504. STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING RUSSIAN CYBER THREATS TO UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(5) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR A STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against electoral systems and processes in the United States, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and equipment and processes for the secure transmission of election results.

(c) ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

(1) A whole-of-government approach to protecting United States electoral systems and processes that includes the agencies and departments indicated in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined appropriate by the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) Input solicited from Secretaries of State of the various States and the chief election officials of the States.

(3) Technical security measures, including auditable paper trails for voting machines, securing wireless and Internet connections, and other technical safeguards.

(4) Detection of cyber threats, including attacks and attempted attacks by Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(5) Improvements in the identification and attribution of Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(6) Deterrence, including actions and measures that could or should be undertaken against or communicated to the Government of Russia or other entities to deter attacks against, or interference with, United States election systems and processes.

(7) Improvements in Federal Government communications with State and local election officials.

(8) Public education and communication efforts.

(9) Benchmarks and milestones to enable the measurement of concrete steps taken and progress made in the implementation of the strategy.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

SEC. 505. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT FOREIGN ELECTIONS AND REFERENDA.

(a) RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Russian influence campaign'' means any effort, covert or overt, and by any means, attributable to the Russian Federation directed at an election, referendum, or similar process in a country other than the Russian Federation or the United States.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an analytical assessment of the most significant Russian influence campaigns, if any, conducted during the 3-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, as well as the most significant current or planned such Russian influence campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum, the specific means by which such campaigns were conducted, are being conducted, or likely will be conducted, as appropriate, and the specific goal of each such campaign;

(2) a summary of any defenses against or responses to such Russian influence campaigns by the foreign state holding the elections or referenda;

(3) a summary of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community undertaken for the purpose of assisting the government of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns; and

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form, but if so submitted, shall contain an unclassified summary.

SEC. 506. FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided in paragraph (2), for each Federal election, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

shall make publicly available on an Internet website an advisory report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices. Each such report shall include, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, each of the following:

(A) A description of foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices.

(B) A summary of best practices that election campaigns for Federal offices can employ in seeking to counter such threats.

(C) An identification of any publicly available resources, including United States Government resources, for countering such threats.

(2) SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTAL.—A report under this subsection shall be made available as follows:

(A) In the case of a report regarding an election held for the office of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives during 2018, not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) In the case of a report regarding an election for a Federal office during any subsequent year, not later than the date that is 1 year before the date of the election.

(3) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED.—A report under this subsection shall reflect the most current information available to the Director of National Intelligence regarding foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats.

(b) TREATMENT OF CAMPAIGNS SUBJECT TO HEIGHTENED THREATS.—If the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis jointly determine that an election campaign for Federal office is subject to a heightened foreign counterintelligence or cybersecurity threat, the Director and the Under Secretary, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, may make available additional information to the appropriate representatives of such campaign.

SEC. 507. INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall support the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, and any other official of the Department of Homeland Security designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in sponsoring a security clearance up to the top secret level for each eligible chief election official of a State or the District of Columbia, and additional eligible designees of such election official as appropriate, at the time that such election official assumes such position.

(2) INTERIM CLEARANCES.—Consistent with applicable policies and directives, the Director of National Intelligence may issue interim clearances, for a period to be determined by the Director, to a chief election official as described in paragraph (1) and up to 1 designee of such official under such paragraph.

(c) INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assist the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) with sharing any appropriate classified information related to threats to election systems and to the integrity of the election process with chief election officials and such designees who have received a security clearance under subsection (b).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) to facilitate the sharing of information to the affected Secretaries of State or States.

SEC. 508. NOTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.—The term ''active measures campaign'' means a foreign semi-covert or covert intelligence operation.

(2) CANDIDATE, ELECTION, AND POLITICAL PARTY.—The terms ''candidate'', ''election'', and ''political party'' have the meanings given those terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term ''cyber intrusion'' means an electronic occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, electronic election infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(5) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''electronic election infrastructure'' means an electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) A State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

(6) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ''Federal office'' has the meaning given that term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(7) HIGH CONFIDENCE.—The term ''high confidence'', with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on high-quality information from multiple sources.

(8) MODERATE CONFIDENCE.—The term ''moderate confidence'', with respect to a determination, means that a determination is credibly sourced and plausible but not of sufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher level of confidence.

(9) OTHER APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''other appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) DETERMINATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS.—The Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly carry out subsection (c) if such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine—

(1) that on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, a significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign intended to influence an upcoming election for any Federal office has occurred or is occurring; and

(2) with moderate or high confidence, that such intrusion or campaign can be attributed to a foreign state or to a foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after making a determination under subsection (b), the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly provide a briefing to the congressional leadership, the congressional intelligence committees and, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the other appropriate congressional committees. The briefing shall be classified and address, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, as the case may be, covered by the determination.

(B) An identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity, to which such intrusion or campaign has been attributed.

(C) The desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(D) Any other information such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine appropriate.

(2) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE BRIEFINGS.—With respect to a significant foreign cyber intrusion covered by a determination under subsection (b), the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall offer to the owner or operator of any electronic election infrastructure directly affected by such intrusion, a briefing on such intrusion, including steps that may be taken to mitigate such intrusion. Such briefing may be classified and made available only to individuals with appropriate security clearances.

(3) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—This subsection shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

SEC. 509. DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OFFICER TO LEAD ELECTION SECURITY MATTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall designate a national counterintelligence officer within the National Counterintelligence and Security Center to lead, manage, and coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to election security.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The person designated under subsection (a) shall also lead, manage, and coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to risks posed by interference from foreign powers (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)) to the following:

(1) The Federal Government election security supply chain.

(2) Election voting systems and software.

(3) Voter registration databases.

(4) Critical infrastructure related to elections.

(5) Such other Government goods and services as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNERS.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program)) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(3) CONTINUOUS VETTING.—The term ''continuous vetting'' has the meaning given such term in Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information).

(4) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council established pursuant to such Executive Order, or any successor entity.

(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605.

(6) SUITABILITY AND CREDENTIALING EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent'' means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management acting as the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information), or any successor entity.

SEC. 602. REPORTS AND PLANS RELATING TO SECURITY CLEARANCES AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ensuring the trustworthiness and security of the workforce, facilities, and information of the Federal Government is of the highest priority to national security and public safety;

(2) the President and Congress should prioritize the modernization of the personnel security framework to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability;

(3) the current system for security clearance, suitability and fitness for employment, and credentialing lacks efficiencies and capabilities to meet the current threat environment, recruit and retain a trusted workforce, and capitalize on modern technologies; and

(4) changes to policies or processes to improve this system should be vetted through the Council to ensure standardization, portability, and reciprocity in security clearances across the Federal Government.

(b) ACCOUNTABILITY PLANS AND REPORTS.—

(1) PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners the following:

(A) A plan, with milestones, to reduce the background investigation inventory to 200,000, or an otherwise sustainable steady-level, by the end of year 2020. Such plan shall include notes of any required changes in investigative and adjudicative standards or resources.

(B) A plan to consolidate the conduct of background investigations associated with the processing for security clearances in the most effective and efficient manner between the National Background Investigation Bureau and the Defense Security Service, or a successor organization. Such plan shall address required funding, personnel, contracts, information technology, field office structure, policy, governance, schedule, transition costs, and effects on stakeholders.

(2) REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF PERSONNEL SECURITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report on the future of personnel security to reflect changes in threats, the workforce, and technology.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A risk framework for granting and renewing access to classified information.

(ii) A discussion of the use of technologies to prevent, detect, and monitor threats.

(iii) A discussion of efforts to address reciprocity and portability.

(iv) A discussion of the characteristics of effective insider threat programs.

(v) An analysis of how to integrate data from continuous evaluation, insider threat programs, and human resources data.

(vi) Recommendations on interagency governance.

(3) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to implement the report's framework and recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Security Executive Agent shall make available to the public a report regarding the status of the disposition of requests received from departments and agencies of the Federal Government for a change to, or approval under, the Federal investigative standards, the national adjudicative guidelines, continuous evaluation, or other national policy regarding personnel security.

SEC. 603. IMPROVING THE PROCESS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) REVIEWS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that includes the following:

(1) A review of whether the information requested on the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and by the Federal Investigative Standards prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence appropriately supports the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines''). Such review shall include identification of whether any such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(2) An assessment of whether such Questionnaire, Standards, and guidelines should be revised to account for the prospect of a holder of a security clearance becoming an insider threat.

(3) Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by—

(A) simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and increasing customer support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;

(B) using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;

(C) using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;

(D) building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector; and

(E) replacing periodic reinvestigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate circumstances.

(b) POLICY, STRATEGY, AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the members of the Council, establish the following:

(1) A policy and implementation plan for the issuance of interim security clearances.

(2) A policy and implementation plan to ensure contractors are treated consistently in the security clearance process across agencies and departments of the United States as compared to employees of such agencies and departments. Such policy shall address—

(A) prioritization of processing security clearances based on the mission the contractors will be performing;

(B) standardization in the forms that agencies issue to initiate the process for a security clearance;

(C) digitization of background investigation-related forms;

(D) use of the polygraph;

(E) the application of the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines'');

(F) reciprocal recognition of clearances across agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic reinvestigation;

(G) tracking of clearance files as individuals move from employment with an agency or department of the United States to employment in the private sector;

(H) collection of timelines for movement of contractors across agencies and departments;

(I) reporting on security incidents and job performance, consistent with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), that may affect the ability to hold a security clearance;

(J) any recommended changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) necessary to ensure that information affecting contractor clearances or suitability is appropriately and expeditiously shared between and among agencies and contractors; and

(K) portability of contractor security clearances between or among contracts at the same agency and between or among contracts at different agencies that require the same level of clearance.

(3) A strategy and implementation plan that—

(A) provides for periodic reinvestigations as part of a security clearance determination only on an as-needed, risk-based basis;

(B) includes actions to assess the extent to which automated records checks and other continuous evaluation methods may be used to expedite or focus reinvestigations; and

(C) provides an exception for certain populations if the Security Executive Agent—

(i) determines such populations require reinvestigations at regular intervals; and

(ii) provides written justification to the appropriate congressional committees for any such determination.

(4) A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States, as a part of the security clearance process, to accept automated records checks generated pursuant to a security clearance applicant's employment with a prior employer.

(5) A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

(6) Uniform standards for agency continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous vetting program as a substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOALS FOR PROMPTNESS OF DETERMINATIONS REGARDING SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) RECIPROCITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''reciprocity'' means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the objective that, by December 31, 2021, 90 percent of all determinations, other than determinations regarding populations identified under section 603(b)(3)(C), regarding—

(1) security clearances—

(A) at the secret level are issued in 30 days or fewer; and

(B) at the top secret level are issued in 90 days or fewer; and

(2) reciprocity of security clearances at the same level are recognized in 2 weeks or fewer.

(c) CERTAIN REINVESTIGATIONS.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the goal that by December 31, 2021, reinvestigation on a set periodicity is not required for more than 10 percent of the population that holds a security clearance.

(d) EQUIVALENT METRICS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Council develops a set of performance metrics that it certifies to the appropriate congressional committees should achieve substantially equivalent outcomes as those outlined in subsections (b) and (c), the Council may use those metrics for purposes of compliance within this provision.

(2) NOTICE.—If the Council uses the authority provided by paragraph (1) to use metrics as described in such paragraph, the Council shall, not later than 30 days after communicating such metrics to departments and agencies, notify the appropriate congressional committees that it is using such authority.

(e) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommended interim milestones for the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

SEC. 605. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 803 and 804 as sections 804 and 805, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 802 the following:

''SEC. 803. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, or such other officer of the United States as the President may designate, shall serve as the Security Executive Agent for all departments and agencies of the United States.

''(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

''(1) To direct the oversight of investigations, reinvestigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraphs for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position made by any Federal agency.

''(2) To review the national security background investigation and adjudication programs of Federal agencies to determine whether such programs are being implemented in accordance with this section.

''(3) To develop and issue uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, timely, and secure completion of investigations, polygraphs, and adjudications relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

''(4) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to conduct investigations of persons who are proposed for access to classified information or for eligibility to hold a sensitive position to ascertain whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as applicable.

''(5) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to determine eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to access to classified information).

''(6) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position among Federal agencies, including acting as the final authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes among such agencies involving the reciprocity of investigations and adjudications of eligibility.

''(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.

''(c) AUTHORITIES.—The Security Executive Agent shall—

''(1) issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of Federal agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, timeliness, and security in processes relating to determinations by such agencies of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, including such matters as investigations, polygraphs, adjudications, and reciprocity;

''(2) have the authority to grant exceptions to, or waivers of, national security investigative requirements, including issuing implementing or clarifying guidance, as necessary;

''(3) have the authority to assign, in whole or in part, to the head of any Federal agency (solely or jointly) any of the duties of the Security Executive Agent described in subsection (b) or the authorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), provided that the exercise of such assigned duties or authorities is subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including such terms and conditions (including approval by the Security Executive Agent) as the Security Executive Agent determines appropriate; and

''(4) define and set standards for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information and for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.''.

(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISING AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Council submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by section 602(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman may have for revising the authorities of the Security Executive Agent.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103H(j)(4)(A) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3033(j)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''in section 804'' and inserting ''in section 805''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 803 and 804 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 803. Security Executive Agent.
''Sec. 804. Exceptions.
''Sec. 805. Definitions.''.

SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNIFIED, SIMPLIFIED, GOVERNMENTWIDE STANDARDS FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent, in coordination with the other members of the Council, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to not more than 3 tiers for positions of trust and security clearances.

SEC. 607. REPORT ON CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methodologies merit analysis to allow greater flexibility for individuals moving in and out of positions that require access to classified information, while still preserving security.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that describes the requirements, feasibility, and advisability of implementing a clearance in person concept described in subsection (c).

(c) CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.—The clearance in person concept—

(1) permits an individual who once held a security clearance to maintain his or her eligibility for access to classified information, networks, and facilities for up to 3 years after the individual's eligibility for access to classified information would otherwise lapse; and

(2) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual's security clearance and background investigation as current, regardless of employment status, contingent on enrollment in a continuous vetting program.

(d) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall address—

(1) requirements for an individual to voluntarily remain in a continuous evaluation program validated by the Security Executive Agent even if the individual is not in a position requiring access to classified information;

(2) appropriate safeguards for privacy;

(3) advantages to government and industry;

(4) the costs and savings associated with implementation;

(5) the risks of such implementation, including security and counterintelligence risks;

(6) an appropriate funding model; and

(7) fairness to small companies and independent contractors.

SEC. 608. BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENTATION ON FUNDING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the President shall include exhibits that identify the resources expended by each agency during the prior fiscal year for processing background investigations and continuous evaluation programs, disaggregated by tier and whether the individual was a Government employee or contractor.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each exhibit submitted under subsection (a) shall include details on—

(1) the costs of background investigations or reinvestigations;

(2) the costs associated with background investigations for Government or contract personnel;

(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person for whom a background investigation or reinvestigation was conducted, other than costs associated with adjudication;

(4) the average per person cost for each type of background investigation; and

(5) a summary of transfers and reprogrammings that were executed in the previous year to support the processing of security clearances.

SEC. 609. REPORTS ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

(a) RECIPROCALLY RECOGNIZED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''reciprocally recognized'' means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) REPORTS TO SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(1) identifies the number of individuals whose security clearances take more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and

(2) breaks out the information described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delays.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to industry partners an annual report that summarizes the information received pursuant to subsection (b) during the period covered by such report.

SEC. 610. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Section 506H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS.—(1)(A) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives regarding the security clearances processed by each element of the intelligence community during the preceding fiscal year.

''(B) The Director shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives such portions of the report submitted under subparagraph (A) as the Director determines address elements of the intelligence community that are within the Department of Defense.

''(C) Each report submitted under this paragraph shall separately identify security clearances processed for Federal employees and contractor employees sponsored by each such element.

''(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include, for each element of the intelligence community for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations sponsored for new applicants.

''(B) The total number of security clearance periodic reinvestigations sponsored for existing employees.

''(C) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations for new applicants that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the prospective applicant, including—

''(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and granted access to classified information; and

''(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(D) The total number of security clearance periodic background investigations that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the existing employee, including—

''(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably; and

''(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(E) The total number of pending security clearance background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated as of the last day of such year and that remained pending, categorized as follows:

''(i) For 180 days or shorter.

''(ii) For longer than 180 days, but shorter than 12 months.

''(iii) For 12 months or longer, but shorter than 18 months.

''(iv) For 18 months or longer, but shorter than 24 months.

''(v) For 24 months or longer.

''(F) For any security clearance determinations completed or pending during the year preceding the year for which the report is submitted that have taken longer than 12 months to complete—

''(i) an explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report; and

''(ii) the number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.

''(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic reinvestigations, that resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete information.

''(I) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough information to make a decision on potentially adverse information.

''(3) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''; and

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(1) and (b)''.

SEC. 611. PERIODIC REPORT ON POSITIONS IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, NETWORKS, OR FACILITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that reviews the intelligence community for which positions can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities, or may only require a security clearance at the secret level.

SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall establish and implement a program to share between and among agencies of the Federal Government and industry partners of the Federal Government relevant background information regarding individuals applying for and currently occupying national security positions and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Trusted Information Provider Program'' (in this section referred to as the ''Program'').

(b) PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS.—The Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall ensure that the Program includes such safeguards for privacy as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Program shall include requirements that enable investigative service providers and agencies of the Federal Government to leverage certain pre-employment information gathered during the employment or military recruiting process, and other relevant security or human resources information obtained during employment with or for the Federal Government, that satisfy Federal investigative standards, while safeguarding personnel privacy.

(d) INFORMATION AND RECORDS.—The information and records considered under the Program shall include the following:

(1) Date and place of birth.

(2) Citizenship or immigration and naturalization information.

(3) Education records.

(4) Employment records.

(5) Employment or social references.

(6) Military service records.

(7) State and local law enforcement checks.

(8) Criminal history checks.

(9) Financial records or information.

(10) Foreign travel, relatives, or associations.

(11) Social media checks.

(12) Such other information or records as may be relevant to obtaining or maintaining national security, suitability, fitness, or credentialing eligibility.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of the Program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(f) PLAN FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON TWO-WAY INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Program to include the sharing of information held by the Federal Government related to contract personnel with the security office of the employers of those contractor personnel.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the pilot program.

(g) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a review of the plans submitted under subsections (e)(1) and (f)(1) and utility and effectiveness of the programs described in such plans.

SEC. 613. REPORT ON PROTECTIONS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY OF WHISTLEBLOWER-RELATED COMMUNICATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the controls employed by the intelligence community to ensure that continuous vetting programs, including those involving user activity monitoring, protect the confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

SEC. 701. LIMITATION RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OR SUPPORT OF CYBERSECURITY UNIT WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No amount may be expended by the Federal Government, other than the Department of Defense, to enter into or implement any bilateral agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity, including the establishment or support of any cybersecurity unit, unless, at least 30 days prior to the conclusion of any such agreement, the Director of National Intelligence submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such agreement that includes the elements required by subsection (c).

(2) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGREEMENTS.—Any agreement between the Department of Defense and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity shall be conducted in accordance with section 1232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), as amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91).

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a report under subsection (b) with respect to an agreement, such report shall include a description of each of the following:

(1) The purpose of the agreement.

(2) The nature of any intelligence to be shared pursuant to the agreement.

(3) The expected value to national security resulting from the implementation of the agreement.

(4) Such counterintelligence concerns associated with the agreement as the Director may have and such measures as the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to affect any existing authority of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or another head of an element of the intelligence community, to share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 702. REPORT ON RETURNING RUSSIAN COMPOUNDS.

(a) COVERED COMPOUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered compounds'' means the real property in New York, the real property in Maryland, and the real property in San Francisco, California, that were under the control of the Government of Russia in 2016 and were removed from such control in response to various transgressions by the Government of Russia, including the interference by the Government of Russia in the 2016 election in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (only with respect to the unclassified report), a report on the intelligence risks of returning the covered compounds to Russian control.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by this section shall be submitted in classified and unclassified forms.

SEC. 703. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT FINANCE RELATING TO RUSSIA.

(a) THREAT FINANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''threat finance'' means—

(1) the financing of cyber operations, global influence campaigns, intelligence service activities, proliferation, terrorism, or transnational crime and drug organizations;

(2) the methods and entities used to spend, store, move, raise, conceal, or launder money or value, on behalf of threat actors;

(3) sanctions evasion; and

(4) other forms of threat finance activity domestically or internationally, as defined by the President.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an assessment of Russian threat finance. The assessment shall be based on intelligence from all sources, including from the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) A summary of leading examples from the 3-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—

(A) officials of the Government of Russia;

(B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;

(C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or

(D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global nodes of money laundering used by Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordination with international partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.

(5) An identification of any resource and collection gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(A) entry points of money laundering by Russian and associated entities into the United States;

(B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specific sectors, which have been or could be exploited in connection with Russian threat finance activities; and

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by Russian money laundering and other forms of threat finance, as well as the threat to the United States financial system and United States efforts to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the head of any other relevant agency, shall notify the congressional leadership and the Chairman and Vice Chairman or Ranking Member of each of the appropriate congressional committees, and of other relevant committees of jurisdiction, each time the Director of National Intelligence determines there is credible information that a foreign power has, is, or will attempt to employ a covert influence or active measures campaign with regard to the modernization, employment, doctrine, or force posture of the nuclear deterrent or missile defense.

(c) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required by subsection (b) shall include information concerning actions taken by the United States to expose or halt an attempt referred to in subsection (b).

SEC. 705. NOTIFICATION OF TRAVEL BY ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In carrying out the advance notification requirements set out in section 502 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division N of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 825; 22 U.S.C. 254a note), the Secretary of State shall—

(1) ensure that the Russian Federation provides notification to the Secretary of State at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States, and take necessary action to secure full compliance by Russian personnel and address any noncompliance; and

(2) provide notice of travel described in paragraph (1) to the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 1 hour of receiving notice of such travel.

SEC. 706. REPORT ON OUTREACH STRATEGY ADDRESSING THREATS FROM UNITED STATES ADVERSARIES TO THE UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to United States industrial, commercial, scientific, technical, and academic communities on matters relating to the efforts of adversaries of the United States to acquire critical United States technology, intellectual property, and research and development information.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the current outreach efforts of the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise described in subsection (b), including the type of information conveyed in the outreach.

(2) A determination of the appropriate element of the intelligence community to lead such outreach efforts.

(3) An assessment of potential methods for improving the effectiveness of such outreach, including an assessment of the following:

(A) Those critical technologies, infrastructure, or related supply chains that are at risk from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(B) The necessity and advisability of granting security clearances to company or community leadership, when necessary and appropriate, to allow for tailored classified briefings on specific targeted threats.

(C) The advisability of partnering with entities of the Federal Government that are not elements of the intelligence community and relevant regulatory and industry groups described in subsection (b), to convey key messages across sectors targeted by United States adversaries.

(D) Strategies to assist affected elements of the communities described in subparagraph (C) in mitigating, deterring, and protecting against the broad range of threats from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b), with focus on producing information that enables private entities to justify business decisions related to national security concerns.

(E) The advisability of the establishment of a United States Government-wide task force to coordinate outreach and activities to combat the threats from efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(F) Such other matters as the Director of National Intelligence may consider necessary.

(d) CONSULTATION ENCOURAGED.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Director is encouraged to consult with other government agencies, think tanks, academia, representatives of the financial industry, or such other entities as the Director considers appropriate.

(e) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex as necessary.

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) ARMS OR RELATED MATERIAL.—The term ''arms or related material'' means—

(A) nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(B) ballistic or cruise missile weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(C) destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(D) defense articles or defense services, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, of section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794);

(E) defense information, as that term is defined in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403); or

(F) items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon and the threat posed to Israel, other United States regional allies, and other specified interests of the United States as a result of such support.

(c) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include information relating to the following matters with respect to both the strategic and tactical implications for the United States and its allies:

(1) A description of arms or related materiel transferred by Iran to Hizballah since March 2011, including the number of such arms or related materiel and whether such transfer was by land, sea, or air, as well as financial and additional technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(2) A description of Iranian and Iranian-controlled personnel, including Hizballah, Shiite militias, and Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps forces, operating within Syria, including the number and geographic distribution of such personnel operating within 30 kilometers of the Israeli borders with Syria and Lebanon.

(3) An assessment of Hizballah's operational lessons learned based on its recent experiences in Syria.

(4) A description of any rocket-producing facilities in Lebanon for nonstate actors, including whether such facilities were assessed to be built at the direction of Hizballah leadership, Iranian leadership, or in consultation between Iranian leadership and Hizballah leadership.

(5) An analysis of the foreign and domestic supply chains that significantly facilitate, support, or otherwise aid Hizballah's acquisition or development of missile production facilities, including the geographic distribution of such foreign and domestic supply chains.

(6) An assessment of the provision of goods, services, or technology transferred by Iran or its affiliates to Hizballah to indigenously manufacture or otherwise produce missiles.

(7) An identification of foreign persons that are based on credible information, facilitating the transfer of significant financial support or arms or related materiel to Hizballah.

(8) A description of the threat posed to Israel and other United States allies in the Middle East by the transfer of arms or related material or other support offered to Hizballah and other proxies from Iran.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year on activities by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, including activities providing support for—

(A) Hizballah;

(B) Houthi rebels in Yemen;

(C) Hamas;

(D) proxy forces in Iraq and Syria; or

(E) any other entity or country the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 709. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES AND REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE CENTER.

(a) SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 501 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended—

(A) in subsections (a) through (h)—

(i) by inserting '', the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russian Federation'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by inserting '', China, Iran, North Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russia'' each place it appears; and

(B) in the section heading, by inserting ''**, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, OR OTHER NATION STATE**'' after ''**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 501 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 501. Committee to counter active measures by the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other nation states to exert covert influence over peoples and governments.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers relevant, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a center, to be known as the ''Foreign Malign Influence Response Center'', that—

(A) is comprised of analysts from all appropriate elements of the intelligence community, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions;

(B) has access to all intelligence and other reporting acquired by the United States Government on foreign efforts to influence, through overt and covert malign activities, United States political processes and elections;

(C) provides comprehensive assessment, and indications and warning, of such activities; and

(D) provides for enhanced dissemination of such assessment to United States policy makers.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of the desirability of the establishment of such center and any barriers to such establishment.

(B) Such recommendations and other matters as the Director considers appropriate.

Subtitle B—Reports

SEC. 711. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL STUDY.

Section 11001(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AUDIT'' and inserting ''REVIEW'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''.

SEC. 712. REPORTS ON AUTHORITIES OF THE CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE.—The term ''Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise'' has the meaning given such term in Department of Homeland Security Instruction Number 264–01–001, or successor authority.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the authorities of the Under Secretary.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) An analysis of whether the Under Secretary has the legal and policy authority necessary to organize and lead the Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise, with respect to intelligence, and, if not, a description of—

(A) the obstacles to exercising the authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department and the Homeland Security Intelligence Council, of which the Chief Intelligence Officer is the chair; and

(B) the legal and policy changes necessary to effectively coordinate, organize, and lead intelligence activities of the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) A description of the actions that the Secretary has taken to address the inability of the Under Secretary to require components of the Department, other than the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department to—

(A) coordinate intelligence programs; and

(B) integrate and standardize intelligence products produced by such other components.

SEC. 713. REPORT ON CYBER EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the potential establishment of a fully voluntary exchange program between elements of the intelligence community and private technology companies under which—

(1) an employee of an element of the intelligence community with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to a private technology company that has elected to receive the detailee; and

(2) an employee of a private technology company with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to an element of the intelligence community that has elected to receive the detailee.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing the exchange program described in such subsection.

(2) Identification of any challenges in establishing the exchange program.

(3) An evaluation of the benefits to the intelligence community that would result from the exchange program.

SEC. 714. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.

(a) REVIEW OF WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the inspectors general for the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office, shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, investigatory standards, and other practices and procedures relating to intelligence community whistleblower matters, with respect to such inspectors general.

(b) OBJECTIVE OF REVIEW.—The objective of the review required under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, which frustrate the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall take such measures as the Inspector General determines necessary in order to ensure that the review required by subsection (a) is conducted in an independent and objective fashion.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report containing the results of the review required under subsection (a), along with recommendations to improve the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community determined appropriate by the Director, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the role of the Director in preparing analytic materials in connection with the evaluation by the Federal Government of national security risks associated with potential foreign investments into the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the current process for the provision of the analytic materials described in subsection (a);

(2) an identification of the most significant benefits and drawbacks of such process with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials; and

(3) recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term

''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) any attempts known to the intelligence community by foreign governments to exploit cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United States telecommunications networks (including Signaling System No. 7) to target for surveillance United States persons, including employees of the Federal Government; and

(2) any actions, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, taken by the intelligence community to protect agencies and personnel of the United States Government from surveillance conducted by foreign governments.

SEC. 717. BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish an intelligence community interagency working group to prepare the biennial reports required by subsection (b).

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director of National Intelligence shall serve as the chairperson of such interagency working group.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—Such interagency working group shall be composed of representatives of each element of the intelligence community that the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(b) BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on foreign investment risks prepared by the interagency working group established under subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include identification, analysis, and explanation of the following:

(A) Any current or projected major threats to the national security of the United States with respect to foreign investment.

(B) Any strategy used by a foreign country that such interagency working group has identified to be a country of special concern to use foreign investment to target the acquisition of critical technologies, critical materials, or critical infrastructure.

(C) Any economic espionage efforts directed at the United States by a foreign country, particularly such a country of special concern.

SEC. 718. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON TRAVEL OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

Section 502(d)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31) is amended by striking ''the number'' and inserting ''a best estimate''.

SEC. 719. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED OFFICIAL.—The term 'covered official' means—

''(A) the heads of each element of the intelligence community; and

''(B) the inspectors general with oversight responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.

''(2) INVESTIGATION.—The term 'investigation' means any inquiry, whether formal or informal, into the existence of an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(3) UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized disclosure of classified information' means any unauthorized disclosure of classified information to any recipient.

''(4) UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized public disclosure of classified information' means the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, each covered official shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on investigations of unauthorized public disclosures of classified information.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the preceding 6-month period, the following:

''(A) The number of investigations opened by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(B) The number of investigations completed by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(C) Of the number of such completed investigations identified under subparagraph (B), the number referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation.

''(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Assistant Attorney General for National Security of the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the status of each referral made to the Department of Justice from any element of the intelligence community regarding an unauthorized disclosure of classified information made during the most recent 365-day period or any referral that has not yet been closed, regardless of the date the referral was made.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each referral covered by the report, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) The date the referral was received.

''(B) A statement indicating whether the alleged unauthorized disclosure described in the referral was substantiated by the Department of Justice.

''(C) A statement indicating the highest level of classification of the information that was revealed in the unauthorized disclosure.

''(D) A statement indicating whether an open criminal investigation related to the referral is active.

''(E) A statement indicating whether any criminal charges have been filed related to the referral.

''(F) A statement indicating whether the Department of Justice has been able to attribute the unauthorized disclosure to a particular entity or individual.

''(d) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may have a classified annex.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.''.

SEC. 720. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DESIGNATION OF COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AS PERSONA NON GRATA.

(a) COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered intelligence officer'' means—

(1) a United States intelligence officer serving in a post in a foreign country; or

(2) a known or suspected foreign intelligence officer serving in a United States post.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—Not later than 72 hours after a covered intelligence officer is designated as a persona non grata, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a notification of that designation. Each such notification shall include—

(1) the date of the designation;

(2) the basis for the designation; and

(3) a justification for the expulsion.

SEC. 721. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS DOCUMENT.—The term ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document'' means the executive branch document entitled ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process'' dated November 15, 2017.

(2) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS.—The term ''Vulnerabilities Equities Process'' means the interagency review of vulnerabilities, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document.

(3) VULNERABILITY.—The term ''vulnerability'' means a weakness in an information system or its components (for example, system security procedures, hardware design, and internal controls) that could be exploited or could affect confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information.

(b) REPORTS ON PROCESS AND CRITERIA UNDER VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report describing—

(A) with respect to each element of the intelligence community—

(i) the title of the official or officials responsible for determining whether, pursuant

to criteria contained in the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document, a vulnerability must be submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(ii) the process used by such element to make such determination; and

(B) the roles or responsibilities of that element during a review of a vulnerability submitted to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process.

(2) CHANGES TO PROCESS OR CRITERIA.—Not later than 30 days after any significant change is made to the process and criteria used by any element of the intelligence community for determining whether to submit a vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, such element shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report describing such change.

(3) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each calendar year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report containing, with respect to the previous year—

(A) the number of vulnerabilities submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

(B) the number of vulnerabilities described in subparagraph (A) disclosed to each vendor responsible for correcting the vulnerability, or to the public, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(C) the aggregate number, by category, of the vulnerabilities excluded from review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, as described in paragraph 5.4 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an unclassified appendix that contains—

(A) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(B) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process known to have been patched.

(3) NON-DUPLICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence may forgo submission of an annual report required under this subsection for a calendar year, if the Director notifies the intelligence committees in writing that, with respect to the same calendar year, an annual report required by paragraph 4.3 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document already has been submitted to Congress, and such annual report contains the information that would otherwise be required to be included in an annual report under this subsection.

SEC. 722. INSPECTORS GENERAL REPORTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than October 1, 2019, each Inspector General listed in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes, with respect to the department or agency of the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished reports, including such reports that are compartmented.

(2) Compliance with declassification procedures.

(3) The effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(b) INSPECTORS GENERAL LISTED.—The Inspectors General listed in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) The Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Inspector General of the National Security Agency.

(4) The Inspector General of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office.

(6) The Inspector General of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SEC. 723. REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS AND BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.

(a) REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.—

(1) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the implications of water insecurity on the national security interest of the United States, including consideration of social, economic, agricultural, and environmental factors.

(2) ASSESSMENT SCOPE AND FOCUS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of water insecurity described in such subsection with a global scope, but focus on areas of the world—

(A) of strategic, economic, or humanitarian interest to the United States—

(i) that are, as of the date of the report, at the greatest risk of instability, conflict, human insecurity, or mass displacement; or

(ii) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to emerge and become significant during the 5-year or the 20-year period beginning on the date of the report; and

(B) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to imperil the national security interests of the United States or allies of the United States.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In researching a report required by paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with—

(A) such stakeholders within the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State as the Director considers appropriate; and

(B) such additional Federal agencies and persons in the private sector as the Director considers appropriate.

(4) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the anticipated geopolitical effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats) and pandemics, and their implications on the national security of the United States.

(3) CONTENT.—The briefing under paragraph (2) shall include an assessment of—

(A) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases on the United States and the international political and economic system;

(B) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system; and

(C) contributing trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(4) EXAMINATION OF RESPONSE CAPACITY.—In examining the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine in the briefing under paragraph (2) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—

(A) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;

(B) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious disease and a possible pandemic, and their ability to coordinate with affected and donor nations; and

(C) the effectiveness of current international frameworks, agreements, and health systems to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic.

(5) FORM.—The briefing under paragraph (2) may be classified.

SEC. 724. ANNUAL REPORT ON MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND OTHER ENTITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDING SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR POLICY.

Section 311 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (50 U.S.C. 3313) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Each year, concurrent with the annual budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each head of an element of the intelligence community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that lists each memorandum of understanding or other agreement regarding significant operational activities or policy entered into during the most recently completed fiscal year between or among such element and any other entity of the United States Government.

''(b) PROVISION OF DOCUMENTS.—Each head of an element of an intelligence community who receives a request from the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives for a copy of a memorandum of understanding or other document listed in a report submitted by the head under subsection (a) shall submit to such committee the requested copy as soon as practicable after receiving such request.''.

SEC. 725. STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ENCRYPTING UNCLASSIFIED WIRELINE AND WIRELESS TELEPHONE CALLS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete a study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls between personnel in the intelligence community.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Director completes the study required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the Director's findings with respect to such study.

SEC. 726. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF REPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 114 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3050) is amended by inserting ''and the preceding 5 fiscal years'' after ''fiscal year''.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''disaggregated data by category of covered person from each element of the intelligence community'' and inserting ''data, disaggregated by category of covered person and by element of the intelligence community,''.

SEC. 727. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT AND RELATED PROGRAMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there should be established, through the issuing of an Intelligence Community Directive or otherwise, an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, for employees of the intelligence community;

(2) creating such a program would enhance the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions;

(3) such a program, including with respect to eligibility requirements, should be designed so as to maximize the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions; and

(4) to the extent possible, such a program should be uniform throughout the intelligence community and publicly promoted by each element of the intelligence community to both current employees of the element as well as to prospective employees of the element.

(b) REPORT ON POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-WIDE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community and the heads of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on potentially establishing and carrying out an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out the program specified in paragraph (1).

(B) A description of the practical steps to establish and carry out such a program.

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS.—

(1) COVERED PROGRAMS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered programs'' means any loan repayment program, loan forgiveness program, financial counseling program, or similar program, established pursuant to title X of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) or any other provision of law that may be administered or used by an element of the intelligence community.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) The number of personnel from each element of the intelligence community who used each covered program.

(B) The total amount of funds each element expended for each such program.

(C) A description of the efforts made by each element to promote each covered program pursuant to both the personnel of the element of the intelligence community and to prospective personnel.

SEC. 728. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) CORRECTING LONG-STANDING MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.—Section 368 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 110–259; 50 U.S.C. 3051 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) INTERAGENCY THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION GROUP.—Section 210D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (c), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking paragraph (9).

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Senior Executive Service position'' has the meaning given that term in section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and includes any position above the GS–15, step 10, level of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) The number of required Senior Executive Service positions for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Whether such requirements are reasonably based on the mission of the Office.

(3) A discussion of how the number of the Senior Executive Service positions in the Office compare to the number of senior positions at comparable organizations.

(d) COOPERATION.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community any information requested by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community that is necessary to carry out this section by not later than 14 calendar days after the date on which the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community makes such request.

SEC. 730. BRIEFING ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFERING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO SOURCES AND COOPERATORS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees a briefing on the ability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer, as an inducement to assisting the Bureau, permanent residence within the United States to foreign individuals who are sources or cooperators in counterintelligence or other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make such offers, whether independently or in conjunction with other agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(S)), section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 3508), and any other provision of law under which the Bureau may make such offers.

(2) An overview of the policies and operational practices of the Bureau with respect to making such offers.

(3) The sufficiency of such policies and practices with respect to inducing individuals to cooperate with, serve as sources for such investigations, or both.

(4) Whether the Director recommends any legislative actions to improve such policies and practices, particularly with respect to the counterintelligence efforts of the Bureau.

SEC. 731. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF NORTH KOREA REVENUE SOURCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall produce an intelligence assessment of the revenue sources of the North Korean regime. Such assessment shall include revenue from the following sources:

(1) Trade in coal, iron, and iron ore.

(2) The provision of fishing rights to North Korean territorial waters.

(3) Trade in gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, or rare earth minerals, and other stores of value.

(4) Trade in textiles.

(5) Sales of conventional defense articles and services.

(6) Sales of controlled goods, ballistic missiles, and other associated items.

(7) Other types of manufacturing for export, as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

(8) The exportation of workers from North Korea in a manner intended to generate significant revenue, directly or indirectly, for use by the government of North Korea.

(9) The provision of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services by other countries.

(10) The provision of services, including banking and other support, including by entities located in the Russian Federation, China, and Iran.

(11) Online commercial activities of the Government of North Korea, including online gambling.

(12) Criminal activities, including cyber-enabled crime and counterfeit goods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include an identification of each of the following:

(1) The sources of North Korea's funding.

(2) Financial and non-financial networks, including supply chain management, transportation, and facilitation, through which North Korea accesses the United States and international financial systems and repatriates and exports capital, goods, and services; and

(3) the global financial institutions, money services business, and payment systems that assist North Korea with financial transactions.

(c) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the assessment required under subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

SEC. 732. REPORT ON POSSIBLE EXPLOITATION OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES BY TERRORIST ACTORS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Stop Terrorist Use of Virtual Currencies Act''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to Congress a report on the possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the means and methods by which international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism use virtual currencies.

(2) An assessment of the use by terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism of virtual currencies compared to the use by such organizations and States of other forms of financing to support operations, including an assessment of the collection posture of the intelligence community on the use of virtual currencies by such organizations and States.

(3) A description of any existing legal impediments that inhibit or prevent the intelligence community from collecting information on or helping prevent the use of virtual currencies by international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism and an identification of any gaps in existing law that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 710(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2018'' and inserting ''December 31, 2028''.

SEC. 742. SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an entity identified pursuant to section 9(a) of Executive Order 13636 of February 12, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 11742), relating to identification of critical infrastructure where a cybersecurity incident could reasonably result in catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security.

(3) EXPLOIT.—The term ''exploit'' means a software tool designed to take advantage of a security vulnerability.

(4) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.—The term ''industrial control system'' means an operational technology used to measure, control, or manage industrial functions, and includes supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic or embedded controllers.

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(7) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' means any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM FOR SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a 2-year control systems implementation pilot program within the National Laboratories for the purposes of—

(1) partnering with covered entities in the energy sector (including critical component manufacturers in the supply chain) that voluntarily participate in the Program to identify new classes of security vulnerabilities of the covered entities; and

(2) evaluating technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities, including—

(A) analog and nondigital control systems;

(B) purpose-built control systems; and

(C) physical controls.

(c) WORKING GROUP TO EVALUATE PROGRAM STANDARDS AND DEVELOP STRATEGY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a working group—

(A) to evaluate the technology and standards used in the Program under subsection (b)(2); and

(B) to develop a national cyber-informed engineering strategy to isolate and defend covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group established under paragraph (1) shall be composed of not fewer than 10 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, at least 1 member of which shall represent each of the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.

(B) The energy industry, including electric utilities and manufacturers recommended by the Energy Sector coordinating councils.

(C)(i) The Department of Homeland Security; or

(ii) the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team.

(D) The North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

(E) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(F)(i) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence; or

(ii) the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).

(G)(i) The Department of Defense; or

(ii) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Security and America's Security Affairs.

(H) A State or regional energy agency.

(I) A national research body or academic institution.

(J) The National Laboratories.

(d) REPORTS ON THE PROGRAM.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an interim report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(e) EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information shared by or with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government under this section—

(1) shall be deemed to be voluntarily shared information;

(2) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, or any provision of any State, Tribal, or local freedom of information law, open government law, open meetings law, open records law, sunshine law, or similar law requiring the disclosure of information or records; and

(3) shall be withheld from the public, without discretion, under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, and any provision of any State, Tribal, or local law requiring the disclosure of information or records.

(f) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A cause of action against a covered entity for engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b)—

(A) shall not lie or be maintained in any court; and

(B) shall be promptly dismissed by the applicable court.

(2) VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section subjects any covered entity to liability for not engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b).

(g) NO NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government to issue new regulations.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).

(2) WORKING GROUP AND REPORT.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 743. BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term ''bug bounty program'' means a program under which an approved computer security specialist or security researcher is temporarily authorized to identify and report vulnerabilities within the information system of an agency or department of the United States in exchange for compensation.

(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term ''information system'' has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(b) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM PLAN.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress a strategic plan for appropriate agencies and departments of the United States to implement bug bounty programs.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of—

(i) the ''Hack the Pentagon'' pilot program carried out by the Department of Defense in 2016 and subsequent bug bounty programs in identifying and reporting vulnerabilities within the information systems of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) private sector bug bounty programs, including such programs implemented by leading technology companies in the United States; and

(B) recommendations on the feasibility of initiating bug bounty programs at appropriate agencies and departments of the United States.

SEC. 744. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) CIVILIAN FACULTY MEMBERS; EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) The National Intelligence University.''.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on the date of the enactment of this Act an opportunity to elect to be paid under the compensation plan in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act (with no reduction in pay) or under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—Section 2161 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept qualifying research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Defense University under section 2165(e) of this title.''.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM ON ADMISSION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CIVILIANS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence carrying out a pilot program to assess the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

(C) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner that is consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(D) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(E) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree under section 2161 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible private sector employee is an individual employed by a private firm that is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government departments or agencies significant and substantial intelligence or defense-related systems, products, or services or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy.

(B) LIMITATION.—Under this subsection, a private sector employee admitted for instruction at the National Intelligence University remains eligible for such instruction only so long as that person remains employed by the same firm, holds appropriate security clearances, and complies with any other applicable security protocols.

(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Under the pilot program, private sector employees may receive instruction at the National Intelligence University during any academic year only if, before the start of that academic year, the Secretary of Defense determines, and certifies to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, that providing instruction to private sector employees under this section during that year will further the national security interests of the United States.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—

(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not readily available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and

(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University are determined by the needs of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

(5) TUITION.—The President of the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—

(A) is at least the rate charged for employees of the United States outside the Department of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and

(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.

(6) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.—While receiving instruction at the National Intelligence University, students enrolled under the pilot program, to the extent practicable, are subject to the same regulations governing academic performance, attendance, norms of behavior, and enrollment as apply to Government civilian employees receiving instruction at the university.

(7) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by the National Intelligence University for instruction of students enrolled under the pilot program shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.

(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(8) REPORTS.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the number of eligible private sector employees participating in the pilot program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the conclusion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the pilot program. Such report shall include—

(i) the findings of the Secretary with respect to the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University; and

(ii) a recommendation as to whether the pilot program should be extended.

SEC. 745. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.

(a) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents at the beginning of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 2 the following new item:

''Sec. 3. Definitions.'';

(2) by striking the item relating to section 107;

(3) by striking the item relating to section 113B and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 113B. Special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions.'';

(4) by striking the items relating to sections 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214; and

(5) by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:

''Sec. 312. Repealing and saving provisions.''.

(b) OTHER TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Such Act is further amended—

(1) in section 102A—

(A) in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (g), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left; and

(B) in paragraph (3) of subsection (v), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left;

(2) in section 106—

(A) by inserting ''SEC. 106'' before ''(a)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left;

(3) by striking section 107;

(4) in section 108(c), by striking ''in both a classified and an unclassified form'' and inserting ''to Congress in classified form, but may include an unclassified summary'';

(5) in section 112(c)(1), by striking ''section 103(c)(7)'' and inserting ''section 102A(i)'';

(6) by amending section 201 to read as follows:

''SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

''Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or other provisions of law, the provisions of title 5, United States Code, shall be applicable to the Department of Defense.'';

(7) in section 205, by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(8) in section 206, by striking ''(a)'';

(9) in section 207, by striking ''(c)'';

(10) in section 308(a), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''sections 2, 101, 102, 103, and 303 of this Act'';

(11) by redesignating section 411 as section 312;

(12) in section 503—

(A) in paragraph (5) of subsection (c)—

(i) by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(ii) by moving the margins of subparagraph (B) of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(B) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(13) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 504, by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the right.

SEC. 746. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACT.—Section 3233(b) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2423(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Administration'' and inserting ''Department''; and

(2) by inserting ''Intelligence and'' after ''the Office of''.

(b) ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACT.—Section 4524(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2674(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''Intelligence and'' after ''The Director of''.

(c) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—Paragraph (2) of section 106(b) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ''and Counterintelligence'' after ''Office of Intelligence'';

(2) by striking subparagraph (F);

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (G), (H), and (I) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and

(4) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by realigning the margin of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left.

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVERSARY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term ''adversary foreign government'' means the government of any of the following foreign countries:

(A) North Korea.

(B) Iran.

(C) China.

(D) Russia.

(E) Cuba.

(2) COVERED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ''covered classified information'' means classified information that was—

(A) collected by an element of the intelligence community; or

(B) provided by the intelligence service or military of a foreign country to an element of the intelligence community.

(3) ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE CHANNELS.—The term ''established intelligence channels'' means methods to exchange intelligence to coordinate foreign intelligence relationships, as established pursuant to law by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, or other head of an element of the intelligence community.

(4) INDIVIDUAL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The term ''individual in the executive branch'' means any officer or employee of the executive branch, including individuals—

(A) occupying a position specified in article II of the Constitution;

(B) appointed to a position by an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) serving in the civil service or the Senior Executive Service (or similar service for senior executives of particular departments or agencies).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intelligence community to keep the congressional intelligence committees ''fully and currently informed'' about all ''intelligence activities'' of the United States, and to ''furnish to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning intelligence activities * * * which is requested by either of the congressional intelligence committees in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.''.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092), together with other intelligence community authorities, obligates an element of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by not later than 7 days after becoming aware, that an individual in the executive branch has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an adversary foreign government using methods other than established intelligence channels; and

(2) each such notification should include—

(A) the date and place of the disclosure of classified information covered by the notification;

(B) a description of such classified information;

(C) identification of the individual who made such disclosure and the individual to whom such disclosure was made; and

(D) a summary of the circumstances of such disclosure.

SEC. 748. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT TO PROVIDE VISAS TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO A UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to a foreign individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—

(1) known and suspected intelligence activities, espionage activities, including activities constituting precursors to espionage, carried out by the individual against the United States, foreign allies of the United States, or foreign partners of the United States; and

(2) the status of an individual as a known or suspected intelligence officer for a foreign adversary.

SEC. 749. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIKILEAKS.

It is the sense of Congress that WikiLeaks and the senior leadership of WikiLeaks resemble a nonstate hostile intelligence service often abetted by state actors and should be treated as such a service by the United States.

SA 715. 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:

In section 1023, strike ''for Fiscal Year 2018'' and insert ''for Fiscal Year 2019''.

SA 716. 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 division C, add the following:

TITLE XXXVI—PROTECT OUR UNIVERSITIES

SEC. 3601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Protect Our Universities Act of 2019''.

SEC. 3602. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States enjoys one of the most vibrant and open education systems in the world. The free flow of ideas has led to the development of innovative technologies and new modes of thinking. The openness of the system also puts it at risk. Adversaries of the United States take advantage of access to federally funded sensitive research that takes place on the campuses of institutions of higher education.

(2) According to Alex Joske of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, there are thousands of scientists with links to China's People's Liberation Army who have traveled to American universities over the last several years. In his report, Joske described the Chinese military's tactic as ''picking flowers in foreign lands to make honey in China''.

(3) As stated in the January 2018 China's Technology Transfer Strategy report by the Defense Innovation Unit, ''Academia is an opportune environment for learning about science and technology since the cultural values of U.S. educational institutions reflect an open and free exchange of ideas. As a result, Chinese science and engineering students frequently master technologies that later become critical to key military systems, amounting over time to unintentional violations of U.S. export control laws.''.

(4) In Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Wray's view, Chinese nontraditional intelligence collectors ''are exploiting the very open research and development environment that we have, which we all revere. But they're taking advantage of it, so one of the things we're trying to do is view the China threat as not just the whole-of-government threat, but a whole-of-society threat on their end, and I think it's going to take a whole-of-society response by us.''.

(5) Russia has also attempted to exploit the openness of our university system for intelligence purposes. In 2012, for instance, the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) tasked an undercover officer at Columbia University with recruiting classmates or professors who might have access to sensitive information.

(6) Iran poses a similar threat. In 2012, President Barack Obama signed into law the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–158), which prohibited issuance of a student visa to any Iranian who wished to pursue coursework in preparation for a career in the Iranian energy, nuclear science, or nuclear engineering sectors, or related fields.

(7) The United States recognizes the great value of appropriate openness and the security need of striking a balance with asset protection.

(8) However, technology and information that could be deemed sensitive to the national security interests of the United States should be given increased scrutiny to determine if access should be restricted in a research environment.

(9) An open federally funded research environment exposes the United States to the possibility of exchanging research affiliated with current or future critical military technological systems.

(10) This title preserves the openness of America's higher education system, while preventing adversaries from exploiting that very system in furtherance of their own repressive agendas.

SEC. 3603. TASK FORCE AND SENSITIVE RESEARCH PROJECT DESIGNATION.

(a) TASK FORCE ESTABLISHED.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall establish the National Security Technology Task Force (hereinafter referred to as the ''Task Force'') to address the threat of espionage, targeting research and development at institutions of higher education that is funded in part or whole by any member agency of the Task Force.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—

(A) PARTICIPATION.—The Task Force shall include not more than 30 members as follows:

(i) At least 1 representative shall be from the Department of Homeland Security, designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the following in order to secure their participation on the Task Force:

(I) The Director of National Intelligence for at least 1 representative from the intelligence community.

(II) The United States Attorney General for at least 1 representative from the Department of Justice.

(III) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for at least 1 representative from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(IV) The Secretary of Energy for at least 1 representative from the Department of Energy.

(V) The Secretary of Education for at least 1 representative from each of the following offices of the Department of Education:

(aa) The Office of Postsecondary Education.

(bb) The Office of the General Counsel.

(cc) Any other office the Secretary of Homeland Security determines to be appropriate.

(VI) The Secretary of State for at least 1 representative from the Department of State.

(VII) The Secretary of Defense for at least 1 representative from the Department of Defense.

(VIII) The Director of the National Institutes of Health for at least 1 representative from the National Institutes of Health.

(IX) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(B) EQUAL REPRESENTATION.—Each agency represented on the Task Force shall maintain equal representation with the other agencies on the Task Force.

(2) MEMBERSHIP LIST.—Not later than 10 days after the first meeting of the Task Force, the Task Force shall submit to Congress a list identifying each member agency of the Task Force.

(c) SENSITIVE RESEARCH TOPICS LIST.—The Task Force shall maintain a list of topics determined sensitive by one or more Task Force member agencies. Such list shall be referred to as the ''Sensitive Research Topics List'' and be populated and maintained in accordance with the following:

(1) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this title, each Task Force member agency shall generate an initial list of research topics determined sensitive for national security reasons and submit such list to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Each Task Force member agency shall update their respective list of sensitive research topics on a 6-month basis and submit changes to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(3) Task Force member agency inputs described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be added to—

(A) any item listed on the Commerce Control List (CCL) maintained by the Department of Commerce; and

(B) any item listed on the United States Munitions List maintained by the Department of State.

(4) Not later than 90 days after receipt of Task Force member agency inputs described in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall compile the inputs and issue the first Sensitive Research Topics List to all Task Force member agencies. Thereafter, the Office of Directory of National Intelligence shall maintain an updated list of the research topics based on Task Force member agency inputs and any changes to the Commerce Control List and the United States Munitions List, and ensure an updated version of the Sensitive Research Topic Lists is available to all of the Task Force member agencies.

(d) SENSITIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS LIST.—The Task Force shall maintain a list of projects funded by Task Force member agencies and addressing sensitive research topics. Such list shall be referred to as the ''Sensitive Research Projects List'' and be populated and maintained in accordance with the following:

(1) Not later than 90 days after the first issuance of the Sensitive Research Topics List, each Task Force member agency shall identify any ongoing or scheduled projects that—

(A) receive or are scheduled to receive funding from said agency;

(B) involve personnel from an institution of higher education; and

(C) address one or more topics found on the Sensitive Research Topics List.

(2) The Task Force shall collect the following information relevant to each project identified in paragraph (1):

(A) The Task Force member agency that is funding the project.

(B) Which topic on the Sensitive Research Topics List is addressed by the project.

(C) Contact information for the principal investigator on the project.

(3) The Task Force shall submit the Sensitive Research Projects List, with the required information, to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, who shall maintain the Sensitive Research Projects List

(4) The Sensitive Research Projects List shall be updated in response to any changes to the Sensitive Research Topics List, and—

(A) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall issue notification to all Task Force member agencies of any changes to the Sensitive Research Topics List resulting from updated inputs from Task Force member agencies or the Commerce Control Lists or United States Munitions List; and

(B) each Task Force member agency shall—

(i) reinitiate the process detailed in paragraph (1); and

(ii) provide an update list of agency-funded sensitive research projects to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(e) CONSULTATION WITH OIG.—The Task Force shall periodically, but not less frequently than annually, consult with the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, which shall include annual reports to the Office of the Inspector General on the activities of the Task Force, with an opportunity for the Office of the Inspector General to provide active feedback related to such activities.

(f) INSTRUCTION TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Not less frequently than annually, the Task Force shall provide relevant instruction to institutions of higher education at which research projects on the Sensitive Research Projects List are being carried out. Such instruction shall provide the institutions of higher education with information related to the threat posed by espionage, best practices identified by the Task Force, and, to the extent possible, any specific risks that the intelligence community, the qualified funding agency, or law enforcement entities determine appropriate to share with the institutions.

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, and every 6 months thereafter, the Task Force shall provide a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, regarding the threat of espionage at institutions of higher education. In each such briefing, the Task Force shall identify actions that may be taken to reduce espionage carried out through student participation in sensitive research projects. The Task Force shall also include in this report an assessment of whether the current licensing regulations relating to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the Export Administration Regulations are sufficient to protect the security of the projects listed on the Sensitive Research Projects List.

SEC. 3604. FOREIGN STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN SENSITIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS.

(a) APPROVAL OF FOREIGN STUDENT PARTICIPATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is one year after the date of enactment of this title, for each project on the Sensitive Research Projects List that is open to student participation, the head of such project at the institution of higher education at which the project is being carried out shall—

(A) obtain proof of citizenship from any student participating or expected to participate in such project before the student is permitted to participate in such project; and

(B) for any student who is a citizen of a country identified in subsection (b), submit the required information, to be defined in coordination with the office designated by the Task Force to perform the background screening, to their grantmaking agency, who shall transmit that information in a standardized format, to be stipulated in coordination with the office designated by the Task Force to perform the background screening, to the office designated by the Task Force to perform the background screening.

(2) BACKGROUND SCREENING.—An office designated by the Task Force shall perform a

background screening of a student described in paragraph (1) and approve or deny the student's participation in the relevant project within 90 days of initial receipt of the information described in paragraph (1)(B), and—

(A) the scope of any such screening shall be determined by the designated office in consultation with the Task Force, with reference to the specific project and the requirements of the grantmaking agency;

(B) the Secretary of Homeland Security, as head of the Task Force, shall retain authority to delay approval or denial of a student's participation in a sensitive research project in 30-day increments, as needed in coordination with Task Force member agencies; and

(C) institutions of higher education shall maintain the right to petition findings and contest the outcome of a screening.

(b) LIST OF CITIZENSHIP REQUIRING APPROVAL.—Approval under subsection (a) shall be required for any student who is a citizen of a country that is one of the following:

(1) The People's Republic of China.

(2) The Russian Federation.

(3) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

SEC. 3605. FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) LIST OF FOREIGN ENTITIES THAT POSE AN INTELLIGENCE THREAT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence to identify foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines pose a threat of espionage with respect to sensitive research projects, and shall develop and maintain a list of such entities. The Director may add or remove entities from such list at any time. The initial list developed by the Director shall include the following entities (including any subsidiary or affiliate):

(1) Huawei Technologies Company.

(2) ZTE Corporation.

(3) Hytera Communications Corporation.

(4) Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company.

(5) Dahua Technology Company.

(6) Kaspersky Lab.

(7) Any entity that is owned or controlled by, or otherwise has demonstrated financial ties to, the government of a country identified under section 3604(b).

(b) NOTICE TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make the initial list required under subsection (a) in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, and any changes to such list, available to the Task Force and the head of each qualified funding agency as soon as practicable. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide such initial list and subsequent amendments to each institution of higher education at which a project on the Sensitive Research Projects List is being carried out.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF CERTAIN TECHNOLOGIES.—Beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this title, the head of each sensitive research project shall, as a condition of receipt of funds from the Department of Homeland Security, certify to the Secretary of Homeland Security, beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this title, any technology developed by an entity included on the list maintained under subsection (a) shall not be utilized in carrying out the sensitive research project.

SEC. 3606. ENFORCEMENT.

The Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such steps as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of sections 3604 and 3605 of this title. Upon determination that the head of a sensitive research project has failed to meet the requirements of either section 3604 or section 3605, the Secretary of Homeland Security may determine the appropriate enforcement action, including—

(1) imposing a probationary period, not to exceed 6 months, on the head of such project, or on the project;

(2) reducing or otherwise limiting the funding for such project until the violation has been remedied;

(3) permanently cancelling the funding for such project; or

(4) any other action the head of the qualified funding agency determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 3607. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CITIZEN OF A COUNTRY.—The term ''citizen of a country,'' with respect to a student, includes all countries in which the student has held or holds citizenship or holds permanent residency.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' means an institution described in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002) that receives Federal funds in any amount and for any purpose.

(3) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(4) QUALIFIED FUNDING AGENCY.—The term ''qualified funding agency'', with respect to a sensitive research project, means—

(A) the Department of Defense, if the sensitive research project is funded in whole or in part by the Department of Defense;

(B) the Department of Energy, if the sensitive research project is funded in whole or in part by the Department of Energy; or

(C) an element of the intelligence community, if the sensitive research project is funded in whole or in part by the element of the intelligence community.

(5) SENSITIVE RESEARCH PROJECT.—The term ''sensitive research project'' means a research project at an institution of higher education that is funded by a Task Force member agency, except that such term shall not include any research project that is classified or that requires the participants in such project to obtain a security clearance.

(6) STUDENT PARTICIPATION.—The term ''student participation'' means any student activity of a student with access to sensitive research project-specific information for any reason.

SA 717. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 IV, add the following:

SEC. 402. EXCLUSION FROM ACTIVE-DUTY PERSONNEL END STRENGTH LIMITATIONS OF CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED FOR DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES PROGRAM.

(a) EXCLUSION.—Except as provided in subsection (c), members of the Armed Forces on active duty who are assigned to an entity specified in subsection (b) for duty in connection with the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program shall not count toward any end strength limitation for active-duty personnel otherwise applicable to members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

(b) SPECIFIED ENTITIES.—The entities specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) The military departments.

(2) The Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

(3) The combatant commands.

(c) INAPPLICABILITY TO GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any general or flag officer assigned as described in that subsection.

SA 718. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. TRANSFER OF EXCESS AIR FORCE MQ–1 PREDATOR REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT AND RELATED EQUIPMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FOR U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL PURPOSES.

(a) OFFER OF FIRST REFUSAL OUTSIDE DOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination that aircraft or equipment specified in subsection (b) is also excess to the requirements of all components of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force shall offer to the Secretary of Homeland Security to transfer such aircraft or equipment to the Secretary of Homeland Security for use by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol.

(2) TIMING OF OFFER.—Any offer under this subsection for aircraft or equipment shall be made before such aircraft or equipment is otherwise disposed of outside the Department of Defense.

(b) AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.—The aircraft and equipment specified in this subsection is the following:

(1) Retired MQ–1 Predator remotely piloted aircraft of the Air Force that are excess to Department of the Air Force requirements.

(2) Initial spare MQ–1 Predator remotely pilot aircraft of the Air Force that are excess to such requirements.

(3) Ground support equipment of the Air Force for MQ–1 Predator remotely piloted aircraft that is excess to such requirements.

(c) TRANSFER.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security accepts an offer under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force shall transfer the aircraft or equipment concerned to the Secretary of Homeland Security. The cost of any aircraft or equipment so transferred, and the cost of transfer, shall be borne by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(d) DEMILITARIZATION.—Any aircraft or equipment transferred under this section shall be demilitarized before transfer. The cost of demilitarization shall be borne by the Secretary of the Air Force.

(e) USE OF TRANSFERRED AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.—Any aircraft or equipment transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to this section shall be used by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Patrol for border security, enforcement of the immigration laws, and related purposes.

SA 719. 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:

In section 1233, strike ''Subsection (a)'' and insert ''Section 1232(a)''.

SA 720. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XV, add the following:

Subtitle C—Withdrawal of Armed Forces From Afghanistan

SEC. 1531. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Joint Resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the attacks launched against the United States (Public Law 107–40) states, ''That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001''.

(2) Since 2001, more than 3,002,635 men and women of the United States Armed Forces have deployed in support of the Global War on Terrorism, with more than 1,400,000 of them deploying more than once, and these Americans who volunteered in a time of war have served their country honorably and with distinction.

(3) In November 2009 there were fewer than 100 Al-Qaeda members remaining in Afghanistan.

(4) On May 2, 2011, Osama Bin Laden, the founder of Al-Qaeda, was killed by United States Armed Forces in Pakistan.

(5) United States Armed Forces have successfully routed Al-Qaeda from the battlefield in Afghanistan, thus fulfilling the original intent of Public Law 107–40 and the justification for the invasion of Afghanistan, but public support for United States continued presence in Afghanistan has waned in recent years.

(6) An October 2018 poll found that 57 percent of Americans, including 69 percent of United States veterans, believe that all United States troops should be removed from Afghanistan.

(7) In June 2018, the Department of Defense reported, ''The al-Qa'ida threat to the United States and its allies and partners has decreased and the few remaining al-Qa'ida core members are focused on their own survival''.

SEC. 1532. WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, or designee, in cooperation with the heads of all other relevant Federal agencies involved in the conflict in Afghanistan shall—

(1)(A) formulate a plan for the orderly drawdown and withdrawal of all soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines from Afghanistan who were involved in operations intended to provide security to the people of Afghanistan, including policing action, or military actions against paramilitary organizations inside Afghanistan, excluding members of the military assigned to support United States embassies or consulates, or intelligence operations authorized by Congress; and

(B) appear before the relevant congressional committees to explain the proposed implementation of the plan formulated under subparagraph (A); and

(2)(A) formulate a framework for political reconciliation and popular democratic elections independent of United States involvement in Afghanistan, which may be used by the Government of Afghanistan to ensure that any political party that meets the requirements under Article 35 of the Constitution of Afghanistan is permitted to participate in general elections; and

(B) appear before the relevant congressional committees to explain the proposed implementation of the framework formulated under subparagraph (A).

(b) REMOVAL AND BONUSES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) all United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan as of such date of enactment shall be withdrawn and removed from Afghanistan; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense shall provide all members of the United States Armed Forces who were deployed in support of the Global War on Terror with a $2,500 bonus to recognize that these Americans have served in the Global War On Terrorism exclusively on a volunteer basis and to demonstrate the heartfelt gratitude of our Nation.

(c) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.—The Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40) is repealed effective on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 395 days after the date of the enactment of this joint resolution: or

(2) the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies that all United States Armed Forces involved in operations or military actions in Afghanistan (as described in subsection (a)(1)(A)) have departed from Afghanistan.

SA 721. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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:

On page 36, beginning on line 15, strike ''amounts authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''acquisition strategy'' and insert ''funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be used to exceed, and the Department may not otherwise exceed, the total procurement quantity of thirty-five Littoral Combat Ships,''.

On page 49, beginning on line 14, strike ''authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''program of record'' and insert ''authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be used for the procurement of a current or future Department of Defense communications program of record, and the Department may not otherwise procure a current or future communications program of record,''.

On page 54, beginning on line 6, strike ''authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''Chief of Naval Operations'' and insert ''authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force and for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date that is 15 days after the date on which the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Chief of Naval Operations, respectively,''.

On page 58, beginning on line 5, strike ''authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''enduring capability'' and insert ''authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Army may be obligated or expended for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Indirect Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 enduring capability, and the Department may not otherwise engaged in research, development, test, and evaluation on such capability,''.

On page 138, line 3, strike ''or otherwise made available''.

On page 539, line 19, strike ''or otherwise made available''.

On page 543, line 24, strike ''or otherwise made available'' and insert ''for fiscal year 2020''.

On page 704, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 705, line 8, and insert the following:

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the following, and the Department may not otherwise take any action to do the following:

(1) Reduce, or prepare to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States.

(2) Reduce, or prepare to reduce, the quantity of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States to a number less than 400.

On page 773, beginning on line 8, strike ''authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''theater'' on line 13 and insert ''authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to implement any activity that reduces air base resiliency or demolishes protected aircraft shelters in the European theater, and the Department may not otherwise implement any such activity,''.

On page 773, beginning on line 21, strike ''authorized to be appropriated'' and all that follows through ''air base'' and insert ''authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to implement any activity that closes or returns to the host nation any existing air base, and the Department may not otherwise implement any such activity,''.

SA 722. 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 H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. __. FOREIGN INFLUENCE REPORTING IN ELECTIONS.

(a) FEDERAL CAMPAIGN REPORTING OF FOREIGN CONTACTS.—Section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C.

30104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) DISCLOSURE OF REPORTABLE FOREIGN CONTACTS.—

''(1) COMMITTEE OBLIGATION.—Not later than 1 week after a reportable foreign contact, each authorized committee of a candidate for the office of President shall notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Commission of the reportable foreign contact and provide a summary of the circumstances with respect to such reportable foreign contact.

''(2) INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION.—Not later than 1 week after a reportable foreign contact—

''(A) each candidate for the office of President shall notify the treasurer or other designated official of the principal campaign committee of such candidate of the reportable foreign contact and provide a summary of the circumstances with respect to such reportable foreign contact; and

''(B) each official, employee, or agent of an authorized committee of a candidate for the office of President shall notify the treasurer or other designated official of the authorized committee of the reportable foreign contact and provide a summary of the circumstances with respect to such reportable foreign contact.

''(3) REPORTABLE FOREIGN CONTACT.—In this subsection:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'reportable foreign contact' means any direct or indirect contact or communication that—

''(i) is between—

''(I) a candidate for the office of President, an authorized committee of such a candidate, or any official, employee, or agent of such authorized committee; and

''(II) a foreign national (as defined in section 319(b)) or a person that the person described in subclause (I) believes to be a foreign national; and

''(ii) the person described in clause (i)(I) knows, has reason to know, or reasonably believes involves—

''(I) a contribution, donation, expenditure, disbursement, or solicitation described in section 319; or

''(II) coordination or collaboration with, an offer or provision of information or services to or from, or persistent and repeated contact with a government of a foreign country or an agent thereof.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Such term shall not include any contact or communication with a foreign government or an agent of a foreign principal by an elected official or an employee of an elected official solely in an official capacity as such an official or employee.''.

(b) FEDERAL CAMPAIGN FOREIGN CONTACT REPORTING COMPLIANCE SYSTEM.—Section 302(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30102(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) REPORTABLE FOREIGN CONTACTS COMPLIANCE POLICY.—

''(A) REPORTING.—Each authorized committee of a candidate for the office of President shall establish a policy that requires all officials, employees, and agents of such committee to notify the treasurer or other appropriate designated official of the committee of any reportable foreign contact (as defined in section 304(j)) not later than 1 week after such contact was made.

''(B) RETENTION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.—Each authorized committee of a candidate for the office of President shall establish a policy that provides for the retention and preservation of records and information related to reportable foreign contacts (as so defined) for a period of not less than 3 years.

''(C) CERTIFICATION.—Upon designation of a political committee as an authorized committee by a candidate for the office of President, and with each report filed by such committee under section 304(a), the candidate shall certify that—

''(i) the committee has in place policies that meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) and (B);

''(ii) the committee has designated an official to monitor compliance with such policies; and

''(iii) not later than 1 week after the beginning of any formal or informal affiliation with the committee, all officials, employees, and agents of such committee will—

''(I) receive notice of such policies; and

''(II) be informed of the prohibitions under section 319; and

''(III) sign a certification affirming their understanding of such policies and prohibitions.''.

(c) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Section 309(d)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30109(d)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(E) Any person who knowingly and willfully commits a violation of section 304(j) or section 302(e)(6) shall be fined not more than $500,000, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

''(F) Any person who knowingly or willfully conceals or destroys any materials relating to a reportable foreign contact (as defined in section 304(j)) shall be fined not more than $1,000,000, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.''.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed—

(1) to impede legitimate journalistic activities; or

(2) to impose any additional limitation on the right of any individual who is not a citizen of the United States or a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined by section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)) to express political views or to participate in public discourse.

SA 723. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BERRY AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) BUY AMERICAN ACT GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Buy American Act''). The guidance shall reflect any Department actions taken in response to the April 18, 2017, Executive Order No. 13788, ''Buy American and Hire American''.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Buy American Act, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(b) BERRY AMENDMENT AND SPECIALTY METALS CLAUSE GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to section 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Berry Amendment''), and section 2533b of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''specialty metals clause'').

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

SA 724. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING AND COMPENSATION FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE.

By not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, that—

(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and

(2) describes the different groups, including an estimate of the number of people in each group, who are affected by Federal Government nuclear testing but are not compensated under such Act, including people of the United States who live in close proximity to where such testing occurred.

SA 725. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1086. IMMIGRANT VETERANS ELIGIBILITY TRACKING SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On the application by an alien for an immigration benefit or the placement of an alien in an immigration enforcement proceeding, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) determine whether the alien is serving, or has served, as a member of—

(A) a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces on active duty; or

(B) a reserve component of the Armed Forces in an active status; and

(2) with respect to the immigration and naturalization records of the Department of Homeland Security relating to an alien who is serving, or has served, as a member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1), annotate such records—

(A) to reflect that membership; and

(B) to afford an opportunity to track the outcomes for each such alien.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY SERVICE FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING.—In determining whether to expedite the processing of an application of an individual for an immigration benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), including naturalization, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider—

(1) the service of the individual as a member of—

(A) a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces on active duty; or

(B) a reserve component of the Armed Forces in an active status; and

(2) the record of discharge from service in the Armed Forces of the individual.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF INFORMATION FOR REMOVAL.—Information gathered under subsection (a) may not be used for the purpose of removing an alien from the United States.

SA 726. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. LEAHY) 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 X, add the following:

SEC. 1061. IMPROVEMENT OF ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—Subsection (b) of section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1572), as amended by section 1062 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1970), is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) An assessment of any destruction of or damage to public infrastructure or other civilian objects.'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and a description of the personnel and amounts dedicated to investigations of allegations of civilian casualties covered by such report'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by inserting '', and destruction of or damage to public infrastructure and civilian objects,'' after ''harm to civilians'';

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

''(5) An explanation for the discrepancies, if any, between Department of Defense post-operation assessments of civilian casualties in connection with military operations covered by such report and credible reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on such casualties, set forth in general and in connection with each military operation covered by such report.

''(6) A description of the manner in which the reliability and accuracy of reports and assessments covered by such report were determined, and the standards used in determining such reliability and accuracy.

''(7) A description of the manner in which discrepancies described in paragraph (5) were addressed, and the standards used in addressing such discrepancies.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC FORM ON INTERNET WEBSITE.—Subsection (d) of such section 1057, as so amended, is further amended in the second sentence by inserting ''on an Internet website of the Department of Defense'' after ''available to the public''.

SA 727. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. DESIGNATION OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES 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 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under section 102(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9602(a)).

SA 728. 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 title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1106. REPORTS ON USE OF DIRECT HIRING AUTHORITIES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense (with respect to the Department of Defense) and each Secretary of a military department (with respect to such military department) shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use by the department concerned of direct hiring authority (DHA) for civilian employees of such department. Each report shall set forth the following:

(1) Citations to each of the direct hiring authorities currently available to the department concerned.

(2) The current number of civilian employees of the department concerned who were hired using direct hiring authority (whether or not such authority is currently in force), and the grade level and occupational series of such civilian employees.

(3) A description and assessment of the challenges, if any, faced by the department concerned in hiring civilian employees for critical positions and occupational series, and a description and assessment of the role of current or potential direct hiring authorities in addressing such challenges.

(4) A proposal for increasing the number of civilian employees of the department concerned with a science and engineering background who are employed using direct hiring authority.

SA 729. Mrs. FEINSTEIN 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. _____. PREVENTION OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Prevention of Foreign Interference with Elections Act of 2019''.

(b) INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 612. Interference in elections by foreign nationals

''(a) PENALTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever—

''(A) conspires with an individual, while having knowledge or reasonable cause to believe such individual is a foreign national, to prevent, obstruct, impede, interfere with, promote, support, or oppose the nomination or the election of any candidate for any Federal, State, or local office, or any ballot measure, initiative, or referendum; and

''(B) knows or has reasonable cause to believe that an interfering act would be or has been committed to effect the object of the conspiracy;

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

''(2) AGENTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.—Whoever violates paragraph (1) by conspiring with an agent of a foreign power shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

''(b) CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE.—No term of imprisonment imposed on a person under this section shall run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed on the person under any other provision of law.

''(c) INJUNCTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever it shall appear that any person is engaged or is about to engage in any act which constitutes a violation of this section, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in a district court of the United States seeking an order to enjoin such act.

''(2) ACTION BY COURT.—The court shall proceed as soon as practicable to the hearing and determination of a civil action brought under this subsection, and may, at any time before final determination, enter such a restraining order or prohibition, or take such other action, as is warranted to prevent a continuing and substantial injury to the United States, a State, or a locality, or to any person or class of persons for whose protection the civil action is brought.

''(3) PROCEDURE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A proceeding under this subsection shall be governed by the Federal

Rules of Civil Procedure, except that, if an indictment has been returned against the respondent, discovery shall be governed by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

''(B) SEALED PROCEEDINGS.—If a civil action is brought under this subsection, before an indictment is returned against the respondent or while an indictment against the respondent is under seal—

''(i) the court shall place the civil action under seal; and

''(ii) when the indictment is unsealed, the court shall unseal the civil action unless good cause exists to keep the civil action under seal.

''(4) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IF INDICTMENT HAS NOT BEEN RETURNED AGAINST RESPONDENT.—For any civil proceeding brought by the Attorney General under this subsection in which an indictment has not been returned against the respondent, classified information in the civil proceeding shall be subject to the procedures described in section 2339B(f).

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'agent of a foreign power'—

''(A) has the meaning given to the term in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801); and

''(B) does not include a United States person (as defined under section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801));

''(2) the term 'classified information' has the meaning given the term in section 1 of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

''(3) the term 'foreign national'—

''(A) means a foreign principal, as such term is defined by section 1(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611(b)); and

''(B) does not include any individual who is a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States; and

''(4) the term 'interfering act' means any offense, that does have to be otherwise proven, under or violation of—

''(A) this title;

''(B) section 12 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10308);

''(C) the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.); or

''(D) chapter 95 or 96 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed or applied to abridge the exercise of rights guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.''.

(2) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, an amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this section, the amendments made by this section, and the applications of the provisions of such to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''612. Interference in elections by foreign nationals.''.

(c) INADMISSIBILITY FOR INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—Section 212(a)(10)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(10)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

''(D) UNLAWFUL VOTERS AND ELECTION INTERFERENCE BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—

''(i) UNLAWFUL VOTERS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), any alien who has voted in violation of any Federal, State, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, or regulation is inadmissible.

''(ii) ELECTION INTERFERENCE BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II) and clause (iii), any alien convicted of violating section 612 of title 18, United States Code, is inadmissible.

''(II) EXCEPTION.—If an alien described in subclause (I) is eligible under section 245(j) for an adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole, unreviewable discretion, may waive the applicability of subclause (I) with respect to such alien.

''(iii) EXCEPTION.—An alien shall not be considered to be inadmissible under this subparagraph if—

''(I) the alien voted in a Federal, State, or local election (including an initiative, recall, or referendum) in violation of a lawful restriction of voting to citizens;

''(II) each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a United States citizen (whether by birth or naturalization);

''(III) the alien permanently resided in the United States before reaching 16 years of age; and

''(IV) the alien reasonably believed at the time of the violation described in clause (i) or (ii)(I) that he or she was a United States citizen.''.

(d) STRENGTHENING PROHIBITIONS ON EXPENDITURES BY FOREIGN NATIONALS.—Section 319 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30121) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by inserting '', subject to subsection (c)'' after ''within the meaning of section 304(f)(3)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(c) APPLICATION TO ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.—

''(1) ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of applying subsection (a)(1)(C) and subsection (d), an 'electioneering communication'—

''(i) does not include a news story, commentary, editorial, or other communication produced and distributed in the ordinary course of bona fide press activity by a news or press service or association, newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication as determined under subparagraph (B);

''(ii) except as provided in clause (i), includes an Internet or digital communication that otherwise meets the requirements of section 304(f)(3) as modified by this paragraph;

''(iii) includes a communication that does not refer to a clearly identified candidate for Federal office as described in subparagraph (A)(i)(I) of section 304(f)(3) if—

''(I) the communication otherwise meets the requirements of such section as modified by this paragraph except that items (aa) and (bb) of subparagraph (A)(i)(II) of such section shall each be applied by substituting 'Federal, State, or local office' for 'the office sought by the candidate';

''(II) the communication—

''(aa) references voting or a Federal, State, or local election;

''(bb) addresses an issue that is reasonably understood to distinguish one candidate for Federal, State, or local office from another;

''(cc) republishes or is substantially identical to the communications of a candidate for Federal, State, or local office on that same issue;

''(dd) expresses approval or disapproval of a position reasonably identified with a candidate for Federal, State, or local office and presented in substantially similar terms, regardless of whether there is a specific reference to that candidate; or

''(ee) references an employee of a candidate or campaign for Federal, State, or local office or a political party; and

''(iv) does not include a commercial advertisement for goods or services by a foreign corporation or business entity.

''(B) DETERMINATION OF BONA FIDE PRESS ACTIVITY.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), a news story, commentary, editorial, or other communication is not produced and distributed in the ordinary course of bona fide press activity by a news or press service or association, newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication and the exception under such subparagraph shall not apply if—

''(i) such media outlet is owned, directed, supervised, controlled, subsidized, or financed by a government of a foreign country, as defined in section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611); and

''(ii) such news story, commentary, editorial, or other communication—

''(I) is directed, produced, or distributed, at the direction of government or political party officials; and

''(II) promotes, attacks, supports, or opposes any candidate for public office or political party in the United States.

''(2) FOREIGN INDIVIDUAL INTERNET ACTIVITY EXCEPTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—When an individual or a group of individuals engages in Internet activities for the purposes of influencing an election, neither of the following is a contribution or expenditure for purposes of this section by that individual or group of individuals:

''(i) The uncompensated personal services of the individual related to such Internet activities. The exception under the preceding sentence shall not apply to individuals or a group of individuals acting on behalf of or in any capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control, of a government of a foreign country, a foreign political party, or a person whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

''(ii) The use of equipment or services by the individual for uncompensated Internet activities, regardless of the identity of the owner of the equipment or services. The exception under the preceding sentence shall not apply to equipment or services supplied or provided directly or indirectly by a government of a foreign country, a foreign political party, or a person whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

''(B) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the terms 'Internet activities' and 'equipment and services' have the meaning given such terms in section 100.94 of title 11, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

''(d) PROHIBITION ON PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN POLITICAL PARTIES IN MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS, DONATIONS, OR EXPENDITURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No person shall knowingly provide substantial assistance to a foreign national, including a foreign government or foreign political party, with respect to directly or indirectly making a contribution or donation, or other thing of value, or an expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering communication (within the meaning of section 304(f)(3)), or any other act prohibited under subsection (a).

''(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term 'providing substantial assistance' means, with respect to an act described in paragraph (1), the facilitation of such act by a foreign national, including a foreign government or foreign political party. Such facilitation includes the knowing republication of foreign government and foreign political party electioneering communications referred to in subsection (b), regardless of whether the communication was made in concert or cooperation with or at the request or suggestion of a foreign government or foreign political party.''.

SA 730. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LEAVE IN CONNECTION WITH BIRTHS AND ADOPTIONS.

(a) PRIMARY CAREGIVER LEAVE IN CONNECTION WITH BIRTH OR ADOPTION.—Subsection (i) of section 701 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the primary'' and inserting ''a primary'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''the primary'' and inserting ''a primary''; and

(ii) by striking ''six weeks'' and inserting ''12 weeks''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) More than one individual may be designated as a primary caregiver under subparagraph (A) or (B) in connection with a birth or adoption.'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the criteria to be used in designating individuals as primary caregivers for purposes of paragraph (1)'';

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking ''leave—'' and all that follows and inserting ''leave is specifically recommended, in writing, by the medical provided of the member to address a diagnosed medical condition.'';

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (10) as paragraphs (7) through (11), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph (6):

''(6)(A) Leave of a member under paragraph (1) or (4) terminates on the date of death of the child concerned.

''(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to terminate the eligibility of a member for emergency leave under section 709 of this title in connection with a death described in that subparagraph.''.

(b) SECONDARY CAREGIVER LEAVE IN CONNECTION WITH BIRTH OR ADOPTION.—Subsection (j) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''the secondary caregiver'' and inserting ''a secondary caregiver'';

(B) by striking ''21 days'' and inserting ''12 weeks''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''More than one individual may be designated as a secondary caregiver under this paragraph in connection with a birth or adoption.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', and the criteria to be used in designating individuals as secondary caregivers for purposes of paragraph (1)'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

''(4)(A) Leave of a member under paragraph (1) terminates on the date of death of the child concerned.

''(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to terminate the eligibility of a member for emergency leave under section 709 of this title in connection with a death described in that subparagraph.''; and

(5) in paragraph (5), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection—

(A) by striking ''paragraphs (6) through (10)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (7) through (11)''; and

(B) by striking ''paragraph (9)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (10)(B)''.

SA 731. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. INVESTIGATION AND REPORT ON ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO CITIZENS OF SAUDI ARABIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) INVESTIGATION.—The Secretary of State shall conduct an investigation on the issuance by the Government of Saudi Arabia of passports and other travel documents to citizens of Saudi Arabia in the United States.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the investigation under subsection (a).

(2) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the manner in which passports and travel documents are issued to citizens of Saudi Arabia in the United States, an assessment whether the Government of Saudi Arabia is in compliance with its obligations under—

(A) the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961; or

(B) the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963.

SA 732. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ADVANCE BILLING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION SERVICES WITH WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

During fiscal year 2020, any advance billing for background investigation services and related services purchased from activities financed using Defense Working Capital Funds shall be excluded from the calculation of cumulative advance billings under section 2208(l)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 733. Mr. DAINES (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 subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LITTLE SHELL TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MONTANA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians is a political successor to signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, under which a large area of land in the State of North Dakota was ceded to the United States;

(2) the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana, which also are political successors to the signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, have been recognized by the Federal Government as distinct Indian tribes;

(3) the members of the Little Shell Tribe continue to live in the State of Montana, as their ancestors have for more than 100 years since ceding land in the State of North Dakota as described in paragraph (1);

(4) in the 1930s and 1940s, the Tribe repeatedly petitioned the Federal Government for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'');

(5) Federal agents who visited the Tribe and Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier attested to the responsibility of the Federal Government for the Tribe and members of the Tribe, concluding that members of the Tribe are eligible for, and should be provided with, trust land, making the Tribe eligible for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'');

(6) due to a lack of Federal appropriations during the Depression, the Bureau of Indian Affairs lacked adequate financial resources to purchase land for the Tribe, and the members of the Tribe were denied the opportunity to reorganize;

(7) in spite of the failure of the Federal Government to appropriate adequate funding to secure land for the Tribe as required for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act''), the Tribe continued to exist as a separate community, with leaders exhibiting clear political authority;

(8) the Tribe, together with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana, filed 2 law suits under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049) (commonly known as the ''Indian Claims Commission Act''), to petition for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States under the Pembina Treaty of 1863 and the McCumber Agreement of 1892;

(9) in 1971 and 1982, pursuant to Acts of Congress, the tribes received awards for the claims described in paragraph (8);

(10) in 1978, the Tribe submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs a petition for Federal recognition, which is still pending as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(11) the Federal Government, the State of Montana, and the other federally recognized Indian tribes of the State have had continuous dealings with the recognized political leaders of the Tribe since the 1930s.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMBER.—The term ''member'' means an individual who is enrolled in the Tribe pursuant to subsection (f).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

(c) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is extended to the Tribe.

(2) EFFECT OF FEDERAL LAWS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, all Federal laws (including regulations) of general application to Indians and Indian tribes, including the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act''), shall apply to the Tribe and members.

(d) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe and each member shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the United States to Indians and federally recognized Indian tribes, without regard to—

(A) the existence of a reservation for the Tribe; or

(B) the location of the residence of any member on or near an Indian reservation.

(2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the delivery of services and benefits to members, the service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be the area comprised of Blaine, Cascade, Glacier, and Hill Counties in the State of Montana.

(e) REAFFIRMATION OF RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section diminishes any right or privilege of the Tribe or any member that existed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CLAIMS OF TRIBE.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in this section alters or affects any legal or equitable claim of the Tribe to enforce any right or privilege reserved by, or granted to, the Tribe that was wrongfully denied to, or taken from, the Tribe before the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MEMBERSHIP ROLL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving recognition, services, and benefits pursuant to this section, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary, by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a membership roll consisting of the name of each individual enrolled as a member of the Tribe.

(2) DETERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—The qualifications for inclusion on the membership roll of the Tribe shall be determined in accordance with sections 1 through 3 of article 5 of the constitution of the Tribe dated September 10, 1977 (including amendments to the constitution).

(3) MAINTENANCE OF ROLL.—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) HOMELAND.—The Secretary shall acquire, for the benefit of the Tribe, trust title to 200 acres of land within the service area of the Tribe to be used for a tribal land base.

(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—The Secretary may acquire additional land for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'').

SA 734. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON NUCLEAR EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no nuclear material, whether for civilian or military applications, or related technology or intellectual property, may be exported from the United States to Saudi Arabia, and no license or other authorization may be issued by any Federal agency for such export.

SA 735. 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 D of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON EFFECT OF WIND TURBINE PROJECTS ON SAFETY, TRAINING, AND READINESS OF AIR FORCE PILOTS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and publish on a publicly available Internet website of the Department of the Air Force a report on the cumulative effect of wind turbine projects on the safety, training, and readiness of Air Force pilots.

SA 736. Mr. BURR (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 in subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. ___. TASK FORCE.

Section 658H of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k);

(2) in subsection (d)(2)(A), by striking ''subsection (j)(1)'' and inserting ''subsection (k)(1)''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

''(j) TASK FORCE TO ASSIST IN IMPROVING CHILD SAFETY.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force, to be known as the Interagency Task Force for Child Safety (referred to in this section as the 'Task Force') to identify, evaluate, and recommend best practices and technical assistance to assist Federal and State agencies in fully implementing the requirements of subsection (b) for child care staff members.

''(2) COMPOSITION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the President shall appoint the members of the Task Force, which shall include—

''(A) the Director of the Office of Child Care of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Associate Commissioner of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or their designees; and

''(B) such other Federal officials as may be designated by the President.

''(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The chairperson of the Task Force shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Administration for Children and Families.

''(4) CONSULTATION.—The Task Force shall consult with representatives from State child care agencies, State child protective services, State criminal justice agencies, and other relevant stakeholders on identifying problems in implementing, and proposing solutions to implement, the requirements of subsection (b), as described in that subsection.

''(5) TASK FORCE DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

''(A) develop recommendations for improving implementation of the requirements of subsection (b), including recommendations about how the Task Force and member agencies will collaborate and coordinate efforts to implement such requirements, as described in subsection (b); and

''(B) develop recommendations in which the Task Force identifies best practices and evaluates technical assistance to assist relevant Federal and State agencies in implementing subsection (b), which identification and evaluation shall include—

''(i) an analysis of available research and information at the Federal and State level regarding the status of the interstate requirements of subsection (b) for child care staff members who have resided in one or more States during the previous 5 years and who seek employment in a child care program in a different State;

''(ii) a list of State agencies that are not responding to interstate requests covered by subsection (b) for relevant information on child care staff members;

''(iii) identification of the challenges State agencies are experiencing in responding to such interstate requests;

''(iv) an analysis of the length of time it takes the State agencies in a State to receive such results from State agencies in another State in response to such an interstate request in accordance with subsection (b);

''(v) an analysis of the average processing time for the interstate requests, in accordance with subsection (b);

''(vi) identification of the fees associated with the interstate requests in each State to meet requirements in accordance with subsection (b);

''(vii) a list of States that are participating in the National Fingerprint File program, as administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and an analysis of reasons States have or have not chosen to participate in the program, including barriers to participation such as barriers related to State regulatory requirements and statutes; and

''(viii) a list of States that have closed record laws or systems that prevent the States from sharing complete criminal records data or information with State agencies in another State.

''(6) MEETINGS.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Task Force shall hold its first meeting.

''(7) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the first meeting of the Task Force, the Task Force shall submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a final report containing all of the recommendations required by subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5).

''(8) SUNSET.—The Task Force shall terminate 1 year after submitting its final report, but not later than the end of fiscal year 2021.''.

SA 737. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 351(b)(2), after subparagraph (C), insert the following:

(D) The investment necessary to leverage existing local workforce development programs, including apprenticeship opportunities, to sustain an adequate workforce pipeline.

SA 738. Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON IMPACT OF LIBERIAN NATIONALS ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY, FOREIGN POLICY, AND ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND A JUSTIFICATION FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF QUALIFYING LIBERIANS TO THAT OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In 1989, a seven-year civil war broke out in Liberia that—

(A) claimed the lives of an estimated 200,000 people;

(B) displaced over ½ of the Liberian population;

(C) halted food production; and

(D) destroyed the infrastructure and economy of Liberia.

(2) A second civil war then followed from 1999 to 2003, further destabilizing Liberia and creating more turmoil and hardship for Liberians.

(3) In total, the two civil wars in Liberia killed up to an estimated ¼ million individuals.

(4) From 2014 to 2016, Liberia faced an Ebola virus outbreak that devastated the fragile health system of Liberia and killed nearly 5,000 individuals.

(5) As a result of these devastating events, thousands of Liberians sought refuge in the United States, living and working here under Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), extended under both Republican and Democratic administrations beginning in 1991 with the administration of President George H. W. Bush.

(6) These law-abiding and taxpaying Liberians have made homes in the United States, have worked hard, played by the rules, paid their dues, and submitted to rigorous vetting. Many such Liberians have United States citizen children who have served in the Armed Forces, and in some cases have themselves served in that capacity.

(7) The Liberian community in the United States has also contributed greatly to private sector investment and socioeconomic assistance in Liberia by providing remittances to relatives in Liberia.

(8) While there was a positive development in 2017 with the first democratic transfer of power in more than 70 years, the Department of State has identified the capital and most populous city of Liberia, Monrovia, as being a critical-threat location for crime. Access to healthcare remains limited, critical infrastructure is lacking, and widespread corruption coupled with low wages and a weak economic recovery has left the country vulnerable to civil unrest.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31, 2019, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the impact of Liberian nationals on the national security, foreign policy, and economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States and a justification for adjustment of status of qualifying Liberians to that of lawful permanent residents.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of current or former Liberian nationals and their children who have served or are currently serving in the Armed Forces.

(B) The amount of remittances sent by current or former Liberian nationals to relatives in Liberia and an assessment of the impact on the economic development of Liberia if these remittances were to cease.

(C) The economic and tax contributions that Liberian nationals and their children have made to the United States.

(D) An assessment of the impact on the United States of adjusting the status of Liberian nationals who have continuous physical presence in the United States beginning on November 20, 2014, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, or for adjusting the status of the spouses, children, and unmarried sons or daughters of such Liberian nationals.

(c) QUALIFYING LIBERIAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ''qualifying Liberian'' means and alien (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) who—

(A)(i) is a national of Liberia; and

(ii) has been continuously present in the United States during the period beginning on November 20, 2014, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) is the spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in subparagraph (A);

(C) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa; and

(D) is admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except that the grounds of inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), and (7)(A) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) shall not apply.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ''qualifying Liberian'' does not include any alien who—

(A) has been convicted of any aggravated felony;

(B) has been convicted of 2 or more crimes involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense); or

(C) has ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(3) DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE.—For purposes of establishing the period of continuous physical presence referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence based on 1 or more absences from the United States for 1 or more periods amounting, in the aggregate, to not more than 180 days.

SA 739. 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. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESTORATION OF TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force should—

(1) restore Tyndall Air Force Base to achieve military installation resilience, as defined in section 101(e)(8) of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) use innovative construction methods, materials, designs, and technologies in carrying out such restoration in order to achieve efficiencies, cost savings, resiliency, and capability, which may include—

(A) open architecture design to evolve with the national defense strategy; and

(B) efficient ergonomic enterprise for members of the Air Force in the 21st century.

SA 740. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and 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:

Strike part III of subtitle D of title V.

Strike section 585.

Strike section 587.

Strike section 642.

On page 293, line 2, strike ''January 1, 2020'' and insert ''January 1, 2030''.

Strike section 1203 and insert the following:

SEC. 1203. TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.

Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''September 30, 2019'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Amounts appropriated and transferred to the Fund before September 30, 2019, shall remain available for obligation and expenditure after that date, but only for activities under programs commenced under subsection (b) before September 30, 2019.''; and

(2) in subsection (o)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''September 30, 2019'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''through 2019'' and inserting ''through 2021''.

Strike section 1422.

SA 741. 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 108____. PENSACOLA DAM AND RESERVOIR, GRAND RIVER, OKLAHOMA.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to clarify Federal authorities and responsibilities relating to the Pensacola Dam and Reservoir.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) CONSERVATION POOL.—The term ''conservation pool'' means all land and water of Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Oklahoma, below elevation 745 feet (Pensacola Datum).

(3) FLOOD POOL.—The term ''flood pool'' means all land and water of Grand Lake O' the Cherokees, Oklahoma, between elevation 745 feet and elevation 755 feet (Pensacola Datum).

(4) PROJECT.—The term ''project'' means the Pensacola Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 1494).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

(c) CONSERVATION POOL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—Notwithstanding section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)), Federal land within the project, including any right, title, or interest in or to land held by the United States for any purpose, shall not be considered to be—

(A) a reservation for purposes of section 4(e) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e));

(B) land or other property of the United States for purposes of recompensing the United States for the use, occupancy, or enjoyment of the land under section 10(e)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1)); or

(C) land of the United States for purposes of section 24 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 818).

(2) LICENSE CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall not include in any license for the project any condition or other requirement relating to—

(i) surface elevations of the conservation pool;

(ii) flood pool (except to the extent it references flood control requirements prescribed by the Secretary of the Army); or

(iii) land or water above an elevation of 750 feet (Pensacola Datum).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Nothwithstanding subparagraph (A)(i), the Commission shall, in consultation with the licensee, prescribe flexible target surface elevations of the conservation pool to the extent necessary for the protection of life, health, property, or the environment.

(3) PROJECT SCOPE.—

(A) LICENSING JURISDICTION.—The licensing jurisdiction of the Commission for the project shall not extend to any land or water outside the project boundary.

(B) OUTSIDE INFRASTRUCTURE.—Any land, water, or physical infrastructure or other improvement outside the project boundary shall not be considered to be part of the project.

(C) BOUNDARY AMENDMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall amend the project boundary only on request of the project licensee.

(ii) DENIAL OF REQUEST.—The Commission may deny a request to amend a project boundary under clause (i) if the Commission determines that the request is inconsistent with the requirements of part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 792 et seq.).

(d) FLOOD POOL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have exclusive jurisdiction and responsibility for management of the flood pool for flood control operations at Grand Lake O' the Cherokees.

(2) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—If a feasibility study or other investigation determines that flood control operations at or associated with Pensacola Dam, including any backwater effect, may result in the inundation of, or damage to, land outside the project boundary to which the United States does not hold flowage rights or holds insufficient flowage rights, the project licensee shall not have any obligation to obtain or enhance those flowage rights.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects, with respect to the project—

(1) any authority or obligation of the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers pursuant to section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1938'') (33 U.S.C. 701c–1);

(2) any authority of the Secretary or the Chief of Engineers pursuant to section 7 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the ''Flood Control Act of 1944'') (33 U.S.C. 709);

(3) any obligation of the United States to obtain flowage or other property rights pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 743, chapter 710);

(4) any obligation of the United States to acquire flowage or other property rights for additional reservoir storage pursuant to Executive Order 9839 (12 Fed. Reg. 2447; relating to the Grand River Dam Project);

(5) any authority of the Secretary to acquire real property interest pursuant to section 560 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3783);

(6) any obligation of the Secretary to conduct and pay the cost of a feasibility study pursuant to section 449 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541; 114 Stat. 2641);

(7) the National Flood Insurance Program established under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), including any policy issued under that Act; or

(8) any disaster assistance made available under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or other Federal disaster assistance program.

SA 742. Mr. MARKEY (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. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF QUALITY RATING SYSTEM FOR COMMUNITY LIVING CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the quality rating system for community living centers operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) The data and information that underlie the quality ratings for community living centers operated by the Department.

(2) Trends in quality for such community living centers.

(3) The use of quality ratings by the Department to conduct oversight of such community living centers.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2021, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SA 743. 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 part II of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 582. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE MY CAREER ADVANCEMENT ACCOUNT PROGRAM TO CERTAIN MILITARY SPOUSES.

(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPANTS WHOSE SPOUSES RECEIVE PROMOTIONS.—A military spouse who is participating in the My Career Advancement Account program of the Department of Defense (in this section referred to as the ''Program'') may not become ineligible for the Program solely because the member of the Armed Forces to whom the military spouse is married receives a promotion in grade.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the Program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of employment rates for military spouses that identifies—

(i) the career fields most military spouses frequently pursue; and

(ii) the extent to which such rates may be improved by expanding the Program to include reimbursements for licensing reciprocity.

(B) An assessment of costs required to expand the Program as described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

SA 744. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and

for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike title XXXV and insert the following:

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019''.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2020, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for programs associated with maintaining the United States Merchant Marine, the following amounts:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $95,944,000, of which—

(A) $77,944,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for Academy operations; and

(B) $18,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $50,280,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Student Incentive Program;

(B) $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies;

(C) $30,080,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels;

(D) $3,800,000 shall remain available until expended for training ship fuel assistance; and

(E) $8,000,000 shall remain available until expended for offsetting the costs of training ship sharing.

(3) For expenses necessary to support the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, $600,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(4) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for activities authorized under section 50307 of title 46, United States Code.

(5) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(6) For expenses necessary to maintain and preserve a United States flag Merchant Marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $300,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(7) For expenses necessary for the loan guarantee program authorized under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $33,000,000, of which—

(A) $30,000,000 may be used for the cost (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)) of loan guarantees under the program, which shall remain available until expended; and

(B) $3,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses relating to loan guarantee commitments under the program.

(8) For expenses necessary to provide assistance to small shipyards and for maritime training programs under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, $40,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) For expenses necessary to implement the Port and Intermodal Improvement Program, $600,000,000, except that no funds shall be used for a grant award to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs that relate to the movement of goods through a port and its intermodal connections.

SEC. 3512. MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) AWARD OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' each place it appears and inserting ''2035''.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53104(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2035''.

(c) PAYMENTS.—Section 53106(a)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''$3,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.'' and inserting ''$5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) $5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 53111 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$222,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2025.'' and inserting ''$314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) $314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

SEC. 3513. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.

The Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, initiate an audit of the Maritime Administration's actions to address only those recommendations from Chapter 3 and recommendations 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6 identified by a National Academy of Public Administration panel in the November 2017 report entitled ''Maritime Administration: Defining its Mission, Aligning its Programs, and Meeting its Objectives''; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of that audit once the audit is completed.

SEC. 3514. APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES ATTENDING SPONSORED PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Section 51303 of title 46, United State Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPONSORSHIP.—The Secretary of Transportation may appoint each year as cadets at the United States Merchant Marine Academy not more than 40 qualified individuals sponsored by the Academy to attend preparatory school during the academic year prior to entrance in the Academy, and who have successfully met the terms and conditions of sponsorship set by the Academy.''.

SEC. 3515. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Academy'') to carry out the activities described in this section.

(b) STUDY ELEMENTS.—In accordance with the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that consists of the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's systems, training, facilities, infrastructure, information technology, and stakeholder engagement.

(2) Identification of needs and opportunities for modernization to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy keep pace with more modern campuses.

(3) Development of an action plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy with specific recommendations for—

(A) improvements or updates relating to the opportunities described in paragraph (2); and

(B) systemic changes needed to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy achieve its mission of inspiring and educating the next generation of the mariner workforce on a long-term basis.

(c) DEADLINE AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall prepare and submit to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration a report containing the action plan described in subsection (b)(3), including specific findings and recommendations.

SEC. 3516. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

Section 51501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) NATIONAL MARITIME CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—The Secretary shall designate each State maritime academy as a National Maritime Center of Excellence.''.

SEC. 3517. MILITARY TO MARINER.

(a) CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, and in coordination with one another and with the United States Committee on the Marine Transportation System, and in consultation with the Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee, shall, consistent with applicable law, identify all training and experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, and submit a list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience counts for credentialing purposes.

(b) REVIEW OF APPLICABLE SERVICE.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether training and experience counts for credentialing purposes, as described in subsection (a), not later than 6 months after the date on which the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center receives a submission under subsection (a) identifying a training or experience and requesting such a determination.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in

which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees through the National Maritime Center license evaluation, issuance, and examination for members of the uniformed services on active duty, if a waiver is authorized and appropriate, and, if a waiver is not granted, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the payment of fees for members of the uniformed services on active duty by the applicable service to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for Transportation Worker Identification Credential cards for members of the uniformed services on active duty pursuing or possessing a mariner credential, such as implementation of an equal exchange process for active duty service members at no or minimal cost;

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be discharged or released from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than one month after discharge or release;

(4) ensure the applicable services have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online resource known as Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(5) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, take all necessary and appropriate actions to review and implement service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

(d) ADVANCING MILITARY TO MARINER WITHIN THE EMPLOYER AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce shall have direct hiring authority to employ separated members of the uniformed services with valid merchant mariner licenses or sea service experience in support of United States national maritime needs, including the Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) APPOINTMENTS OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Except in the case of positions in the Senior Executive Service, the requirements of section 3326(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the hiring of a separated member of the uniformed services under paragraph (1).

(e) SEPARATED MEMBER OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—In this section, the term ''separated member of the uniformed services'' means an individual who—

(1) is retiring or is retired as a member of the uniformed services;

(2) is voluntarily separating or voluntarily separated from the uniformed services at the end of enlistment or service obligation; or

(3) is administratively separating or has administratively separated from the uniformed services with an honorable or general discharge characterization.

SEC. 3518. SALVAGE RECOVERIES OF FEDERALLY OWNED CARGOES.

Section 57100 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) FUNDS TRANSFER AUTHORITY RELATED TO THE USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS AND THE PROVISION OF MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:

''(A) Federal entities are authorized to transfer funds to the Secretary in advance of expenditure or upon providing the goods or services ordered, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) The Secretary shall determine all other terms and conditions under which such payments should be made and provide such goods and services using its existing or new contracts, including general agency agreements, memoranda of understanding, or similar agreements.

''(2) REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT WITH A FEDERAL ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration is authorized to provide maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity.

''(B) MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, maritime-related services includes the acquisition, procurement, operation, maintenance, preservation, sale, lease, charter, construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning (including outfitting and equipping incidental to construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning) of a merchant vessel or shipyard, ship site, terminal, pier, dock, warehouse, or other installation related to the maritime operations of a Federal entity.

''(3) SALVAGING CARGOES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration may provide services and purchase goods relating to the salvaging of cargoes aboard vessels in the custody or control of the Maritime Administration or its predecessor agencies and receive and retain reimbursement from Federal entities for all such costs as it may incur.

''(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursement as provided for in subparagraph (A) may come from—

''(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvage; or

''(ii) the Federal entity for which the Maritime Administration has or will provide such goods and services, depending on the agreement of the parties involved.

''(4) AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under this subsection shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary or, if the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriation of funds that is currently available to the Secretary for substantially the same purpose. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

''(5) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Payments made in advance shall be for any part of the estimated cost as determined by the Secretary of Transportation. Adjustments to the amounts paid in advance shall be made as agreed to by the Secretary of Transportation and the head of the ordering agency or unit based on the actual cost of goods or services provided.

''(6) BILL OR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT.—A bill submitted or a request for payment is not subject to audit or certification in advance of payment.''.

SEC. 3519. SALVAGE RECOVERIES FOR SUBROGATED OWNERSHIP OF VESSELS AND CARGOES.

Section 53909 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) SALVAGE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to enter into marine salvage agreements for the recoveries, sale, and disposal of sunken or damaged vessels, cargoes, or properties owned or insured by or on behalf of the Maritime Administration, the United States Shipping Board, the U.S. Shipping Bureau, the United States Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

''(f) MILITARY CRAFT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Secretary of the military department concerned prior to engaging in or authorizing any activity under subsection (e) that will disturb sunken military craft, as defined in title XIV of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

''(g) RECOVERIES.—Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the net proceeds from salvage agreements entered into as authorized in subsection (e) shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows for marine insurance-related salvages:

''(1) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the war risk revolving fund and shall be available for the purposes of the war risk revolving fund.

''(2) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund as established by section 50301(a) of this title and shall be available until expended as follows:

''(A) Fifty percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or improvement of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

''(B) Twenty-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by or on behalf of State maritime academies or the United States Merchant Marine Academy for facility and training ship maintenance, repair, and modernization, and for the purchase of simulators and fuel.

''(C) The remainder shall be distributed for maritime heritage preservation to the Department of the Interior for grants as authorized by section 308703 of title 54.''.

SEC. 3520. PORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Ports Improvement Act''.

(b) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—

''(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Transportation shall make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible applicants to assist in funding eligible projects for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports.

''(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection to the following:

''(A) A State.

''(B) A political subdivision of a State, or a local government.

''(C) A public agency or publicly chartered authority established by 1 or more States.

''(D) A special purpose district with a transportation function.

''(E) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), without regard to capitalization), or a consortium of Indian Tribes.

''(F) A multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities described in this paragraph.

''(G) A lead entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) jointly with a private entity or group of private entities.

''(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection—

''(A) for a project, or package of projects, that—

''(i) is either—

''(I) within the boundary of a port; or

''(II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; and

''(ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—

''(I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;

''(II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, freight intelligent transportation systems, and digital infrastructure systems; or

''(III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to enhancing the efficiency of ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

''(B) notwithstanding paragraph (6)(A)(v), to provide financial assistance to 1 or more projects under subparagraph (A) for development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, and preliminary engineering and design work.

''(4) PROHIBITED USES.—A grant award under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, or purchase of a vessel that is eligible for such assistance under chapter 537, unless the Secretary determines such vessel—

''(i) is necessary for a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III) of this subsection; and

''(ii) is not receiving assistance under chapter 537; or

''(B) for any project within a small shipyard (as defined in section 54101).

''(5) APPLICATIONS AND PROCESS.—

''(A) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(B) SOLICITATION PROCESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date that amounts are made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall solicit grant applications for eligible projects in accordance with this subsection.

''(6) PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select a project described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

''(i) the project improves the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through a port or intermodal connection to a port;

''(ii) the project is cost effective;

''(iii) the eligible applicant has authority to carry out the project;

''(iv) the eligible applicant has sufficient funding available to meet the matching requirements under paragraph (8);

''(v) the project will be completed without unreasonable delay; and

''(vi) the project cannot be easily and efficiently completed without Federal funding or financial assistance available to the project sponsor.

''(B) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting projects described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection, the Secretary shall give substantial weight to—

''(i) the utilization of non-Federal contributions;

''(ii) the net benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection, considering the cost-benefit analysis of the project, as applicable; and

''(iii) the public benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection.

''(C) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the cost-benefit analysis under subparagraph (A)(ii), and establish a simplified, alternative basis for determining whether a project is cost effective, for a small project described in paragraph (7)(B).

''(7) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

''(A) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects in any 1 State.

''(B) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reserve 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection each fiscal year to make grants for eligible projects described in paragraph (3)(A) that request the lesser of—

''(i) 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year; or

''(ii) $11,000,000.

''(C) 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).

''(8) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—

''(A) TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an estimate of the total costs of a project under this subsection based on the best available information, including any available engineering studies, studies of economic feasibility, environmental analyses, and information on the expected use of equipment or facilities.

''(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent.

''(ii) RURAL AREAS.—The Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent for a project located in a rural area.

''(9) PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.—The Secretary shall issue guidelines to establish appropriate accounting, reporting, and review procedures to ensure that—

''(A) grant funds are used for the purposes for which those funds were made available;

''(B) each grantee properly accounts for all expenditures of grant funds; and

''(C) grant funds not used for such purposes and amounts not obligated or expended are returned.

''(10) CONDITIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require as a condition of making a grant under this subsection that a grantee—

''(i) maintain such records as the Secretary considers necessary;

''(ii) make the records described in clause (i) available for review and audit by the Secretary; and

''(iii) periodically report to the Secretary such information as the Secretary considers necessary to assess progress.

''(B) LABOR.—The Federal wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40 shall apply, in the same manner as such requirements apply to contracts subject to such subchapter, to—

''(i) each project for which a grant is provided under this subsection; and

''(ii) all portions of a project described in clause (i), regardless of whether such a portion is funded using—

''(I) other Federal funds; or

''(II) non-Federal funds.

''(11) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect existing authorities to conduct port infrastructure programs in—

''(A) Hawaii, as authorized by section 9008 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1926);

''(B) Alaska, as authorized by section 10205 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1934); or

''(C) Guam, as authorized by section 3512 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (48 U.S.C. 1421r).

''(12) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(A) ADMINISTRATIVE AND OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Secretary may retain not more than 2 percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under this subsection for the administrative and oversight costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated for carrying out this subsection shall remain available until expended.

''(ii) UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—Amounts awarded as a grant under this subsection that are not expended by the grantee during the 5-year period following the date of the award shall remain available to the Secretary for use for grants under this subsection in a subsequent fiscal year.

''(13) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(i) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

''(B) PORT.—The term 'port' includes—

''(i) a seaport; and

''(ii) an inland waterways port.

''(C) PROJECT.—The term 'project' includes construction, reconstruction, environmental rehabilitation, acquisition of property, including land related to the project and improvements to the land, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements.

''(D) RURAL AREA.—The term 'rural area' means an area that is outside an urbanized area.

''(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

''(1) receive funds from a Federal or non-Federal entity that has a specific agreement with the Secretary to further the purposes of this section;

''(2) coordinate with other Federal agencies to expedite the process established under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for the improvement of port facilities to improve the efficiency of the transportation system, to increase port security, or to provide greater access to port facilities;

''(3) seek to coordinate all reviews or requirements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

''(4) in addition to any financial assistance provided under subsection (c), provide such technical assistance to port authorities or commissions or their subdivisions and agents as needed for project planning, design, and construction.''.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A repeal made by subsection (b) of this section shall not affect amounts apportioned or allocated before the effective date of the repeal. Such apportioned or allocated funds shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which the funds were subject under section 50302(c) of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 3521. ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on port facilities used for military purposes at ports designated by the Department of Defense as strategic seaports.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to port facilities included in the report, the following:

(1) An assessment whether there are structural integrity or other deficiencies in such facilities.

(2) If there are such deficiencies—

(A) an assessment of infrastructure improvements to such facilities that would be needed to meet, directly or indirectly, national security and readiness requirements;

(B) an assessment of the impact on operational readiness of the Armed Forces if such improvements are not undertaken; and

(C) an identification of, to the maximum extent practical, all potential funding sources for such improvements from existing authorities.

(3) An identification of the support that would be appropriate for the Department of Defense to provide in the execution of the Secretary of Transportation's responsibilities under section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such facilities.

(4) If additional statutory or administrative authorities would be required for the provision of support as described in paragraph (3), recommendations for legislative or administrative action to establish such authorities.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Maritime Administrator and the individual responsible for each port facility described in such subsection.

SEC. 3522. MARITIME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 50307 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Secretary of Transportation may engage in the environmental study'' and inserting ''The Maritime Administrator, on behalf of the Secretary of Transportation, shall engage in the study'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''that are likely to achieve environmental improvements by'' and inserting ''to improve'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (i), the following:

''(A) environmental performance to meet United States Federal and international standards and guidelines, including—''; and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated by clause (ii), by striking ''species; and'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''species; or

''(iv) reducing propeller cavitation; and

''(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries; and

''(2) coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, and other Federal, State, local, or tribal agencies, as appropriate.''.

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''benefits'' and inserting ''or other benefits to domestic maritime industries''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—. Not more than 3 percent of funds appropriated to carry out this program may be used for administrative purposes.''.

SEC. 3523. REQUIREMENT FOR SMALL SHIPYARD GRANTEES.

Section 54101(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Grants awarded'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) BUY AMERICA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds may be obligated by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration under this section, unless each product and material purchased with those funds (including products and materials purchased by a grantee), and including any commercially available off-the-shelf item, is—

''(i) an unmanufactured article, material, or supply that has been mined or produced in the United States; or

''(ii) a manufactured article, material, or supply that has been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the requirements of that subparagraph shall not apply with respect to a particular product or material if the Administrator determines—

''(I) that the application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest;

''(II) that such product or material is not available in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities, of a satisfactory quality, or on a timely basis; or

''(III) that inclusion of a domestic product or material will increase the cost of that product or material by more than 25 percent, with respect to a certain contract between a grantee and that grantee's supplier.

''(ii) FEDERAL REGISTER.—A determination made by the Administrator under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

''(C) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) The term 'commercially available off-the-shelf item' means—

''(I) any item of supply (including construction material) that is—

''(aa) a commercial item, as defined by section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019); and

''(bb) sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

''(II) does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 40102(4) of this title, such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

''(ii) The term 'product or material' means an article, material, or supply brought to the site by the recipient for incorporation into the building, work, or project. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site.

''(iii) The term 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.''.

SEC. 3524. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS OF PROGRAM THROUGH OCEANOGRAPHIC EFFORTS.—Section 8931(b)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting '', creating,'' after ''identifying''; and

(2) by inserting ''science,'' after ''areas of''.

(b) NATIONAL OCEAN RESEARCH LEADERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.—Section 8932 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (10);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraphs:

''(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of the Interior.

''(11) The Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement of the Department of the Interior.'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''broad participation within the oceanographic community'' and inserting ''appropriate participation within the oceanographic community, which may include public, academic, commercial, and private participation or support''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''peer''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

''(D) Preexisting facilities, such as regional data centers operated by the Integrated Ocean Observing System, and expertise.'';

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''REPORT'' and inserting ''BRIEFING'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''to Congress a report'' and inserting ''to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing'';

(C) by striking ''report'' and inserting ''briefing'' each place the term appears;

(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) A description of the involvement of Federal agencies and non-Federal contributors participating in the program.''; and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities during such following fiscal year'' and inserting ''and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities of the program during such following fiscal year'';

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Council shall publish on a

publically available website a report summarizing the briefing described in subsection (e).'';

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall establish an office to support the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. The Council shall use competitive procedures in selecting an operator for the partnership program office.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting '', where appropriate,'' before ''managing''; and

(7) by amending subsection (h), as redesignated by paragraph (1), to read as follows:

''(h) CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, the Council shall have, in addition to other powers otherwise given it under this chapter, the following authorities:

''(A) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants or cooperative agreements, and establish and manage new collaborative programs as considered appropriate, to address emerging science priorities using both donated and appropriated funds.

''(B) To authorize the program office under subsection (g), on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to accept funds, including fines and penalties, from other Federal and State departments and agencies.

''(C) To authorize the program office, on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to award grants and enter into contracts for purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(D) To transfer funds to other Federal and State departments and agencies in furtherance of the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(E) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants, for the purpose of implementing the National Oceanographic Partnership Program and carrying out the responsibilities of the Council.

''(F) To use, with the consent of the head of the agency or entity concerned, on a nonreimbursable basis, the land, services, equipment, personnel, facilities, advice, and information provided by a Federal agency or entity, State, local government, Tribal government, territory, or possession, or any subdivisions thereof, or the District of Columbia as may be helpful in the performance of the duties of the Council.

''(2) FUNDS TRANSFERRED.—Funds identified for direct support of National Oceanographic Partnership Program grants are authorized for transfer between agencies and are exempt from section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Economy Act of 1932'').''.

(c) OCEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 8933(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''State governments'' and inserting ''State and Tribal governments''.

SEC. 3525. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (15) as paragraphs (5) through (14), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term 'Vessel of National Interest' means a vessel deemed to be of national interest that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d).''.

(b) PREFERRED LENDER.—Section 53702(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(2) PREFERRED ELIGIBLE LENDER.—The Federal Financing Bank shall be the preferred eligible lender of the principal and interest of the guaranteed obligations issued under this chapter.''.

(c) APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 53703 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**procedures**'' and inserting ''**and administration**'';

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

''(A) process and review applications under this chapter, including conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

''(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structuring and documenting the obligation guarantee;

''(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

''(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

''(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

''(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

''(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

''(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

''(d) VESSELS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

''(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such vessels.

''(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

''(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.''.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''that amount'' and all the follows through ''$850,000,000'' and inserting ''that amount, $850,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''facilities'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''facilities.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(e) ELIGIBLE PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53706 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''(including an eligible export vessel);''

(B) in clause (iv) by adding ''or'' after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking clause (vi); and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) after applying subparagraphs (A) and (B), Vessels of National Interest.''.

(f) AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53709(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (3) and (6); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(g) CONTENTS OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53710 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''or, in the case of'' and all that follows through ''party''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) documented under the laws of the United States for the term of the guarantee of the obligation or until the obligation is paid in full, whichever is sooner.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND PROVIDE FOR THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE OBLIGOR'' after ''INTERESTS'';

(B) by striking ''provisions for the protection of'' and inserting ''provisions, which shall include—

''(1) provisions for the protection of'';

(C) by striking '', and other matters that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.'' and inserting, ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) any other provisions that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.''.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.—Section 53713 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''reasonable for—'' and inserting '' reasonable for processing the application and monitoring the loan guarantee, including for—'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;'';

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) monitoring and providing services related to the obligor's compliance with any terms related to the obligations, the guarantee, or maintenance of the Secretary or Administrator's security interests under this chapter.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''under section 53708(d) of this title'' and inserting ''under section 53703(c) of this title'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively;

(C) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) FEE LIMITATION INAPPLICABLE.—Fees collected under this subsection are not subject to the limitation of subsection (b).''.

(i) BEST PRACTICES; ELIGIBLE EXPORT VESSELS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subchapter I, by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 53719. Best practices

''The Secretary or Administrator shall ensure that all standard documents and agreements that relate to loan guarantees made pursuant to this chapter are reviewed and updated every four years to ensure that such documents and agreements meet the current commercial best practices to the extent permitted by law.''; and

(2) in subchapter III, by striking section 53732.

(j) EXPRESS CONSIDERATION OF LOW-RISK APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall, in consultation with affected stakeholders, create a process for express processing of low-risk maritime guaranteed loan applications under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, based on Federal and industry best practices, including proposals to better assist applicants to submit complete applications within 6 months of the initial application.

(k) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 60 days before reorganizing or consolidating the activities or personnel covered under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives of the proposed reorganization or consolidation.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each notification under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of, and justification for, the reorganization or consolidation.

(l) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 53718 the following new item:

''53719. Best practices.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by striking the item relating to section 53732.

SEC. 3526. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, shall identify key skills and competencies necessary to maintain a balance of expertise in merchant marine seagoing service and strategic sealift military service in each of the following positions within the Office of the Commandant:

(1) Commandant.

(2) Deputy Commandant.

(3) Tactical company officers.

(4) Regimental officers.

(b) SEA YEAR COMPLIANCE.—Section 3514(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 46 U.S.C. 51318 note) is amended by inserting ''domestic and international'' after ''criteria that''.

SEC. 3527. UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY'S SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall ensure that, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the recommendations in the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation's report on the effectiveness of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program (mandated under section 3512 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2786)), are fully implemented.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to Congress—

(1) confirming that the recommendations described in subsection (a) have been fully implemented, and explaining how those recommendations have been implemented; or

(2) if such recommendations have not been fully implemented as of the date of the report, including an explanation of why such recommendations have not been fully implemented and a description of the resources that are needed to fully implement such recommendations.

SEC. 3528. REPORT ON VESSELS FOR EMERGING OFFSHORE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the heads of other relevant agencies as appropriate, shall prepare and submit a report on the need for vessels to install, operate, and maintain emerging offshore energy infrastructure, including offshore wind energy.

(b) CONTENTS.—Such report shall include—

(1) an inventory of vessels (including existing vessels and vessels that have the potential to be refurbished) to install, operate, and maintain such emerging offshore energy infrastructure;

(2) a projection of existing vessels needed to meet such emerging offshore energy needs over the next 10 years; and

(3) policy recommendations to ensure the vessel capacity to support such emerging offshore energy.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit such report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Maritime SAFE Act

SEC. 3531. SHORT TITLES.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This subtitle may be cited as the ''Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act'' or the ''Maritime SAFE Act''.

SEC. 3532. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) AIS.—The term ''AIS'' means Automatic Identification System (as defined in section 164.46 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or a similar successor regulation).

(2) COMBINED MARITIME FORCES.—The term ''Combined Maritime Forces'' means the 33-nation naval partnership, originally established in February 2002, which promotes security, stability, and prosperity across approximately 3,200,000 square miles of international waters.

(3) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless otherwise specified by the President as being in the public interest in a writing published in the Federal Register, the term ''exclusive economic zone'' means—

(i) the area within a zone established by a maritime boundary that has been established by a treaty in force or a treaty that is being provisionally applied by the United States; or

(ii) in the absence of a treaty described in clause (i)—

(I) a zone, the outer boundary of which is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured; or

(II) if the distance between the United States and another country is less than 400 nautical miles, a zone, the outer boundary of which is represented by a line equidistant between the United States and the other country.

(B) INNER BOUNDARY.—Without affecting any Presidential Proclamation with regard to the establishment of the United States territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, the inner boundary of the exclusive economic zone is—

(i) in the case of coastal States, a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each such State (as described in section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1312));

(ii) in the case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a line that is 3 marine leagues from the coastline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iii) in the case of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, a line that is 3 geographic miles from the coastlines of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively; or

(iv) for any possession of the United States not referred to in clause (ii) or (iii), the coastline of such possession.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to diminish the authority of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, or any other Federal department or agency.

(4) FOOD SECURITY.—The term ''food security'' means access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life.

(5) GLOBAL RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS, REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT VESSELS, AND SUPPLY VESSELS.—The term ''global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels, and supply vessels'' means the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' initiative to rapidly make available certified data from state authorities about vessels and vessel related activities.

(6) IUU FISHING.—The term ''IUU fishing'' means illegal fishing, unreported fishing, or unregulated fishing (as such terms are defined in paragraph 3 of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001).

(7) PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT.—The term ''Port State Measures Agreement'' means the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing set forth by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, done at Rome, Italy November 22, 2009, and entered into force June 5, 2016, which offers standards for reporting and inspecting fishing activities of foreign-flagged fishing vessels at port.

(8) PRIORITY FLAG STATE.—The term ''priority flag state'' means a country selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(3)—

(A) whereby the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and

(B) that is willing, but lacks the capacity, to monitor or take effective enforcement action against its fleet.

(9) PRIORITY REGION.—The term ''priority region'' means a region selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(2)—

(A) that is at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into the markets of countries in the region; and

(B) in which countries lack the capacity to fully address the illegal activity described in subparagraph (A).

(10) REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term ''Regional Fisheries Management Organization'' means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

(11) SEAFOOD.—The term ''seafood''—

(A) means marine finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, including those grown, produced, or reared through marine aquaculture operations or techniques; and

(B) does not include marine mammals, turtles, or birds.

(12) TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.—The term ''transnational organized illegal activity'' means criminal activity conducted by self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, wholly or in part by illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence or through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.

(13) TRANSSHIPMENT.—The term ''transshipment'' means the use of refrigerated vessels that—

(A) collect catch from multiple fishing boats;

(B) carry the accumulated catches back to port; and

(C) deliver supplies to fishing boats, which allows fishing vessels to remain at sea for extended periods without coming into port.

SEC. 3533. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to support a whole-of-government approach across the Federal Government to counter IUU fishing and related threats to maritime security;

(2) to improve data sharing that enhances surveillance, enforcement, and prosecution against IUU fishing and related activities at a global level;

(3) to support coordination and collaboration to counter IUU fishing within priority regions;

(4) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability across the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) a tool for strengthening fisheries management and food security;

(5) to improve global enforcement operations against IUU fishing through a whole-of-government approach by the United States; and

(6) to prevent the use of IUU fishing as a financing source for transnational organized groups that undermine United States and global security interests.

SEC. 3534. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States__

(1) to take action to curtail the global trade in seafood and seafood products derived from IUU fishing, including its links to forced labor and transnational organized illegal activity;

(2) to develop holistic diplomatic, military, law enforcement, economic, and capacity-building tools to counter IUU fishing;

(3) to provide technical assistance to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to combat IUU fishing, including assistance—

(A) to increase local, national, and regional level capacities to counter IUU fishing through the engagement of law enforcement and security forces;

(B) to enhance port capacity and security, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement;

(C) to combat corruption and increase transparency and traceability in fisheries management and trade;

(D) to enhance information sharing within and across governments and multilateral organizations through the development and use of agreed standards for information sharing; and

(E) to support effective, science-based fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing;

(4) to promote global maritime security through improved capacity and technological assistance to support improved maritime domain awareness;

(5) to engage with priority flag states to encourage the use of high quality vessel tracking technologies where existing enforcement tools are lacking;

(6) to engage with multilateral organizations working on fisheries issues, including Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to combat and deter IUU fishing;

(7) to advance information sharing across governments and multilateral organizations in areas that cross multiple jurisdictions, through the development and use of an agreed standard for information sharing;

(8) to continue to use existing and future trade agreements to combat IUU fishing;

(9) to employ appropriate assets and resources of the United States Government in a coordinated manner to disrupt the illicit networks involved in IUU fishing;

(10) to continue to declassify and make available, as appropriate and practicable, technologies developed by the United States Government that can be used to help counter IUU fishing;

(11) to recognize the ties of IUU fishing to transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and illegal trade in narcotics and arms, and as applicable, to focus on illicit activity in a coordinated, cross-cutting manner;

(12) to recognize and respond to poor working conditions, labor abuses, and other violent crimes in the fishing industry;

(13) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability along the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) an approach for strengthening fisheries management and food security; and

(14) to promote technological investment and innovation to combat IUU fishing.

PART I—PROGRAMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY

SEC. 3541. COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and may coordinate with other relevant international governmental or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, to enhance regional responses to IUU fishing and related transnational organized illegal activities.

SEC. 3542. ENGAGEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, each chief of mission (as defined in section 102 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3902)) to a relevant country in a priority region or to a priority flag state may, if the Secretary of State determines such action is appropriate—

(1) convene a working group, led by Department of State officials, to examine IUU fishing, which may include stakeholders such as—

(A) United States officials from relevant agencies participating in the interagency Working Group identified in section 3551, foreign officials, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and representatives of local fishermen in the region; and

(B) experts on IUU fishing, law enforcement, criminal justice, transnational organized illegal activity, defense, intelligence, vessel movement monitoring, and international development operating in or with knowledge of the region; and

(2) designate a counter-IUU Fishing Coordinator from among existing personnel at the mission if the chief of mission determines such action is appropriate.

SEC. 3543. ASSISTANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, as well as any other relevant department or agency, shall provide assistance, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to improve the effectiveness of IUU fishing enforcement, with clear and measurable targets and indicators of success, including—

(1) by assessing and using existing resources, enforcement tools, and legal authorities to coordinate efforts to combat IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal trade, including weapons, drugs, and human trafficking;

(2) by expanding existing IUU fishing enforcement training;

(3) by providing targeted, country- and region-specific training on combating IUU fishing, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;

(4) by supporting increased effectiveness and transparency of the fisheries enforcement sectors of the governments of such countries; and

(5) by supporting increased outreach to stakeholders in the affected communities as key partners in combating and prosecuting IUU fishing.

(c) PORT SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to help those states implement programs related to port security and capacity for the purposes of preventing IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.

(d) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.—The officials referred to in subsection (a), in collaboration with the governments of countries in priority regions

and of priority flag states, shall evaluate opportunities to assist those countries in designing and implementing programs in such countries, as appropriate, to increase the capacity of IUU fishing enforcement and customs and border security officers to improve their ability—

(1) to conduct effective investigations, including using law enforcement techniques such as undercover investigations and the development of informer networks and actionable intelligence;

(2) to conduct vessel boardings and inspections at sea and associated enforcement actions;

(3) to exercise existing shiprider agreements and to enter into and implement new shiprider agreements, as appropriate, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;

(4) to conduct vessel inspections at port and associated enforcement actions;

(5) to assess technology needs and promote the use of technology to improve monitoring, enforcement, and prosecution of IUU fishing;

(6) to conduct DNA-based and forensic identification of seafood used in trade;

(7) to conduct training on techniques, such as collecting electronic evidence and using computer forensics, for law enforcement personnel involved in complex investigations related to international matters, financial issues, and government corruption that include IUU fishing;

(8) to assess financial flows and the use of financial institutions to launder profits related to IUU fishing;

(9) to conduct training on the legal mechanisms that can be used to prosecute those identified in the investigations as alleged perpetrators of IUU fishing and other associated crimes such as trafficking and forced labor; and

(10) to conduct training to raise awareness of the use of whistleblower information and ways to incentivize whistleblowers to come forward with original information related to IUU fishing.

(e) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INFORMATION SHARING.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to key countries in priority regions and priority flag states in the form of training, equipment, and systems development to build capacity for information sharing related to maritime enforcement and port security.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

SEC. 3544. EXPANSION OF EXISTING MECHANISMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies shall assess opportunities to combat IUU fishing by expanding, as appropriate, the use of the following mechanisms:

(1) Including counter-IUU fishing in existing shiprider agreements in which the United States is a party.

(2) Entering into shiprider agreements that include counter-IUU fishing with priority flag states and countries in priority regions with which the United States does not already have such an agreement.

(3) Including counter-IUU fishing as part of the mission of the Combined Maritime Forces.

(4) Including counter-IUU fishing exercises in the annual at-sea exercises conducted by the Department of Defense, in coordination with the United States Coast Guard.

(5) Creating partnerships similar to the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative and the Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership in other priority regions.

SEC. 3545. IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other Federal agencies, if merited, shall work, as appropriate, with priority flag states and key countries in priority regions—

(1) to increase knowledge within such countries about the United States transparency and traceability standards for imports of seafood and seafood products;

(2) to improve the capacity of seafood industries within such countries through information sharing and training to meet the requirements of transparency and traceability standards for seafood and seafood product imports, including catch documentation and trade tracking programs adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations;

(3) to improve the capacities of government, industry, and civil society groups to develop and implement comprehensive traceability systems that—

(A) deter IUU fishing;

(B) strengthen fisheries management; and

(C) enhance maritime domain awareness; and

(4) to support the implementation of seafood traceability standards in such countries to prevent IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market and assess capacity and training needs in those countries.

SEC. 3546. TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating in, or as a component of, the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall pursue programs to expand the role of technology for combating IUU fishing, including by—

(1) promoting the use of technology to combat IUU fishing;

(2) assessing the technology needs, including vessel tracking technologies and data sharing, in priority regions and priority flag states;

(3) engaging with priority flag states to encourage the mandated use of vessel tracking technologies, including vessel monitoring systems, AIS, or other vessel movement monitoring technologies on fishing vessels and transshipment vessels at all times, as appropriate, while at sea as a means to identify IUU fishing activities and the shipment of illegally caught fish products; and

(4) building partnerships with the private sector, including universities, nonprofit research organizations, the seafood industry, and the technology, transportation and logistics sectors, to leverage new and existing technologies and data analytics to address IUU fishing.

SEC. 3547. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

No provision of section 3532 or of this part shall impose, or be interpreted to impose, any duty, responsibility, requirement, or obligation on the Department of Defense, the Department of the Navy, or any official or component of either.

PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING

SEC. 3551. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a collaborative interagency working group on maritime security and IUU fishing (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Working Group'').

(b) MEMBERS.—The members of the Working Group shall be composed of—

(1) 1 chair, who shall rotate between the Coast Guard, the Department of State, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration on a 3-year term;

(2) 2 deputy chairs, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads and shall be from a different Department than that of the chair, from—

(A) the Coast Guard;

(B) the Department of State; and

(C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(3) 11 members, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads, from—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the United States Navy;

(C) the United States Agency for International Development;

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(E) the Department of Justice;

(F) the Department of the Treasury;

(G) U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(H) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(I) the Federal Trade Commission;

(J) the Department of Agriculture;

(K) the Food and Drug Administration; and

(L) the Department of Labor;

(4) 5 members, who shall be appointed by the President, from—

(A) the National Security Council;

(B) the Council on Environmental Quality;

(C) the Office of Management and Budget;

(D) the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and

(E) the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Working Group shall ensure an integrated, Federal Government-wide response to IUU fishing globally, including by—

(1) improving the coordination of Federal agencies to identify, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and dismantle IUU fishing operations and organizations perpetrating and knowingly benefitting from IUU fishing;

(2) assessing areas for increased interagency information sharing on matters related to IUU fishing and related crimes;

(3) establishing standards for information sharing related to maritime enforcement;

(4) developing a strategy to determine how military assets and intelligence can contribute to enforcement strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) increasing maritime domain awareness relating to IUU fishing and related crimes and developing a strategy to leverage awareness for enhanced enforcement and prosecution actions against IUU fishing;

(6) supporting the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement in relevant countries and assessing the capacity and training needs in such countries;

(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shiprider agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries;

(8) enhancing cooperation with partner governments to combat IUU fishing;

(9) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments working to combat IUU fishing;

(10) consulting and coordinating with the seafood industry and nongovernmental stakeholders that work to combat IUU fishing;

(11) supporting the work of collaborative international initiatives to make available certified data from state authorities about vessel and vessel-related activities related to IUU fishing;

(12) supporting the identification and certification procedures to address IUU fishing in accordance with the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.); and

(13) publishing annual reports summarizing nonsensitive information about the Working Group's efforts to investigate, enforce, and prosecute groups and individuals engaging in IUU fishing.

SEC. 3552. STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this title, the Working Group, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a 5-year integrated strategic plan on combating IUU fishing and enhancing maritime security, including specific strategies with monitoring benchmarks for addressing IUU fishing in priority regions.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The strategic plan submitted under subsection (a) shall identify priority regions and priority flag states to be the focus of assistance coordinated by the Working Group under section 3551.

(2) PRIORITY REGION SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority regions under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select regions that—

(A) are at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into their markets; and

(B) lack the capacity to fully address the issues described in subparagraph (A).

(3) PRIORITY FLAG STATES SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority flag states under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select countries—

(A) the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and

(B) that lack the capacity to police their fleet.

SEC. 3553. REPORTS.

Not later than 5 years after the submission of the 5-year integrated strategic plan under section 3552, and 5 years after, the Working Group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) a summary of global and regional trends in IUU fishing;

(2) an assessment of the extent of the convergence between transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and forced labor, and IUU fishing;

(3) an assessment of the topics, data sources, and strategies that would benefit from increased information sharing and recommendations regarding harmonization of data collection and sharing;

(4) an assessment of assets, including military assets and intelligence, which can be used for either enforcement operations or strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) summaries of the situational threats with respect to IUU fishing in priority regions and an assessment of the capacity of countries within such regions to respond to those threats;

(6) an assessment of the progress of countries in priority regions in responding to those threats as a result of assistance by the United States pursuant to the strategic plan developed under section 3552, including—

(A) the identification of—

(i) relevant supply routes, ports of call, methods of landing and entering illegally caught product into legal supply chains, and financial institutions used in each country by participants engaging in IUU fishing; and

(ii) indicators of IUU fishing that are related to money laundering;

(B) an assessment of the adherence to, or progress toward adoption of, international treaties related to IUU fishing, including the Port State Measures Agreement, by countries in priority regions;

(C) an assessment of the implementation by countries in priority regions of seafood traceability or capacity to apply traceability to verify the legality of catch and strengthen fisheries management;

(D) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to implement shiprider agreements;

(E) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to increase maritime domain awareness; and

(F) an assessment of the capacity of governments of relevant countries in priority regions to sustain the programs for which the United States has provided assistance under this subtitle;

(7) an assessment of the capacity of priority flag states to track the movement of and police their fleet, prevent their flagged vessels from engaging in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and

(8) an assessment of the extent of involvement in IUU fishing of organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 3554. GULF OF MEXICO IUU FISHING SUBWORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the Coast Guard and the Department of State, shall establish a subworking group to address IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The subworking group established under subsection (a) shall identify—

(1) Federal actions taken and policies established during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this title with respect to IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, including such actions and policies related to—

(A) the surveillance, interdiction, and prosecution of any foreign nationals engaged in such fishing; and

(B) the application of the provisions of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.) to any relevant nation, including the status of any past or ongoing consultations and certification procedures;

(2) actions and policies, in addition to the actions and policies described in paragraph (1), each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) can take, using existing resources, to combat IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and

(3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing such IUU fishing.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the IUU Fishing Subworking Group is established under subsection (a), the group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) the findings identified pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) a timeline for each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) to implement each action or policy identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

PART III—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATCHING AND PROCESSING OF SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

SEC. 3561. FINDING.

Congress finds that human trafficking, including forced labor, is a pervasive problem in the catching and processing of certain seafood products imported into the United States, particularly seafood products obtained through illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

SEC. 3562. ADDING THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

Section 105(b) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting ''the Secretary of Commerce,'' after ''the Secretary of Education,''.

SEC. 3563. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SEAFOOD SUPPLY CHAIN REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall jointly submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that describes the existence of human trafficking, including forced labor, 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, including forced labor, 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 Secretary of State and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration jointly consider appropriate for legislative or administrative action to enhance and improve actions against human trafficking, including forced labor, in the catching and processing of seafood products outside of United States waters.

PART IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3571. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FUNDING.—Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the relevant agencies and departments.

(b) NO INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to authorize an increase in required or voluntary contributions paid by the United States to any multilateral or international organization.

SEC. 3572. ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.

By not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each Federal agency receiving or allocating funds to carry out activities under this subtitle shall, to the greatest extent practicable, prepare and submit to Congress a report that provides an accounting of all funds made available under this subtitle to the Federal agency.

SA 745. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a), add at the end the following:

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to expend those funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—PFAS RELEASE DISCLOSURE, DETECTION, AND SAFE DRINKING WATER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Subtitle A—PFAS Release Disclosure

SEC. 1711. ADDITIONS TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.

(a) DEFINITION OF TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—In this section, the term ''toxics release inventory'' means the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), beginning January 1 of the calendar year following the date of enactment of this Act, the following chemicals shall be deemed to be included in the toxics release inventory:

(A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOA'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 3825–26–1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOS'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstract Service Nos. 45298–90–6, 29457–72–5, 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, 4021–47–0, 111873–33–7, and 91036–71–4).

(E) A perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is—

(i) listed as an active chemical substance in the February 2019 update to the inventory under section 8(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)(1)); and

(ii) on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the provisions of—

(I) section 721.9582 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(II) section 721.10536 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the threshold under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(c) INCLUSION FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall be automatically included in the toxics release inventory beginning January 1 of the calendar year after any of the following dates:

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOXICITY VALUE.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(B) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(C) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is added to a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule previously promulgated under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section.

(D) ADDITION AS ACTIVE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is on a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, is—

(i) added to the inventory under subsection (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) and designated as an active chemical substance under subsection (b)(5)(A) of that section; or

(ii) designated as an active chemical substance on the inventory in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(B) of that section.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11203(f)(1)) the substances and classes of substances included in the toxics release inventory under paragraph (1) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the thresholds under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent not already subject to subsection (b), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall determine whether the substances and classes of substances described in paragraph (2) meet the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)) for inclusion in the toxics release inventory.

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances and classes of substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 13252–13–6);

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8);

(C) perfluoro[(2-pentafluoroethoxy-ethoxy)acetic acid] ammonium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 908020–52–0);

(D) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propanoyl fluoride (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–75–6);

(E) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propionic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–73–4);

(F) 3H-perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxy-propoxy) propanoic acid] (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(G) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 958445–44–8, 1087271–46–2, and NOCAS_892452);

(H) 1-octanesulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-tridecafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587–38–1);

(I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5);

(J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 29420–49–3);

(K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 45187–15–3);

(L) heptafluorobutyric acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–22–4);

(M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307–24–4);

(N) each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkly substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method to measure levels in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the chemicals described in subparagraphs (A) through (N) that is used to manufacture fluoropolymers, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that a substance or a class of substances described in paragraph (2) meets the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)), the Administrator shall revise the toxics release inventory to include that substance or class of substances not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination.

(e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxics release inventory pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of which is subject to a claim of a person of protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) NONDISCLOSURE OF PROTECTION INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxics release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(f) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986.—Section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(2) by striking ''are those chemicals'' and inserting the following: ''are—

''(1) the chemicals''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.''.

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for—

''(I) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOA'); and

''(II) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOS').

''(ii) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the validation by the Administrator of an equally effective quality control and testing procedure to ensure compliance with that national primary drinking water regulation to measure the levels described in subclause (II) or other methods to detect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall add the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedure described in that national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register.

''(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in subclause (I) are—

''(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

''(bb) the total levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(cc) the total levels of organic fluorine.

''(iii) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on—

''(I) the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(II) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i).

''(iv) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Administrator shall tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect or are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water regulation.

''(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator with respect to 1 or more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

''(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

''(I) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is listed on the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(bb) the date on which—

''(AA) the Administrator has received the results of monitoring under section 1445(a)(2)(B) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

''(BB) the Administrator has received finished water data or finished water monitoring surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

''(II) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subclause (I), the Administrator—

''(AA) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(BB) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(bb) DEADLINE.—

''(AA) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation under item (aa)(AA) and subject to subitem (BB), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

''(BB) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

''(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1)(F) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the later of—

''(aa) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

''(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subclause (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water.''.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) MONITORING PROGRAM FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall include each substance described in paragraph (2) in the fifth publication of the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

(A) for which a method to measure the level in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(B) that are not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi)(II) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances included in the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraph (1) shall not count towards the limit of 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems under that section.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) require public water systems serving more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2);

(B) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, require public water systems serving not fewer than 3,300 and not more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2); and

(C) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, ensure that only a representative sample of public water systems serving fewer than 3,300 persons are required to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator determines that there is not sufficient laboratory capacity to carry out the monitoring required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the Administrator may waive the monitoring requirements in those subparagraphs.

(3) FUNDS.—The Administrator shall pay the reasonable cost of such testing and laboratory analysis as is necessary to carry out the monitoring required under paragraph (1) from—

(A) funds made available under subsection (a)(2)(H) or (j)(5) of section 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4); or

(B) any other funds made available for that purpose.

SEC. 1723. ENFORCEMENT.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not impose financial penalties for the violation of a national primary drinking water regulation (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a national primary drinking water regulation has been promulgated under clause (i) or (vi) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Administrator promulgates the national primary drinking water regulation.

SEC. 1724. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS GRANTS.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1459E. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS GRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Administrator shall establish a program to provide grants to public water systems for the purpose of addressing emerging contaminants, with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Not less than 25 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section shall be used to provide grants to—

''(A) public water systems serving disadvantaged communities (as defined in section 1452(d)(3)); or

''(B) public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons.

''(2) PRIORITIES.—In selecting recipients of grants under subsection (a), the Administrator shall use the priorities described in section 1452(b)(3)(A).

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to remain available until expended.

''(2) NO INCREASED BONDING AUTHORITY.—The amounts made available under paragraph (1) may not be used as a source of payment of, or security for (directly or indirectly), in whole or in part, any obligation the interest on which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.''.

Subtitle C—PFAS Detection

SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''perfluorinated compound'' means a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(ii) NONFLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''nonfluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iii) PARTIALLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''partially fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which some, but not all, of the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iv) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''perfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) EMPHASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(A) achieve limits of quantitation (as defined in the document of the United States Geological Survey entitled ''Analytical Methods for Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Materials, U.S. Geological Survey'' and dated 2002); and

(B) are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director may—

(A) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(B) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(C) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

SEC. 1733. NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under section 1732(a).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(2) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(3) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(4) consult with—

(A) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(B) the Administrator—

(i) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(4) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

SEC. 1734. DATA USAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under section 1733 to—

(1) the Administrator; and

(2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(b) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

SEC. 1736. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subtitle—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

Subtitle D—Safe Drinking Water Assistance

SEC. 1741. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONTAMINANT.—The term ''contaminant'' means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(2) CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN; EMERGING CONTAMINANT.—The terms ''contaminant of emerging concern'' and ''emerging contaminant'' mean a contaminant—

(A) for which the Administrator has not promulgated a national primary drinking water regulation; and

(B) that may have an adverse effect on the health of individuals.

(3) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—The term ''Federal research strategy'' means the coordinated cross-agency plan for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse health effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in response to the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate accompanying S. 1662 of the 115th Congress (S. Rept. 115–139).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—The term ''technical assistance and support'' includes—

(A) assistance with—

(i) identifying appropriate analytical methods for the detection of contaminants;

(ii) understanding the strengths and limitations of the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(iii) troubleshooting the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(B) providing advice on laboratory certification program elements;

(C) interpreting sample analysis results;

(D) providing training with respect to proper analytical techniques;

(E) identifying appropriate technology for the treatment of contaminants; and

(F) analyzing samples, if—

(i) the analysis cannot be otherwise obtained in a practicable manner otherwise; and

(ii) the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.

(5) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the Working Group established under section 1742(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) review Federal efforts—

(A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) to assist States in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly establish a Working Group to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:

(A) The Environmental Protection Agency, appointed by the Administrator.

(B) The following agencies, appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

(i) The National Institutes of Health.

(ii) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

(C) The United States Geological Survey, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) Any other Federal agency the assistance of which the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection, appointed by the head of the respective agency.

(3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator may expand or modify the duties of an existing working group to perform the duties of the Working Group under this subsection.

(c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') shall coordinate with the heads of the agencies described in subparagraph (C) to establish a research initiative, to be known as the ''National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative'', that shall—

(i) use the Federal research strategy to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods of contaminants of emerging concern; and

(ii) develop any necessary program, policy, or budget to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, including mechanisms for joint agency review of research proposals, for interagency cofunding of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) take into consideration consensus conclusions from peer-reviewed, pertinent research on emerging contaminants; and

(ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research emphasis.

(C) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.—The agencies referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) the National Science Foundation;

(ii) the National Institutes of Health;

(iii) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iv) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(v) the United States Geological Survey; and

(vi) any other Federal agency that contributes to research in water quality, environmental exposures, and public health, as determined by the Director.

(D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Director to have scientific or material interest in the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director and heads of the agencies described in paragraph (1)(C) establish the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals to receive grants under this paragraph on the basis of merit, using criteria identified by the Director, including the likelihood that the proposed research will result in significant progress toward achieving the objectives identified in the Federal research strategy.

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or group of 2 or more entities may submit to the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A)(i), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions, including public institutions of higher education;

(iii) private corporations; and

(iv) nonprofit organizations.

(d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a study on actions the Administrator can take to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall identify—

(i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support with respect to emerging contaminants to States, including identifying opportunities for States to improve communication with various audiences about the risks associated with emerging contaminants;

(ii) means to facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(iii) actions to be carried out at existing Federal laboratory facilities, including the research facilities of the Administrator, to provide technical assistance and support for States that require testing facilities for emerging contaminants.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF ANALYTICAL RESOURCES.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consider—

(i) the availability of—

(I) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity; and

(II) validated methods to detect and analyze contaminants; and

(ii) other factors determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, based on the findings in the report described in paragraph (2), the Administrator shall develop a program to provide technical assistance and support to eligible States for the testing and analysis of emerging contaminants.

(B) APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for technical assistance and support under this paragraph, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall evaluate an application for technical assistance and support under this paragraph on the basis of merit using criteria identified by the Administrator, including—

(I) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(II) the availability and applicability of existing analytical methodologies;

(III) the potency and severity of the emerging contaminant, if known; and

(IV) the prevalence and magnitude of the emerging contaminant.

(iii) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting States to receive technical assistance and support under this paragraph, the Administrator—

(I) shall give priority to States with affected areas primarily in financially distressed communities;

(II) may—

(aa) waive the application process in an emergency situation; and

(bb) require an abbreviated application process for the continuation of work specified in a previously approved application that continues to meet the criteria described in clause (ii); and

(III) shall consider the relative expertise and availability of—

(aa) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity available to the State;

(bb) analytical resources available to the State; and

(cc) other types of technical assistance available to the State.

(C) DATABASE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants that—

(i) is—

(I) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(aa) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primacy agencies;

(ee) public health agencies; and

(ff) water associations;

(II) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(ii) includes a description of—

(I) qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(II) the resources available in Federal laboratory facilities to test for emerging contaminants.

(D) WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION TOOL.—The Administrator shall integrate the database established under subparagraph (C) into the Water Contaminant Information Tool of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts available to the Administrator, the Administrator may use not more than $15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this subsection.

(e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this subtitle.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or monitoring of, drinking water.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.

Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in accordance with this subsection requiring each person who has manufactured a chemical substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the Administrator a report that includes, for each year since January 1, 2006, the information described in paragraph (2).''.

SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN PFAS.

Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator shall take final action on the significant new use rule proposed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled ''Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule'' (80 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 21, 2015)).

SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(1) aqueous film-forming foam;

(2) soil and biosolids;

(3) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(4) spent filters, membranes, and other waste from water treatment.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS; INCLUSIONS.—The interim guidance under subsection (a) shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances during destruction or disposal, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or leachate; and

(B) potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites; and

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, effluent, and soil near potential destruction or disposal sites for releases described in paragraph (1)(A).

(c) REVISIONS.—The Administrator shall publish revisions to the interim guidance under subsection (a) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, acting through the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development, shall—

(1)(A) further examine the effects of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on human health and the environment; and

(B) make publicly available information relating to the findings under subparagraph (A);

(2) develop a process for prioritizing which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, should be subject to additional research or regulatory efforts that is based on—

(A) the potential for human exposure to the substances or classes of substances;

(B) the potential toxicity of the substances or classes of substances; and

(C) information available about the substances or classes of substances;

(3) develop new tools to characterize and identify perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment, including in drinking water, wastewater, surface water, groundwater, solids, and the air;

(4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(5) develop and implement new tools and materials to communicate with the public about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SA 746. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence community management account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.
Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.
Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for identities of covert agents.
Sec. 306. Inclusion of security risks in program management plans required for acquisition of major systems in National Intelligence Program.
Sec. 307. Paid parental leave.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 311. Exclusivity, consistency, and transparency in security clearance procedures.
Sec. 312. Limitation on transfer of National Intelligence University.
Sec. 313. Improving visibility into the security clearance process.

Sec. 314. Making certain policies and execution plans relating to personnel clearances available to industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

Sec. 321. Definitions.
Sec. 322. Inspector General external review panel.
Sec. 323. Harmonization of whistleblower processes and procedures.
Sec. 324. Intelligence community oversight of agency whistleblower actions.
Sec. 325. Report on cleared whistleblower attorneys.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 401. Study on foreign employment of former personnel of intelligence community.
Sec. 402. Comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies by companies or organizations linked to China.
Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign influence operations.
Sec. 405. Oversight of foreign influence in academia.
Sec. 406. Director of National Intelligence report on fifth-generation wireless network technology.
Sec. 407. Annual report by Comptroller General of the United States on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.
Sec. 408. Director of National Intelligence assessments of foreign interference in elections.
Sec. 409. Study on feasibility and advisability of establishing Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.
Sec. 410. Report on death of Jamal Khashoggi.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(5) The National Security Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a), or of appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2020 the sum of $558,000,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2020 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. IMPROVING THE ONBOARDING METHODOLOGY FOR CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''covered elements of the intelligence community'' means the elements of the intelligence community that are within the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.
(B) The Department of Homeland Security.
(C) The Department of Justice.
(D) The Department of State.
(E) The Department of the Treasury.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 1400.25, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that outlines a common methodology for measuring onboarding in covered elements of the intelligence community, including human resources and security processes;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue metrics for assessing key phases in the onboarding described in paragraph (1) for which results will be reported by the date that is 90 days after the date of such issuance;

(3) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on collaboration among covered elements of the intelligence community on their onboarding processes;

(4) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on employment of automated mechanisms in covered elements of the intelligence community, including for tracking personnel as they pass through each phase of the onboarding process; and

(5) not later than December 31, 2020, distribute surveys to human resources offices and applicants about their experiences with the onboarding process in covered elements of the intelligence community.

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PUBLIC-PRIVATE TALENT EXCHANGE.

(a) POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop policies, processes, and procedures to facilitate the rotation of personnel of the intelligence community to the private sector, and personnel from the private sector to the intelligence community.

(b) DETAIL AUTHORITY.—Under policies developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (a), with the agreement of a private-sector organization, and with the consent of the employee, a head of an element of the intelligence community may arrange for the temporary detail of an employee of such element to such private-sector organization, or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A head of an element of the intelligence community exercising the authority of the head under subsection (a) shall provide for a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and

conditions of the employee's detail under this section. The agreement—

(A) shall require that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service if approved by the head of the element, for a period of at least equal to the length of the detail;

(B) shall provide that if the employee of the element fails to carry out the agreement, such employee shall be liable to the United States for payment of all non-salary and benefit expenses of the detail, unless that failure was for good and sufficient reason, as determined by the head of the element;

(C) shall contain language informing such employee of the prohibition on improperly sharing or using non-public information that such employee may be privy to or aware of related to element programming, budgeting, resourcing, acquisition, or procurement for the benefit or advantage of the private-sector organization; and

(D) shall contain language requiring the employee to acknowledge the obligations of the employee under section 1905 of title 18, United States Code (relating to trade secrets).

(2) AMOUNT OF LIABILITY.—An amount for which an employee is liable under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a debt due the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an element of the intelligence community may waive, in whole or in part, collection of a debt described in paragraph (2) based on a determination that the collection would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interests of the United States, after taking into account any indication of fraud, misrepresentation, fault, or lack of good faith on the part of the employee.

(d) TERMINATION.—A detail under this section may, at any time and for any reason, be terminated by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(e) DURATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A detail under this section shall be for a period of not less than 3 months and not more than 2 years, renewable up to a total of 3 years.

(2) LONGER PERIODS.—A detail under this section may be for a period in excess of 2 years, but not more than 3 years, if the head of the element making the detail determines that such detail is necessary to meet critical mission or program requirements.

(3) LIMITATION.—No employee of an element of the intelligence community may be detailed under this section for more than a total of 5 years, inclusive of all such details.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DETAILED TO PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee of an element of the intelligence community who is detailed to a private-sector organization under this section shall be considered, during the period of detail, to be on a regular work assignment in the element for all purposes. The written agreement established under subsection (c)(1) shall address the specific terms and conditions related to the employee's continued status as a Federal employee.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing a temporary detail of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization, the head of the element shall—

(A) certify that the temporary detail of such employee shall not have an adverse or negative impact on mission attainment or organizational capabilities associated with the detail; and

(B) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, ensure that the normal duties and functions of such employees are not, as a result of and during the course of such temporary detail, performed or augmented by contractor personnel in violation of the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—An employee of a private-sector organization who is detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section—

(1) shall continue to receive pay and benefits from the private-sector organization from which such employee is detailed and shall not receive pay or benefits from the element, except as provided in paragraph (2);

(2) is deemed to be an employee of the element for the purposes of—

(A) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) sections 1343, 1344, and 1349(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(D) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'') and any other Federal tort liability statute;

(E) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(F) chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code;

(3) may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element;

(4) may not be used to circumvent any limitation or restriction on the size of the workforce of the element;

(5) shall be subject to the same requirements applicable to an employee performing the same functions and duties proposed for performance by the private sector employee; and

(6) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, may not be used to circumvent the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) PROHIBITION AGAINST CHARGING CERTAIN COSTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—A private-sector organization may not charge an element of the intelligence community or any other agency of the Federal Government, as direct costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the organization to an employee detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section for the period of the detail and any subsequent renewal periods.

(i) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—In carrying out this section, the Director, pursuant to procedures developed under subsection (a)—

(1) shall, to the degree practicable, ensure that small business concerns are represented with respect to details authorized by this section;

(2) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, establish criteria for elements of the intelligence community to use appropriated funds to reimburse small business concerns for the salaries and benefits of its employees during the periods when the small business concern agrees to detail its employees to the intelligence community under this section;

(3) shall take into consideration the question of how details under this section might best be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community, including with respect to the training of employees;

(4) shall take into consideration areas of private-sector expertise that are critical to the intelligence community; and

(5) shall establish oversight mechanisms to determine whether the public-private exchange authorized by this section improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the intelligence community.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DETAIL.—The term ''detail'' means, as appropriate in the context in which such term is used—

(A) the assignment or loan of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization without a change of position from the intelligence community element that employs the individual; or

(B) the assignment or loan of an employee of a private-sector organization to an element of the intelligence community without a change of position from the private-sector organization that employs the individual.

(2) PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''private-sector organization'' means—

(A) a for-profit organization; or

(B) a not-for-profit organization.

(3) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given such term in section 3703(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 305. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF PROTECTIONS FOR IDENTITIES OF COVERT AGENTS.

Section 605(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3126(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking clause (ii);

(B) in clause (i), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by striking ''agency—'' and all that follows through ''whose identity'' and inserting ''agency whose identity''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''resides and acts outside the United States'' and inserting ''acts''.

SEC. 306. INCLUSION OF SECURITY RISKS IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLANS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION OF MAJOR SYSTEMS IN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.

Section 102A(q)(1)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''security risks,'' after ''schedule,''.

SEC. 307. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) help the intelligence community recruit and retain a dynamic, multi-talented, and diverse workforce capable of meeting the security goals of the United States; and

(2) establish best practices and processes for other elements of the Federal Government seeking to pursue similar policies.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PAID PARENTAL LEAVE FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3071 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 304 the following:

''SEC. 305. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

''(a) PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a civilian employee of an element of the intelligence community shall have available a total of 12 administrative workweeks of paid parental leave in the event of the birth of a son or daughter to the employee, or placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care, and in order to care for such son or daughter, to be used during the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement.

''(b) TREATMENT OF PARENTAL LEAVE REQUEST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an element of the intelligence community shall accommodate an employee's leave schedule request under subsection (a), including a request to use such leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, to the

extent that the requested leave schedule does not unduly disrupt agency operations; and

''(2) to the extent that an employee's requested leave schedule as described in paragraph (1) is based on medical necessity related to a serious health condition connected to the birth of a son or daughter, the employing element shall handle the scheduling consistent with the treatment of employees who are using leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 6382(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

''(c) RULES RELATING TO PAID LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an employee may not be required to first use all or any portion of any unpaid leave available to the employee before being allowed to use the paid parental leave described in subsection (a); and

''(2) paid parental leave under subsection (a)—

''(A) shall be payable from any appropriation or fund available for salaries or expenses for positions within the employing element;

''(B) may not be considered to be annual or vacation leave for purposes of section 5551 or 5552 of title 5, United States Code, or for any other purpose;

''(C) if not used by the employee before the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (a) to which the leave relates, may not be available for any subsequent use and may not be converted into a cash payment;

''(D) may be granted only to the extent that the employee does not receive a total of more than 12 weeks of paid parental leave in any 12-month period beginning on the date of a birth or placement;

''(E) may not be granted—

''(i) in excess of a lifetime aggregate total of 30 administrative workweeks based on placements of a foster child for any individual employee; or

''(ii) in connection with temporary foster care placements expected to last less than 1 year;

''(F) may not be granted for a child being placed for foster care or adoption if such leave was previously granted to the same employee when the same child was placed with the employee for foster care in the past;

''(G) shall be used in increments of hours (or fractions thereof), with 12 administrative workweeks equal to 480 hours for employees with a regular full-time work schedule and converted to a proportional number of hours for employees with part-time, seasonal, or uncommon tours of duty; and

''(H) may not be used during off-season (nonpay status) periods for employees with seasonal work schedules.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide the congressional intelligence committees with an implementation plan that includes—

''(1) processes and procedures for implementing the paid parental leave policies under subsections (a) through (c);

''(2) an explanation of how the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) will be reconciled with policies of other elements of the Federal Government, including the impact on elements funded by the National Intelligence Program that are housed within agencies outside the intelligence community;

''(3) the projected impact of the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) on the workforce of the intelligence community, including take rates, retention, recruiting, and morale, broken down by each element of the intelligence community; and

''(4) all costs or operational expenses associated with the implementation of subsections (a) through (c).

''(e) DIRECTIVE.—Not later than 90 days after the Director of National Intelligence submits the implementation plan under subsection (d), the Director of National Intelligence shall issue a written directive to implement this section, which directive shall take effect on the date of issuance.

''(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees an annual report that—

''(1) details the number of employees of each element of the intelligence community who applied for and took paid parental leave under subsection (a) during the year covered by the report; and

''(2) includes updates on major implementation challenges or costs associated with paid parental leave.

''(g) DEFINITION OF SON OR DAUGHTER.—For purposes of this section, the term 'son or daughter' has the meaning given the term in section 6381 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 304 the following:

''Sec. 305. Paid parental leave.''.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Section 305 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (b), shall apply with respect to leave taken in connection with the birth or placement of a son or daughter that occurs on or after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence issues the written directive under subsection (e) of such section 305.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 311. EXCLUSIVITY, CONSISTENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY IN SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES.

(a) EXCLUSIVITY OF PROCEDURES.—Section 801 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to sections 801A and 801B, the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be the exclusive procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.''.

(b) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

''(A) publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

''(B) submit to Congress a certification that the procedures currently in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (a)—

''(i) are published in the Federal Register; and

''(ii) comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) UPDATES.—Whenever the President makes a revision to a procedure established pursuant to subsection (a), the President shall publish such revision in the Federal Register not later than 30 days before the date on which the revision becomes effective.''.

(c) CONSISTENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 801 the following:

''SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

''(2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'classified information' includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.

''(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'eligibility for access to classified information' has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency that makes a determination regarding eligibility for access to classified information shall ensure that in making the determination, the head of the agency or any person acting on behalf of the agency—

''(1) does not violate any right or protection enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, including rights articulated in the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments;

''(2) does not discriminate for or against an individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap;

''(3) is not carrying out—

''(A) retaliation for political activities or beliefs; or

''(B) a coercion or reprisal described in section 2302(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

''(4) does not violate section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 801 the following:

''Sec. 801A. Decisions relating to access to classified information.''.

SEC. 312. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Director of National Intelligence may commence any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence Agency until the Secretary and the Director jointly certify each of the following:

(1) The National Intelligence University has positively adjudicated its warning from the Middle States Commission on Higher Education and had its regional accreditation fully restored.

(2) The National Intelligence University will serve as the exclusive means by which advanced intelligence education is provided to personnel of the Department of Defense.

(3) Military personnel will receive joint professional military education from a National Intelligence University location at a non-Department of Defense agency.

(4) The Department of Education will allow the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to grant advanced educational degrees.

(5) A governance model jointly led by the Director and the Secretary of Defense is in place for the National Intelligence University.

(b) COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Before commencing any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence

Agency, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an estimate of the direct and indirect costs of operating the National Intelligence University and the costs of transferring the National Intelligence University to another agency.

(3) CONTENTS.—The estimate submitted under paragraph (2) shall include all indirect costs, including with respect to human resources, security, facilities, and information technology.

SEC. 313. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS.

(a) DEFINITION OF SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—In this section, the term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605 of division B.

(b) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall issue a policy that requires the head of each Federal agency to create, not later than December 31, 2023, an electronic portal that can be used by human resources personnel and applicants for security clearances to view information about the status of an application for a security clearance and the average time required for each phase of the security clearance process.

SEC. 314. MAKING CERTAIN POLICIES AND EXECUTION PLANS RELATING TO PERSONNEL CLEARANCES AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY PARTNERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNER.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(2) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605 of division B.

(b) SHARING OF POLICIES AND PLANS REQUIRED.—Each head of a Federal agency shall share policies and plans relating to security clearances with appropriate industry partners directly affected by such policies and plans in a manner consistent with the protection of national security as well as the goals and objectives of the National Industrial Security Program administered pursuant to Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to the National Industrial Security Program).

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Director of the National Industrial Security Program shall jointly develop policies and procedures by which appropriate industry partners with proper security clearances and a need to know can have appropriate access to the policies and plans shared pursuant to subsection (b) that directly affect those industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

SEC. 321. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) WHISTLEBLOWER.—The term ''whistleblower'' means a person who makes a whistleblower disclosure.

(2) WHISTLEBLOWER DISCLOSURE.—The term ''whistleblower disclosure'' means a disclosure that is protected under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234) or section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).

SEC. 322. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONVENE EXTERNAL REVIEW PANELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

''(a) REQUEST FOR REVIEW.—An individual with a claim described in subsection (b) may submit to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community a request for a review of such claim by an external review panel convened under subsection (c).

''(b) CLAIMS AND INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—A claim described in this subsection is any—

''(1) claim by an individual—

''(A) that the individual has been subjected to a personnel action that is prohibited under section 1104; and

''(B) who has exhausted the applicable review process for the claim pursuant to enforcement of such section; or

''(2) claim by an individual—

''(A) that he or she has been subjected to a reprisal prohibited by paragraph (1) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)); and

''(B) who received a decision on an appeal regarding that claim under paragraph (4) of such section.

''(c) EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL CONVENED.—

''(1) DISCRETION TO CONVENE.—Upon receipt of a request under subsection (a) regarding a claim, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) COMPOSITION.—An external review panel convened under this subsection shall be composed of three members as follows:

''(i) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), two members selected by the Inspector General as the Inspector General considers appropriate on a case-by-case basis from among inspectors general of the following:

''(I) The Department of Defense.

''(II) The Department of Energy.

''(III) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(IV) The Department of Justice.

''(V) The Department of State.

''(VI) The Department of the Treasury.

''(VII) The Central Intelligence Agency.

''(VIII) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

''(IX) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

''(X) The National Reconnaissance Office.

''(XI) The National Security Agency.

''(B) LIMITATION.—An inspector general of an agency may not be selected to sit on the panel under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to a decision made by such agency.

''(C) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the chairperson of any panel convened under this subsection shall be the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—If the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community finds cause to recuse himself or herself from a panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall—

''(I) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) whom the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate; and

''(II) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such selection.

''(3) PERIOD OF REVIEW.—Each external review panel convened under this subsection to review a claim shall complete review of the claim no later than 270 days after the date on which the Inspector General convenes the external review panel.

''(d) REMEDIES.—

''(1) PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS.—If an external review panel convened under subsection (c) determines, pursuant to a review of a claim submitted by an individual under subsection (a), that the individual was the subject of a personnel action prohibited under section 1104 or was subjected to a reprisal prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)), the panel may recommend that the agency head take corrective action—

''(A) in the case of an employee or former employee—

''(i) to return the employee or former employee, as nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such employee or former employee would have held had the reprisal not occurred; or

''(ii) reconsider the employee's or former employee's eligibility for access to classified information consistent with national security; or

''(B) in any other case, such other action as the external review panel considers appropriate.

''(2) AGENCY ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the head of an agency receives a recommendation from an external review panel under paragraph (1), the head shall—

''(i) give full consideration to such recommendation; and

''(ii) inform the panel and the Director of National Intelligence of what action the head has taken with respect to the recommendation.

''(B) FAILURE TO INFORM.—The Director shall notify the President of any failures to comply with subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Director of National Intelligence a report on the activities under this section during the previous year.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Subject to such limitations as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers necessary to protect the privacy of an individual who has made a claim described in subsection (b), each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The determinations and recommendations made by the external review panels convened under this section.

''(B) The responses of the heads of agencies that received recommendations from the external review panels.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Inspector General external review panel.''.

(b) RECOMMENDATION ON ADDRESSING WHISTLEBLOWER APPEALS RELATING TO REPRISAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a recommendation on how to ensure that—

(A) a whistleblower in the intelligence community who has a complaint against an inspector general in the intelligence community and who alleges a reprisal, has available the agency adjudication and appellate review provided under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234); and

(B) any such whistleblower who has exhausted the applicable review process may request an external review panel and receive one, at the discretion of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) CONTENTS.—The recommendation submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of whether and to what degree section 1105 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a)(1), provides appropriate authorities and mechanisms to provide an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Inspector General may have with respect to providing an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

SEC. 323. HARMONIZATION OF WHISTLEBLOWER PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in coordination with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall develop recommendations, applicable to all inspectors general of elements of the intelligence community, regarding the harmonization of instructions, policies, and directives relating to processes, procedures, and timelines for claims and appeals relating to allegations of personnel actions prohibited under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 or reprisals prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)).

(b) TRANSPARENCY AND PROTECTION.—In developing recommendations under subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall make efforts to maximize transparency and protect whistleblowers.

SEC. 324. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT OF AGENCY WHISTLEBLOWER ACTIONS.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall complete a feasibility study on establishing a hotline whereby all complaints of whistleblowers relating to the intelligence community are automatically referred to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The feasibility study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The anticipated number of annual whistleblower complaints received by all elements of the intelligence community.

(B) The additional resources required to implement the hotline, including personnel and technology.

(C) The resulting budgetary effects.

(D) Findings from the system established pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) OVERSIGHT SYSTEM REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish a system whereby the Inspector General is provided, in near real time, the following:

(1) All information relating to complaints by whistleblowers relating to the programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Any inspector general actions relating to such complaints.

(c) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Before establishing the system required by subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish policies and procedures to protect the privacy of whistleblowers and protect against further dissemination of whistleblower information without consent of the whistleblower.

(2) CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION.—The system established under subsection (b) shall provide whistleblowers the option of prohibiting distribution of their complaints to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON CLEARED WHISTLEBLOWER ATTORNEYS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on access to cleared attorneys by whistleblowers in the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The number of whistleblowers in the intelligence community who sought to retain a cleared attorney and at what stage they sought such an attorney.

(2) For the 3-year period preceding the report, the following:

(A) The number of limited security agreements (LSAs).

(B) The scope and clearance levels of such limited security agreements.

(C) The number of whistleblowers represented by cleared counsel.

(3) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improvements to the limited security agreement process and such other options as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate.

(c) SURVEY.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall ensure that the report submitted under subsection (a) is based on—

(1) data from a survey of whistleblowers whose claims are reported to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community by means of the oversight system established pursuant to section 324;

(2) information obtained from the inspectors general of the intelligence community; or

(3) information from such other sources as may be identified by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. STUDY ON FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER PERSONNEL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study of matters relating to the foreign employment of former personnel of the intelligence community.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) Issues that pertain to former employees of the intelligence community working with, or in support of, foreign governments, and the nature and scope of those concerns.

(2) Such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary for both front-end screening and in-progress oversight by the Director of Defense Trade Controls of licenses issued by the Director for former employees of the intelligence community working for foreign governments.

(3) How increased requirements could be imposed for periodic compliance reporting when licenses are granted for companies or organizations that employ former personnel of the intelligence community to execute contracts with foreign governments.

(c) REPORT AND PLAN.—

(1) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(A) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) a plan to carry out such administrative actions as the Director considers appropriate pursuant to the findings described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 402. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN KEY UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGIES BY COMPANIES OR ORGANIZATIONS LINKED TO CHINA.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies, including emerging technologies, by companies or organizations linked to China, including the implications of these investments for the national security of the United States.

(b) FORM OF ASSESSMENT.—The assessment submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 403. ANALYSIS OF AND PERIODIC BRIEFINGS ON MAJOR INITIATIVES OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING.

(a) ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the heads of such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate—

(A) complete a comprehensive analysis of the major initiatives of the intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning; and

(B) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the analysis conducted pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The analysis conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include analyses

of how the initiatives described in such paragraph—

(A) correspond with the strategy of the intelligence community entitled ''Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines'';

(B) complement each other and avoid unnecessary duplication;

(C) are coordinated with the efforts of the Defense Department on artificial intelligence, including efforts at the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) and Project Maven; and

(D) leverage advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning in the private sector.

(b) PERIODIC BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, not less frequently than twice each year thereafter until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall jointly provide to the congressional intelligence committees and congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) briefings with updates on activities relating to, and the progress of, their respective artificial intelligence and machine learning initiatives, particularly the Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines initiative and the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center.

SEC. 404. ENCOURAGING COOPERATIVE ACTIONS TO DETECT AND COUNTER FOREIGN INFLUENCE OPERATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Russian Federation, through military intelligence units, also known as the ''GRU'', and Kremlin-linked troll organizations often referred to as the ''Internet Research Agency'', deploy information warfare operations against the United States, its allies and partners, with the goal of advancing the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

(2) One line of effort deployed as part of these information warfare operations is the weaponization of social media platforms with the goals of intensifying societal tensions, undermining trust in governmental institutions within the United States, its allies and partners in the West, and generally sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and that of the allies and partners of the United States. As Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats stated, ''These actions are persistent, they are pervasive and they are meant to undermine America's democracy.''.

(4) These information warfare operations continue to evolve and increase in sophistication.

(5) Other foreign adversaries and hostile non-state actors will increasingly adopt similar tactics of deploying information warfare operations against the West.

(6) Technological advances, including artificial intelligence, will only make it more difficult in the future to detect fraudulent accounts, deceptive material posted on social media, and malign behavior on social media platforms.

(7) Because these information warfare operations are deployed within and across private social media platforms, the companies that own these platforms have a responsibility to detect and remove foreign adversary networks operating clandestinely on their platforms.

(8) The social media companies are inherently technologically sophisticated and adept at rapidly analyzing large amounts of data and developing software-based solutions to diverse and ever-changing challenges on their platforms, which makes them well-equipped to address the threat occurring on their platforms.

(9) Independent analyses confirmed Kremlin-linked threat networks, based on data provided by several social media companies to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, thereby demonstrating that it is possible to discern both broad patterns of cross-platform information warfare operations and specific fraudulent behavior on social media platforms.

(10) General Paul Nakasone, Director of the National Security Agency, emphasized the importance of these independent analyses to the planning and conduct of military cyber operations to frustrate Kremlin-linked information warfare operations against the 2018 mid-term elections. General Nakasone stated that the reports ''were very, very helpful in terms of being able to understand exactly what our adversary was trying to do to build dissent within our nation.''.

(11) Institutionalizing ongoing robust, independent, and vigorous analysis of data related to foreign threat networks within and across social media platforms will help counter ongoing information warfare operations against the United States, its allies, and its partners.

(12) Archiving and disclosing to the public the results of these analyses by the social media companies and trusted third-party experts in a transparent manner will serve to demonstrate that the social media companies are detecting and removing foreign malign activities from their platforms while protecting the privacy of the people of the United States and will build public understanding of the scale and scope of these foreign threats to our democracy, since exposure is one of the most effective means to build resilience.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the social media companies should cooperate among themselves and with independent organizations and researchers on a sustained and regular basis to share and analyze data and indicators relevant to foreign information warfare operations within and across their platforms in order to detect and counter foreign information warfare operations that threaten the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) these analytic efforts should be organized in such a fashion as to meet the highest standards of ethics, confidentiality, and privacy protection of the people of the United States;

(3) these analytic efforts should be undertaken as soon as possible to facilitate countering ongoing Kremlin, Kremlin-linked, and other foreign information warfare operations and to aid in preparations for the United States presidential and congressional elections in 2020 and beyond;

(4) the structure and operations of social media companies make them well positioned to address foreign adversary threat networks within and across their platforms, and these efforts could be conducted without direct Government involvement, direction, or regulation; and

(5) if the social media industry fails to take sufficient action to address foreign adversary threat networks operating within or across their platforms, Congress would have to consider additional safeguards for ensuring that this threat is effectively mitigated.

(c) AUTHORITY TO FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may facilitate, by grant or contract or under an existing authority of the Director, the establishment of a Social Media Data Analysis Center with the functions described in paragraph (2) at an independent, nonprofit organization.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The functions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Acting as a convening and sponsoring authority for cooperative social media data analysis of foreign threat networks involving social media companies and third-party experts, nongovernmental organizations, data journalists, federally funded research and development centers, and academic researchers.

(B) Facilitating analysis within and across the individual social media platforms for the purpose of detecting, exposing, and countering clandestine foreign influence operations and related unlawful activities that fund or subsidize such operations.

(C) Developing processes to share information from government entities on foreign influence operations with the individual social media companies to inform threat analysis, and working with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as appropriate.

(D) Determining and making public criteria for identifying which companies, organizations, or researchers qualify for inclusion in the activities of the Center, and inviting entities that fit the criteria to join.

(E) Determining jointly with the social media companies what data and metadata related to indicators of foreign adversary threat networks from their platforms and business operations will be made available for access and analysis.

(F) Developing and making public the criteria and standards that must be met for companies, other organizations, and individual researchers to access and analyze data relating to foreign adversary threat networks within and across social media platforms and publish or otherwise use the results.

(G) Developing and making public the ethical standards for investigation of foreign threat networks and use of analytic results and for protection of the privacy of the customers and users of the social media platforms and of the proprietary information of the social media companies.

(H) Developing technical, contractual, and procedural controls to prevent misuse of data, including any necessary auditing procedures, compliance checks, and review mechanisms.

(I) Developing and making public criteria and conditions under which the Center shall share information with the appropriate Government agencies regarding threats to national security from, or violations of the law involving, foreign activities on social media platforms.

(J) Developing a searchable, public archive aggregating information related to foreign influence and disinformation operations to build a collective understanding of the threats and facilitate future examination consistent with privacy protections.

(d) REPORTING AND NOTIFICATIONS.—If the Director of National Intelligence chooses to use funds under subsection (c)(1) to facilitate the establishment of the Center, the Director of the Center shall—

(1) not later than March 1, 2020, submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the estimated funding needs of the Center for fiscal year 2021 and for subsequent years;

(B) such statutory protections from liability as the Director considers necessary for the Center, participating social media companies, and participating third-party analytical participants;

(C) such statutory penalties as the Director considers necessary to ensure against misuse of data by researchers; and

(D) such changes to the Center's mission to fully capture broader unlawful activities that intersect with, complement, or support information warfare tactics; and

(2) not less frequently than once each year, submit to the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) that assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Center considers appropriate to carry out the functions of the Center.

(e) PERIODIC REPORTING TO THE PUBLIC.—The Director of the Center shall—

(1) once each quarter, make available to the public a report on key trends in foreign influence and disinformation operations, including any threats to campaigns and elections, to inform the public of the United States; and

(2) as the Director considers necessary, provide more timely assessments relating to ongoing disinformation campaigns.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) in fiscal year 2020 and 2021, the Director of National Intelligence may use up to $30,000,000 to carry out this section.

(g) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(7) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(8) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(9) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(10) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 405. OVERSIGHT OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ACADEMIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''covered institution of higher education'' means an institution described in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002) that receives Federal funds in any amount and for any purpose.

(2) SENSITIVE RESEARCH SUBJECT.—The term ''sensitive research subject'' means a subject of research that is carried out at a covered institution of higher education that receives funds that were appropriated for—

(A) the National Intelligence Program; or

(B) any Federal agency the Director of National Intelligence deems appropriate.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, shall submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress and covered institutions of higher education with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines pose a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) A list of any known or suspected attempts by foreign entities to exert pressure on covered institutions of higher education, including attempts to limit freedom of speech, propagate misinformation or disinformation, or to influence professors, researchers, or students.

(4) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects associated with foreign influence in academia, including any necessary legislative or administrative action.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director identifies a change to either list described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c), the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees of the change.

SEC. 406. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON FIFTH-GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORK TECHNOLOGY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on—

(1) the threat to United States national security posed by the global and regional adoption of fifth-generation (5G) wireless network technology built by foreign companies; and

(2) the effect of possible efforts to mitigate the threat.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include:

(1) The timeline and scale of global and regional adoption of foreign fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(2) The implications of such global and regional adoption on the cyber and espionage threat to the United States and United States interests as well as to United States cyber and collection capabilities.

(3) The effect of possible mitigation efforts, including:

(A) United States Government policy promoting the use of strong, end-to-end encryption for data transmitted over fifth-generation wireless networks.

(B) United States Government policy promoting or funding free, open-source implementation of fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(C) United States Government subsidies or incentives that could be used to promote the adoption of secure fifth-generation wireless network technology developed by companies of the United States or companies of allies of the United States.

(D) United States Government strategy to reduce foreign influence and political pressure in international standard-setting bodies.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent practicable, but may include a classified appendix if necessary.

SEC. 407. ANNUAL REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON CYBERSECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE THREATS TO CONGRESS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

(b) STATISTICS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include statistics on cyber attacks and other incidents of espionage or surveillance targeted against Senators or the immediate families or staff of the Senators, in which the nonpublic communications and other private information of such targeted individuals were lost, stolen, or otherwise subject to unauthorized access by criminals or a foreign government.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing a report to be submitted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SEC. 408. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the conclusion of a United States election, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of such other executive departments and agencies as the Director considers appropriate, shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of any information indicating that a foreign government, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, has acted with the intent or purpose of interfering in that election; and

(2) transmit the findings of the Director with respect to the assessment conducted under paragraph (1), along with such supporting information as the Director considers appropriate, to the following:

(A) The President.

(B) The Secretary of State.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(D) The Secretary of Defense.

(E) The Attorney General.

(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(G) Congress.

(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an act described in such subsection, shall identify, to the maximum extent ascertainable, the following:

(1) The nature of any foreign interference and any methods employed to execute the act.

(2) The persons involved.

(3) The foreign government or governments that authorized, directed, sponsored, or supported the act.

(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the Director conducts an assessment under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an election, the Director shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the conclusion of such election and not later than 60 days after the date of such conclusion, make available to the public, to the greatest extent possible consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the findings transmitted under subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 409. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM AND LEARNING CENTER.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency shall complete a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identifying the costs, opportunities, and challenges of establishing the museum and learning center as described in such subsection.

(2) Developing recommendations concerning such establishment.

(3) Identifying and reviewing lessons learned from the establishment of the Cyber Center for Education and Innovation-Home of the National Cryptologic Museum under section 7781(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study completed under subsection (a).

SEC. 410. REPORT ON DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the death of Jamal Khashoggi, consistent with protecting sources and methods. Such report shall include identification of those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

DIVISION—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified Schedule of Authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 202. Computation of annuities for employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Modification of special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions and addition of special pay authority for cyber positions.
Sec. 304. Modification of appointment of Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 305. Director of National Intelligence review of placement of positions within the intelligence community on the Executive Schedule.
Sec. 306. Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force.
Sec. 307. Consideration of adversarial telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure when sharing intelligence with foreign governments and entities.
Sec. 308. Cyber protection support for the personnel of the intelligence community in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack.
Sec. 309. Modification of authority relating to management of supply-chain risk.
Sec. 310. Limitations on determinations regarding certain security classifications.
Sec. 311. Joint Intelligence Community Council.
Sec. 312. Intelligence community information technology environment.
Sec. 313. Report on development of secure mobile voice solution for intelligence community.
Sec. 314. Policy on minimum insider threat standards.
Sec. 315. Submission of intelligence community policies.
Sec. 316. Expansion of intelligence community recruitment efforts.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Authority for protection of current and former employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
Sec. 402. Designation of the program manager-information sharing environment.
Sec. 403. Technical modification to the executive schedule.
Sec. 404. Chief Financial Officer of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 405. Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 411. Central Intelligence Agency subsistence for personnel assigned to austere locations.
Sec. 412. Expansion of security protective service jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency.
Sec. 413. Repeal of foreign language proficiency requirement for certain senior level positions in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of Department of Energy

Sec. 421. Consolidation of Department of Energy Offices of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.
Sec. 422. Repeal of Department of Energy Intelligence Executive Committee and budget reporting requirement.

Subtitle D—Other Elements

Sec. 431. Plan for designation of counterintelligence component of Defense Security Service as an element of intelligence community.
Sec. 432. Notice not required for private entities.
Sec. 433. Framework for roles, missions, and functions of Defense Intelligence Agency.
Sec. 434. Establishment of advisory board for National Reconnaissance Office.
Sec. 435. Collocation of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

Sec. 501. Report on cyber attacks by foreign governments against United States election infrastructure.
Sec. 502. Review of intelligence community's posture to collect against and analyze Russian efforts to influence the Presidential election.
Sec. 503. Assessment of foreign intelligence threats to Federal elections.
Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.
Sec. 505. Assessment of significant Russian influence campaigns directed at foreign elections and referenda.
Sec. 506. Foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to Federal election campaigns.
Sec. 507. Information sharing with State election officials.
Sec. 508. Notification of significant foreign cyber intrusions and active measures campaigns directed at elections for Federal offices.
Sec. 509. Designation of counterintelligence officer to lead election security matters.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

Sec. 601. Definitions.
Sec. 602. Reports and plans relating to security clearances and background investigations.
Sec. 603. Improving the process for security clearances.
Sec. 604. Goals for promptness of determinations regarding security clearances.
Sec. 605. Security Executive Agent.
Sec. 606. Report on unified, simplified, Governmentwide standards for positions of trust and security clearances.
Sec. 607. Report on clearance in person concept.
Sec. 608. Budget request documentation on funding for background investigations.
Sec. 609. Reports on reciprocity for security clearances inside of departments and agencies.
Sec. 610. Intelligence community reports on security clearances.
Sec. 611. Periodic report on positions in the intelligence community that can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities.
Sec. 612. Information sharing program for positions of trust and security clearances.
Sec. 613. Report on protections for confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

Sec. 701. Limitation relating to establishment or support of cybersecurity unit with the Russian Federation.
Sec. 702. Report on returning Russian compounds.
Sec. 703. Assessment of threat finance relating to Russia.

Sec. 704. Notification of an active measures campaign.
Sec. 705. Notification of travel by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States.
Sec. 706. Report on outreach strategy addressing threats from United States adversaries to the United States technology sector.
Sec. 707. Report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon.
Sec. 708. Annual report on Iranian expenditures supporting foreign military and terrorist activities.
Sec. 709. Expansion of scope of committee to counter active measures and report on establishment of Foreign Malign Influence Center.
Subtitle B—Reports
Sec. 711. Technical correction to Inspector General study.
Sec. 712. Reports on authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department of Homeland Security.
Sec. 713. Report on cyber exchange program.
Sec. 714. Review of intelligence community whistleblower matters.
Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.
Sec. 716. Report on surveillance by foreign governments against United States telecommunications networks.
Sec. 717. Biennial report on foreign investment risks.
Sec. 718. Modification of certain reporting requirement on travel of foreign diplomats.
Sec. 719. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.
Sec. 720. Congressional notification of designation of covered intelligence officer as persona non grata.
Sec. 721. Reports on intelligence community participation in vulnerabilities equities process of Federal Government.
Sec. 722. Inspectors General reports on classification.
Sec. 723. Reports on global water insecurity and national security implications and briefing on emerging infectious disease and pandemics.
Sec. 724. Annual report on memoranda of understanding between elements of intelligence community and other entities of the United States Government regarding significant operational activities or policy.
Sec. 725. Study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls.
Sec. 726. Modification of requirement for annual report on hiring and retention of minority employees.
Sec. 727. Reports on intelligence community loan repayment and related programs.
Sec. 728. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.
Sec. 729. Inspector General of the Intelligence Community report on senior executives of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
Sec. 730. Briefing on Federal Bureau of Investigation offering permanent residence to sources and cooperators.
Sec. 731. Intelligence assessment of North Korea revenue sources.
Sec. 732. Report on possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors.
Subtitle C—Other Matters
Sec. 741. Public Interest Declassification Board.
Sec. 742. Securing energy infrastructure.
Sec. 743. Bug bounty programs.
Sec. 744. Modification of authorities relating to the National Intelligence University.
Sec. 745. Technical and clerical amendments to the National Security Act of 1947.
Sec. 746. Technical amendments related to the Department of Energy.
Sec. 747. Sense of Congress on notification of certain disclosures of classified information.
Sec. 748. Sense of Congress on consideration of espionage activities when considering whether or not to provide visas to foreign individuals to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States.
Sec. 749. Sense of Congress on WikiLeaks.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The National Security Agency.

(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Funds that were appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements of the United States set forth in subsection (a) are hereby authorized.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a), or of appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $522,424,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2019 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 202. COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 221 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2031) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', as determined by using the annual rate of basic pay that would be payable for full-time service in that position.'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(C)(i), by striking ''12-month'' and inserting ''2-year'';

(C) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''two years'';

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking ''one year'' each place such term appears and inserting ''two years'';

(E) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) as subsections (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and

(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) CONDITIONAL ELECTION OF INSURABLE INTEREST SURVIVOR ANNUITY BY PARTICIPANTS MARRIED AT THE TIME OF RETIREMENT.—

''(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE DESIGNATION.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and section 222, at the time of retirement a married participant found by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced in accordance with subsection (f)(1)(B) and designate in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant's death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant's spouse shall only be effective if the participant's spouse waives the

spousal right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 55 percent of the participant's reduced annuity.

''(2) REDUCTION IN PARTICIPANT'S ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of an annuity computed under subsection (a) and by an additional 5 percent for each full 5 years the designated individual is younger than the participant. The total reduction under this subparagraph may not exceed 40 percent.

''(3) COMMENCEMENT OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated individual shall begin on the day after the retired participant dies and terminate on the last day of the month before the designated individual dies.

''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT'S ANNUITY ON DEATH OF DESIGNATED INDIVIDUAL.—An annuity that is reduced under this subsection shall, effective the first day of the month following the death of the designated individual, be recomputed and paid as if the annuity had not been so reduced.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 232(b)(1) (50 U.S.C. 2052(b)(1)), by striking ''221(h),'' and inserting ''221(i),''; and

(ii) in section 252(h)(4) (50 U.S.C. 2082(h)(4)), by striking ''221(k)'' and inserting ''221(l)''.

(B) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1949.—Subsection (a) of section 14 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3514(a)) is amended by striking ''221(h)(2), 221(i), 221(l),'' and inserting ''221(i)(2), 221(j), 221(m),''.

(b) ANNUITIES FOR FORMER SPOUSES.—Subparagraph (B) of section 222(b)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2032(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''two years''.

(c) PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 252(b)(3) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2082(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''October 1, 1990'' both places that term appears and inserting ''March 31, 1991''.

(d) REEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—Section 273 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) PART-TIME REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS.—The Director shall have the authority to reemploy an annuitant on a part-time basis in accordance with section 8344(l) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (c) shall take effect as if enacted on October 28, 2009, and shall apply to computations or participants, respectively, as of such date.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS POSITIONS AND ADDITION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.

Section 113B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3049a) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) SPECIAL RATES OF PAY FOR POSITIONS REQUIRING EXPERTISE IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part III of title 5, United States Code, the head of each element of the intelligence community may, for 1 or more categories of positions in such element that require expertise in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics—

''(A) establish higher minimum rates of pay; and

''(B) make corresponding increases in all rates of pay of the pay range for each grade or level, subject to subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

''(2) TREATMENT.—The special rate supplements resulting from the establishment of higher rates under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same or similar purposes as those specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) SPECIAL RATES OF PAY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Director of the National Security Agency may establish a special rate of pay—

''(A) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, that the rate of pay is for positions that perform functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency; or

''(B) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency.

''(2) PAY LIMITATION.—Employees receiving a special rate under paragraph (1) shall be subject to an aggregate pay limitation that parallels the limitation established in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, except that—

''(A) any allowance, differential, bonus, award, or other similar cash payment in addition to basic pay that is authorized under title 10, United States Code, (or any other applicable law in addition to title 5 of such Code, excluding the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)) shall also be counted as part of aggregate compensation; and

''(B) aggregate compensation may not exceed the rate established for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

''(3) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS.—The number of individuals who receive basic pay established under paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed 100 at any time.

''(4) LIMITATION ON USE AS COMPARATIVE REFERENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, special rates of pay and the limitation established under paragraph (1)(B) may not be used as comparative references for the purpose of fixing the rates of basic pay or maximum pay limitations of qualified positions under section 1599f of title 10, United States Code, or section 226 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 147).'';

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''A minimum'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (b), a minimum'';

(5) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''by subsection (a)''; and

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017'' and inserting ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''subsection (a)''.

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by striking ''President'' and inserting ''Director''.

SEC. 305. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REVIEW OF PLACEMENT OF POSITIONS WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ON THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

(a) REVIEW.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall conduct a review of positions within the intelligence community regarding the placement of such positions on the Executive Schedule under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code. In carrying out such review, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall determine—

(1) the standards under which such review will be conducted;

(2) which positions should or should not be on the Executive Schedule; and

(3) for those positions that should be on the Executive Schedule, the level of the Executive Schedule at which such positions should be placed.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the review under subsection (a) is completed, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives an unredacted report describing the standards by which the review was conducted and the outcome of the review.

SEC. 306. SUPPLY CHAIN AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE RISK MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish a Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force to standardize information sharing between the intelligence community and the acquisition community of the United States Government with respect to the supply chain and counterintelligence risks.

(c) MEMBERS.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall be composed of—

(1) a representative of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense;

(2) a representative of the General Services Administration;

(3) a representative of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of the Office of Management and Budget;

(4) a representative of the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(6) the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center; and

(7) any other members the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(d) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Each member of the Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall have a security clearance at the top secret level and be able to access sensitive compartmented information.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report that describes the activities of the Task Force during the previous year, including identification of the supply chain and counterintelligence risks shared with the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

SEC. 307. CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSARIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CYBERSECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE WHEN SHARING INTELLIGENCE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ENTITIES.

Whenever the head of an element of the intelligence community enters into an intelligence sharing agreement with a foreign government or any other foreign entity, the head of the element shall consider the pervasiveness of telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure, equipment, and services provided by adversaries of the United States, particularly China and Russia, or entities of such adversaries in the country or region of the foreign government or other foreign entity entering into the agreement.

SEC. 308. CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN POSITIONS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.—The term ''personal accounts'' means accounts for online and telecommunications services, including telephone, residential Internet access, email, text and multimedia messaging, cloud computing, social media, health care, and financial services, used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community.

(2) PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVICES.—The term ''personal technology devices'' means technology devices used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community, including networks to which such devices connect.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to a determination by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director may provide cyber protection support for the personal technology devices and personal accounts of the personnel described in paragraph (2).

(2) AT-RISK PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are personnel of the intelligence community—

(A) who the Director determines to be highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the positions occupied by such personnel in the intelligence community; and

(B) whose personal technology devices or personal accounts are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(c) NATURE OF CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(d) LIMITATION ON SUPPORT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to encourage personnel of the intelligence community to use personal technology devices for official business; or

(2) to authorize cyber protection support for senior intelligence community personnel using personal devices, networks, and personal accounts in an official capacity.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the provision of cyber protection support under subsection (b). The report shall include—

(1) a description of the methodology used to make the determination under subsection (b)(2); and

(2) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of support requests for personnel receiving cyber protection support under subsection (b).

SEC. 309. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLY-CHAIN RISK.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (f) of section 309 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–87; 50 U.S.C. 3329 note) is amended by striking ''the date that is 180 days after''.

(b) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Such section is amended by striking subsection (g).

(c) REPORTS.—Such section, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 and not less frequently than once each calendar year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with each head of a covered agency, submit to the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), a report that details the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) during the most recently completed calendar year.

''(2) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report submitted under paragraph (1) shall detail all the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) before the date of the submittal of the report.''.

SEC. 310. LIMITATIONS ON DETERMINATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—An officer of an element of the intelligence community who has been nominated by the President for a position that requires the advice and consent of the Senate may not make a classification decision with respect to information related to such officer's nomination.

(b) CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in a case in which an officer described in subsection (a) has been nominated as described in such subsection and classification authority rests with the officer or another officer who reports directly to such officer, a classification decision with respect to information relating to the officer shall be made by the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—In a case described in paragraph (1) in which the officer nominated is the Director of National Intelligence, the classification decision shall be made by the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

(c) REPORTS.—Whenever the Director or the Principal Deputy Director makes a decision under subsection (b), the Director or the Principal Deputy Director, as the case may be, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report detailing the reasons for the decision.

SEC. 311. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 101A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''regular''; and

(2) by inserting ''as the Director considers appropriate'' after ''Council''.

(b) REPORT ON FUNCTION AND UTILITY OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Executive Office of the President and members of the Joint Intelligence Community Council, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the function and utility of the Joint Intelligence Community Council.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of physical or virtual meetings held by the Council per year since the Council's inception.

(B) A description of the effect and accomplishments of the Council.

(C) An explanation of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(D) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(E) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 312. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORE SERVICE.—The term ''core service'' means a capability that is available to multiple elements of the intelligence community and required for consistent operation of the intelligence community information technology environment.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.—The term ''intelligence community information technology

environment'' means all of the information technology services across the intelligence community, including the data sharing and protection environment across multiple classification domains.

(b) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating the performance by elements of the intelligence community of the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) Ensuring compliance with all applicable environment rules and regulations of such environment.

(B) Ensuring measurable performance goals exist for such environment.

(C) Documenting standards and practices of such environment.

(D) Acting as an arbiter among elements of the intelligence community related to any disagreements arising out of the implementation of such environment.

(E) Delegating responsibilities to the elements of the intelligence community and carrying out such other responsibilities as are necessary for the effective implementation of such environment.

(2) CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Providers of core services shall be responsible for—

(A) providing core services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence; and

(B) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services when such services are available.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Director determines there is a compelling financial or mission need for such exception.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain one or more accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(1) management, financial control, and integration of such environment;

(2) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;

(3) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to evaluate performance against measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(4) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts of such environment, including phase-out of legacy systems.

(d) SECURITY PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop and maintain a security plan for the intelligence community information technology environment.

(e) LONG-TERM ROADMAP.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including—

(A) key performance parameters; and

(B) an assessment of current, measured performance.

(2) implementation milestones for the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) A schedule for expected deliveries of core service capabilities during each of the following phases:

(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration.

(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration.

(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment.

(iv) System retirement.

(B) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(C) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(D) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(3) Such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.

(f) BUSINESS PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:

(1) A systematic approach to identify core service funding requests for the intelligence community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).

(2) A uniform approach by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the cost of legacy information technology or alternative capabilities where services of the intelligence community information technology environment will also be available.

(3) A uniform effort by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment, as well as services of such environment that have changed designations as a core service.

(g) QUARTERLY PRESENTATIONS.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees quarterly updates regarding ongoing implementation of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the requirements in the most recently submitted security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(h) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide timely notification to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f)

(i) SUNSET.—The section shall have no effect on or after September 30, 2024.

SEC. 313. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURE MOBILE VOICE SOLUTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the National Security Agency, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, cost, and required schedule associated with the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The benefits and disadvantages of a secure mobile voice solution.

(2) Whether the intelligence community could leverage commercially available technology for classified voice communications that operates on commercial mobile networks in a secure manner and identifying the accompanying security risks to such networks.

(3) A description of any policies or community guidance that would be necessary to govern the potential solution, such as a process for determining the appropriate use of a secure mobile telephone and any limitations associated with such use.

SEC. 314. POLICY ON MINIMUM INSIDER THREAT STANDARDS.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall establish a policy for minimum insider threat standards that is consistent with the National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each element of the intelligence community shall implement the policy established under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. SUBMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY POLICIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRONIC REPOSITORY.—The term ''electronic repository'' means the electronic distribution mechanism, in use as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or any successor electronic distribution mechanism, by which the Director of National Intelligence submits to the congressional intelligence committees information.

(2) POLICY.—The term ''policy'', with respect to the intelligence community, includes unclassified or classified—

(A) directives, policy guidance, and policy memoranda of the intelligence community;

(B) executive correspondence of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(C) any equivalent successor policy instruments.

(b) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) CURRENT POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees using the electronic repository all nonpublicly available policies issued by the Director of National Intelligence for the intelligence community that are in effect as of the date of the submission.

(2) CONTINUOUS UPDATES.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence issues, modifies, or rescinds a policy of the intelligence community, the Director shall—

(A) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such addition, modification, or removal; and

(B) update the electronic repository with respect to such addition, modification, or removal.

SEC. 316. EXPANSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY RECRUITMENT EFFORTS.

In order to further increase the diversity of the intelligence community workforce, not

later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with heads of elements of the Intelligence Community, shall create, implement, and submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written plan to ensure that rural and underrepresented regions are more fully and consistently represented in such elements' employment recruitment efforts. Upon receipt of the plan, the congressional committees shall have 60 days to submit comments to the Director of National Intelligence before such plan shall be implemented.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTION OF CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 5(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''such personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;'' and inserting ''current and former personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and their immediate families as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;''.

SEC. 402. DESIGNATION OF THE PROGRAM MANAGER-INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1016(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''President'' and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''President'' both places that term appears and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence''.

(b) PROGRAM MANAGER.—Section 1016(f)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''The individual designated as the program manager shall serve as program manager until removed from service or replaced by the President (at the President's sole discretion).'' and inserting ''Beginning on the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, each individual designated as the program manager shall be appointed by the Director of National Intelligence.''.

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.''.

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103I(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3034(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.''.

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.''.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBSISTENCE FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–4a).,'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 403–4a),'';

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (8):

''(8) Upon the approval of the Director, provide, during any fiscal year, with or without reimbursement, subsistence to any personnel assigned to an overseas location designated by the Agency as an austere location.''.

SEC. 412. EXPANSION OF SECURITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE JURISDICTION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Central Intelligence Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3515(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''POLICEMEN'' and inserting ''POLICE OFFICERS''; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''500 feet;'' and inserting ''500 yards;''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''500 feet.'' and inserting ''500 yards.''.

SEC. 413. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT.—Section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3036) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Section 611 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487) is amended by striking subsection (c).

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of Department of Energy

SEC. 421. CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICES OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 215 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144b) is amended to read as follows:

''OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

''SEC. 215. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'intelligence community' and 'National Intelligence Program' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

''(b) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department an Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Such office shall be under the National Intelligence Program.

''(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Intelligence Service, the Senior National Intelligence Service, or any other Service that the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, considers appropriate. The Director of the Office shall report directly to the Secretary.

''(2) The Secretary shall select an individual to serve as the Director from among individuals who have substantial expertise in matters relating to the intelligence community, including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.

''(d) DUTIES.—(1) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Director shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary may prescribe.

''(2) The Director shall be responsible for establishing policy for intelligence and counterintelligence programs and activities at the Department.''.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 216 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144c) is hereby repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 215 and 216 and inserting the following new item:

''215. Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.''.

SEC. 422. REPEAL OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BUDGET REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 214 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(a) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—''; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

Subtitle D—Other Elements

SEC. 431. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE COMPONENT OF DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE AS AN ELEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a plan to designate the counterintelligence component of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense as an element of the intelligence community by not later than January 1, 2019. Such plan shall—

(1) address the implications of such designation on the authorities, governance, personnel, resources, information technology, collection, analytic products, information sharing, and business processes of the Defense Security Service and the intelligence community; and

(2) not address the personnel security functions of the Defense Security Service.

SEC. 432. NOTICE NOT REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE ENTITIES.

Section 3553 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

''(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Secretary to provide notice to any private entity before the Secretary issues a binding operational directive under subsection (b)(2).''.

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the appropriate balance of resources for the roles, missions, and functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an element of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reevaluation of the responsibilities and resources of the Defense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbalanced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission parameters.

(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The framework required under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) A lexicon providing for consistent definitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:

(A) Defense intelligence enterprise.

(B) Enterprise manager.

(C) Executive agent.

(D) Function.

(E) Functional manager.

(F) Mission.

(G) Mission manager.

(H) Responsibility.

(I) Role.

(J) Service of common concern.

(2) An assessment of the necessity of maintaining separate designations for the intelligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enterprise management constructs.

(3) A repeatable process for evaluating the addition, transfer, or elimination of defense intelligence missions, roles, and functions, currently performed or to be performed in the future by the Defense Intelligence Agency, which includes each of the following:

(A) A justification for the addition, transfer, or elimination of a mission, role, or function.

(B) The identification of which, if any, element of the Federal Government performs the considered mission, role, or function.

(C) In the case of any new mission, role, or function—

(i) an assessment of the most appropriate agency or element to perform such mission, role, or function, taking into account the resource profiles, scope of responsibilities, primary customers, and existing infrastructure necessary to support such mission, role, or function; and

(ii) a determination of the appropriate resource profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed source of such resources over the future-years defense program, to be provided in writing to any elements of the intelligence community or the Department of Defense affected by the assumption, transfer, or elimination of any mission, role, or function.

(D) In the case of any mission, role, or function proposed to be assumed, transferred, or eliminated, an assessment, which shall be completed jointly by the heads of each element affected by such assumption, transfer, or elimination, of the risks that would be assumed by the intelligence community and the Department if such mission, role, or function is assumed, transferred, or eliminated.

(E) A description of how determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program, including—

(i) which programs or activities are funded under each such Program;

(ii) which programs or activities should be jointly funded under both such Programs and how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and

(iii) the thresholds and process for changing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program.

SEC. 434. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the National Reconnaissance Office an advisory board (in this section referred to as the 'Board').

''(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

''(A) study matters relating to the mission of the National Reconnaissance Office, including with respect to promoting innovation, competition, and resilience in space, overhead reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and

''(B) advise and report directly to the Director with respect to such matters.

''(3) MEMBERS.—

''(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed by the Director from among individuals with demonstrated academic, government, business, or other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconnaissance Office.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director appoints a member to the Board, the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appointment.

''(B) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years. Except as provided by subparagraph (C), a member may not serve more than 3 terms.

''(C) VACANCY.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

''(D) CHAIR.—The Board shall have a Chair, who shall be appointed by the Director from among the members.

''(E) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

''(F) EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—The Director may appoint an executive secretary, who shall be an employee of the National Reconnaissance Office, to support the Board.

''(4) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than quarterly, but may meet more frequently at the call of the Director.

''(5) REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Director and to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the activities and significant findings of the Board during the preceding year.

''(6) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Board.

''(7) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.''.

(b) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall appoint the initial 5 members to the advisory board under subsection (d) of section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a), as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL AT FIELD LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall identify, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the heads of such other elements of the Department of Homeland Security as the Under Secretary considers appropriate, opportunities for collocation of officers of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis in the field outside of the greater Washington, District of Columbia, area in order to support operational units from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other elements of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

SEC. 501. REPORT ON CYBER ATTACKS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall submit to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees a report on cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election in the United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify the States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against voter registration databases, voting machines, voting-related computer networks, and the networks of Secretaries of State and other election officials of the various States.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 502. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S POSTURE TO COLLECT AGAINST AND ANALYZE RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) complete an after action review of the posture of the intelligence community to

collect against and analyze efforts of the Government of Russia to interfere in the 2016 Presidential election in the United States; and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to such review.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the posture and efforts described in paragraph (1) of such subsection, the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the resources of the intelligence community were properly aligned to detect and respond to the efforts described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred within elements of the intelligence community.

(3) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred between elements of the intelligence community.

(4) An assessment of applicable authorities necessary to collect on any such efforts and any deficiencies in those authorities.

(5) A review of the use of open source material to inform analysis and warning of such efforts.

(6) A review of the use of alternative and predictive analysis.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a)(2) shall be submitted to the congressional intelligence committees in a classified form.

SEC. 503. ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of other relevant elements of the intelligence community, shall—

(1) commence not later than 1 year before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, and complete not later than 180 days before such election, an assessment of security vulnerabilities of State election systems; and

(2) not later than 180 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, submit a report on such security vulnerabilities and an assessment of foreign intelligence threats to the election to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) UPDATE.—Not later than 90 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) update the assessment of foreign intelligence threats to that election; and

(2) submit the updated assessment to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 504. STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING RUSSIAN CYBER THREATS TO UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(5) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR A STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against electoral systems and processes in the United States, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and equipment and processes for the secure transmission of election results.

(c) ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

(1) A whole-of-government approach to protecting United States electoral systems and processes that includes the agencies and departments indicated in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined appropriate by the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) Input solicited from Secretaries of State of the various States and the chief election officials of the States.

(3) Technical security measures, including auditable paper trails for voting machines, securing wireless and Internet connections, and other technical safeguards.

(4) Detection of cyber threats, including attacks and attempted attacks by Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(5) Improvements in the identification and attribution of Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(6) Deterrence, including actions and measures that could or should be undertaken against or communicated to the Government of Russia or other entities to deter attacks against, or interference with, United States election systems and processes.

(7) Improvements in Federal Government communications with State and local election officials.

(8) Public education and communication efforts.

(9) Benchmarks and milestones to enable the measurement of concrete steps taken and progress made in the implementation of the strategy.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

SEC. 505. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT FOREIGN ELECTIONS AND REFERENDA.

(a) RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Russian influence campaign'' means any effort, covert or overt, and by any means, attributable to the Russian Federation directed at an election, referendum, or similar process in a country other than the Russian Federation or the United States.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an analytical assessment of the most significant Russian influence campaigns, if any, conducted during the 3-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, as well as the most significant current or planned such Russian influence campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum, the specific means by which such campaigns were conducted, are being conducted, or likely will be conducted, as appropriate, and the specific goal of each such campaign;

(2) a summary of any defenses against or responses to such Russian influence campaigns by the foreign state holding the elections or referenda;

(3) a summary of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community undertaken for the purpose of assisting the government of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns; and

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form, but if so submitted, shall contain an unclassified summary.

SEC. 506. FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided in paragraph (2), for each Federal election, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall make publicly available on an Internet website an advisory report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices. Each such report shall include, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, each of the following:

(A) A description of foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices.

(B) A summary of best practices that election campaigns for Federal offices can employ in seeking to counter such threats.

(C) An identification of any publicly available resources, including United States Government resources, for countering such threats.

(2) SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTAL.—A report under this subsection shall be made available as follows:

(A) In the case of a report regarding an election held for the office of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives during 2018, not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) In the case of a report regarding an election for a Federal office during any subsequent year, not later than the date that is 1 year before the date of the election.

(3) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED.—A report under this subsection shall reflect the most current information available to the Director of National Intelligence regarding foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats.

(b) TREATMENT OF CAMPAIGNS SUBJECT TO HEIGHTENED THREATS.—If the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis jointly determine that an election campaign for Federal office is subject to a heightened foreign counterintelligence or cybersecurity threat, the Director and the Under Secretary, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, may make available additional information to the appropriate representatives of such campaign.

SEC. 507. INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall support the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, and any other official of the Department of Homeland Security designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in sponsoring a security clearance up to the top secret level for each eligible chief election official of a State or the District of Columbia, and additional eligible designees of such election official as appropriate, at the time that such election official assumes such position.

(2) INTERIM CLEARANCES.—Consistent with applicable policies and directives, the Director of National Intelligence may issue interim clearances, for a period to be determined by the Director, to a chief election official as described in paragraph (1) and up to 1 designee of such official under such paragraph.

(c) INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assist the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) with sharing any appropriate classified information related to threats to election systems and to the integrity of the election process with chief election officials and such designees who have received a security clearance under subsection (b).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) to facilitate the sharing of information to the affected Secretaries of State or States.

SEC. 508. NOTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.—The term ''active measures campaign'' means a foreign semi-covert or covert intelligence operation.

(2) CANDIDATE, ELECTION, AND POLITICAL PARTY.—The terms ''candidate'', ''election'', and ''political party'' have the meanings given those terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term ''cyber intrusion'' means an electronic occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, electronic election infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(5) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''electronic election infrastructure'' means an electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) A State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

(6) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ''Federal office'' has the meaning given that term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(7) HIGH CONFIDENCE.—The term ''high confidence'', with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on high-quality information from multiple sources.

(8) MODERATE CONFIDENCE.—The term ''moderate confidence'', with respect to a determination, means that a determination is credibly sourced and plausible but not of sufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher level of confidence.

(9) OTHER APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''other appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) DETERMINATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS.—The Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly carry out subsection (c) if such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine—

(1) that on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, a significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign intended to influence an upcoming election for any Federal office has occurred or is occurring; and

(2) with moderate or high confidence, that such intrusion or campaign can be attributed to a foreign state or to a foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after making a determination under subsection (b), the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly provide a briefing to the congressional leadership, the congressional intelligence committees and, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the other appropriate congressional committees. The briefing shall be classified and address, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, as the case may be, covered by the determination.

(B) An identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity, to which such intrusion or campaign has been attributed.

(C) The desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(D) Any other information such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine appropriate.

(2) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE BRIEFINGS.—With respect to a significant foreign cyber intrusion covered by a determination under subsection (b), the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall offer to the owner or operator of any electronic election infrastructure directly affected by such intrusion, a briefing on such intrusion, including steps that may be taken to mitigate such intrusion. Such briefing may be classified and made available only to individuals with appropriate security clearances.

(3) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—This subsection shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

SEC. 509. DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OFFICER TO LEAD ELECTION SECURITY MATTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall designate a national counterintelligence officer within the National Counterintelligence and Security Center to lead, manage, and coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to election security.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The person designated under subsection (a) shall also lead, manage, and coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to risks posed by interference from foreign powers (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)) to the following:

(1) The Federal Government election security supply chain.

(2) Election voting systems and software.

(3) Voter registration databases.

(4) Critical infrastructure related to elections.

(5) Such other Government goods and services as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNERS.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means

a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program)) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(3) CONTINUOUS VETTING.—The term ''continuous vetting'' has the meaning given such term in Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information).

(4) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council established pursuant to such Executive Order, or any successor entity.

(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Security Executive Agent'' means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605.

(6) SUITABILITY AND CREDENTIALING EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent'' means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management acting as the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information), or any successor entity.

SEC. 602. REPORTS AND PLANS RELATING TO SECURITY CLEARANCES AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ensuring the trustworthiness and security of the workforce, facilities, and information of the Federal Government is of the highest priority to national security and public safety;

(2) the President and Congress should prioritize the modernization of the personnel security framework to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability;

(3) the current system for security clearance, suitability and fitness for employment, and credentialing lacks efficiencies and capabilities to meet the current threat environment, recruit and retain a trusted workforce, and capitalize on modern technologies; and

(4) changes to policies or processes to improve this system should be vetted through the Council to ensure standardization, portability, and reciprocity in security clearances across the Federal Government.

(b) ACCOUNTABILITY PLANS AND REPORTS.—

(1) PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners the following:

(A) A plan, with milestones, to reduce the background investigation inventory to 200,000, or an otherwise sustainable steady-level, by the end of year 2020. Such plan shall include notes of any required changes in investigative and adjudicative standards or resources.

(B) A plan to consolidate the conduct of background investigations associated with the processing for security clearances in the most effective and efficient manner between the National Background Investigation Bureau and the Defense Security Service, or a successor organization. Such plan shall address required funding, personnel, contracts, information technology, field office structure, policy, governance, schedule, transition costs, and effects on stakeholders.

(2) REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF PERSONNEL SECURITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report on the future of personnel security to reflect changes in threats, the workforce, and technology.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A risk framework for granting and renewing access to classified information.

(ii) A discussion of the use of technologies to prevent, detect, and monitor threats.

(iii) A discussion of efforts to address reciprocity and portability.

(iv) A discussion of the characteristics of effective insider threat programs.

(v) An analysis of how to integrate data from continuous evaluation, insider threat programs, and human resources data.

(vi) Recommendations on interagency governance.

(3) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to implement the report's framework and recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Security Executive Agent shall make available to the public a report regarding the status of the disposition of requests received from departments and agencies of the Federal Government for a change to, or approval under, the Federal investigative standards, the national adjudicative guidelines, continuous evaluation, or other national policy regarding personnel security.

SEC. 603. IMPROVING THE PROCESS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) REVIEWS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that includes the following:

(1) A review of whether the information requested on the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and by the Federal Investigative Standards prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence appropriately supports the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines''). Such review shall include identification of whether any such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(2) An assessment of whether such Questionnaire, Standards, and guidelines should be revised to account for the prospect of a holder of a security clearance becoming an insider threat.

(3) Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by—

(A) simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and increasing customer support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;

(B) using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;

(C) using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;

(D) building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector; and

(E) replacing periodic reinvestigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate circumstances.

(b) POLICY, STRATEGY, AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the members of the Council, establish the following:

(1) A policy and implementation plan for the issuance of interim security clearances.

(2) A policy and implementation plan to ensure contractors are treated consistently in the security clearance process across agencies and departments of the United States as compared to employees of such agencies and departments. Such policy shall address—

(A) prioritization of processing security clearances based on the mission the contractors will be performing;

(B) standardization in the forms that agencies issue to initiate the process for a security clearance;

(C) digitization of background investigation-related forms;

(D) use of the polygraph;

(E) the application of the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines'');

(F) reciprocal recognition of clearances across agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic reinvestigation;

(G) tracking of clearance files as individuals move from employment with an agency or department of the United States to employment in the private sector;

(H) collection of timelines for movement of contractors across agencies and departments;

(I) reporting on security incidents and job performance, consistent with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), that may affect the ability to hold a security clearance;

(J) any recommended changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) necessary to ensure that information affecting contractor clearances or suitability is appropriately and expeditiously shared between and among agencies and contractors; and

(K) portability of contractor security clearances between or among contracts at the same agency and between or among contracts at different agencies that require the same level of clearance.

(3) A strategy and implementation plan that—

(A) provides for periodic reinvestigations as part of a security clearance determination only on an as-needed, risk-based basis;

(B) includes actions to assess the extent to which automated records checks and other continuous evaluation methods may be used to expedite or focus reinvestigations; and

(C) provides an exception for certain populations if the Security Executive Agent—

(i) determines such populations require reinvestigations at regular intervals; and

(ii) provides written justification to the appropriate congressional committees for any such determination.

(4) A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States, as a part of the security clearance process, to accept automated records checks generated pursuant to a security clearance applicant's employment with a prior employer.

(5) A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

(6) Uniform standards for agency continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous vetting program as a substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOALS FOR PROMPTNESS OF DETERMINATIONS REGARDING SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) RECIPROCITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''reciprocity'' means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the objective that, by December 31, 2021, 90 percent of all determinations, other than determinations regarding populations identified under section 603(b)(3)(C), regarding—

(1) security clearances—

(A) at the secret level are issued in 30 days or fewer; and

(B) at the top secret level are issued in 90 days or fewer; and

(2) reciprocity of security clearances at the same level are recognized in 2 weeks or fewer.

(c) CERTAIN REINVESTIGATIONS.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the goal that by December 31, 2021, reinvestigation on a set periodicity is not required for more than 10 percent of the population that holds a security clearance.

(d) EQUIVALENT METRICS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Council develops a set of performance metrics that it certifies to the appropriate congressional committees should achieve substantially equivalent outcomes as those outlined in subsections (b) and (c), the Council may use those metrics for purposes of compliance within this provision.

(2) NOTICE.—If the Council uses the authority provided by paragraph (1) to use metrics as described in such paragraph, the Council shall, not later than 30 days after communicating such metrics to departments and agencies, notify the appropriate congressional committees that it is using such authority.

(e) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommended interim milestones for the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

SEC. 605. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 803 and 804 as sections 804 and 805, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 802 the following:

''SEC. 803. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, or such other officer of the United States as the President may designate, shall serve as the Security Executive Agent for all departments and agencies of the United States.

''(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

''(1) To direct the oversight of investigations, reinvestigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraphs for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position made by any Federal agency.

''(2) To review the national security background investigation and adjudication programs of Federal agencies to determine whether such programs are being implemented in accordance with this section.

''(3) To develop and issue uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, timely, and secure completion of investigations, polygraphs, and adjudications relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

''(4) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to conduct investigations of persons who are proposed for access to classified information or for eligibility to hold a sensitive position to ascertain whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as applicable.

''(5) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to determine eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to access to classified information).

''(6) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position among Federal agencies, including acting as the final authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes among such agencies involving the reciprocity of investigations and adjudications of eligibility.

''(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.

''(c) AUTHORITIES.—The Security Executive Agent shall—

''(1) issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of Federal agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, timeliness, and security in processes relating to determinations by such agencies of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, including such matters as investigations, polygraphs, adjudications, and reciprocity;

''(2) have the authority to grant exceptions to, or waivers of, national security investigative requirements, including issuing implementing or clarifying guidance, as necessary;

''(3) have the authority to assign, in whole or in part, to the head of any Federal agency (solely or jointly) any of the duties of the Security Executive Agent described in subsection (b) or the authorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), provided that the exercise of such assigned duties or authorities is subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including such terms and conditions (including approval by the Security Executive Agent) as the Security Executive Agent determines appropriate; and

''(4) define and set standards for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information and for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.''.

(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISING AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Council submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by section 602(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman may have for revising the authorities of the Security Executive Agent.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103H(j)(4)(A) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3033(j)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''in section 804'' and inserting ''in section 805''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 803 and 804 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 803. Security Executive Agent.
''Sec. 804. Exceptions.
''Sec. 805. Definitions.''.

SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNIFIED, SIMPLIFIED, GOVERNMENTWIDE STANDARDS FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent, in coordination with the other members of the Council, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to not more than 3 tiers for positions of trust and security clearances.

SEC. 607. REPORT ON CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methodologies merit analysis to allow greater flexibility for individuals moving in and out of positions that require access to classified information, while still preserving security.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that describes the requirements, feasibility, and advisability of implementing a clearance in person concept described in subsection (c).

(c) CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.—The clearance in person concept—

(1) permits an individual who once held a security clearance to maintain his or her eligibility for access to classified information, networks, and facilities for up to 3 years after the individual's eligibility for access to classified information would otherwise lapse; and

(2) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual's security clearance and background investigation as current, regardless of employment status, contingent on enrollment in a continuous vetting program.

(d) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall address—

(1) requirements for an individual to voluntarily remain in a continuous evaluation program validated by the Security Executive Agent even if the individual is not in a position requiring access to classified information;

(2) appropriate safeguards for privacy;

(3) advantages to government and industry;

(4) the costs and savings associated with implementation;

(5) the risks of such implementation, including security and counterintelligence risks;

(6) an appropriate funding model; and

(7) fairness to small companies and independent contractors.

SEC. 608. BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENTATION ON FUNDING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the President shall include exhibits that identify the resources expended by each agency during the prior fiscal year for processing background investigations and continuous evaluation programs, disaggregated by tier and whether the individual was a Government employee or contractor.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each exhibit submitted under subsection (a) shall include details on—

(1) the costs of background investigations or reinvestigations;

(2) the costs associated with background investigations for Government or contract personnel;

(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person for whom a background investigation or reinvestigation was conducted, other than costs associated with adjudication;

(4) the average per person cost for each type of background investigation; and

(5) a summary of transfers and reprogrammings that were executed in the previous year to support the processing of security clearances.

SEC. 609. REPORTS ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

(a) RECIPROCALLY RECOGNIZED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''reciprocally recognized'' means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) REPORTS TO SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(1) identifies the number of individuals whose security clearances take more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and

(2) breaks out the information described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delays.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to industry partners an annual report that summarizes the information received pursuant to subsection (b) during the period covered by such report.

SEC. 610. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Section 506H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS.—(1)(A) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives regarding the security clearances processed by each element of the intelligence community during the preceding fiscal year.

''(B) The Director shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives such portions of the report submitted under subparagraph (A) as the Director determines address elements of the intelligence community that are within the Department of Defense.

''(C) Each report submitted under this paragraph shall separately identify security clearances processed for Federal employees and contractor employees sponsored by each such element.

''(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include, for each element of the intelligence community for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations sponsored for new applicants.

''(B) The total number of security clearance periodic reinvestigations sponsored for existing employees.

''(C) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations for new applicants that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the prospective applicant, including—

''(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and granted access to classified information; and

''(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(D) The total number of security clearance periodic background investigations that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the existing employee, including—

''(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably; and

''(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(E) The total number of pending security clearance background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated as of the last day of such year and that remained pending, categorized as follows:

''(i) For 180 days or shorter.

''(ii) For longer than 180 days, but shorter than 12 months.

''(iii) For 12 months or longer, but shorter than 18 months.

''(iv) For 18 months or longer, but shorter than 24 months.

''(v) For 24 months or longer.

''(F) For any security clearance determinations completed or pending during the year preceding the year for which the report is submitted that have taken longer than 12 months to complete—

''(i) an explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report; and

''(ii) the number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.

''(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic reinvestigations, that resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete information.

''(I) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough information to make a decision on potentially adverse information.

''(3) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''; and

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(1) and (b)''.

SEC. 611. PERIODIC REPORT ON POSITIONS IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, NETWORKS, OR FACILITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that reviews the intelligence community for which positions can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities, or may only require a security clearance at the secret level.

SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall establish and implement a program to share between and among agencies of the Federal Government and industry partners of the Federal Government relevant background information regarding individuals applying for and currently occupying national security positions and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Trusted Information Provider Program'' (in this section referred to as the ''Program'').

(b) PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS.—The Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall ensure that the Program includes such safeguards for privacy as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Program shall include requirements that enable investigative service providers and agencies of the Federal Government to leverage certain pre-employment information gathered during the employment or military recruiting process, and other relevant security or human resources information obtained during employment with or for the Federal Government, that satisfy Federal investigative standards, while safeguarding personnel privacy.

(d) INFORMATION AND RECORDS.—The information and records considered under the Program shall include the following:

(1) Date and place of birth.

(2) Citizenship or immigration and naturalization information.

(3) Education records.

(4) Employment records.

(5) Employment or social references.

(6) Military service records.

(7) State and local law enforcement checks.

(8) Criminal history checks.

(9) Financial records or information.

(10) Foreign travel, relatives, or associations.

(11) Social media checks.

(12) Such other information or records as may be relevant to obtaining or maintaining national security, suitability, fitness, or credentialing eligibility.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of the Program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(f) PLAN FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON TWO-WAY INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Program to include the sharing of information held by the Federal Government related to contract personnel with the security office of the employers of those contractor personnel.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the pilot program.

(g) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a review of the plans submitted under subsections (e)(1) and (f)(1) and utility and effectiveness of the programs described in such plans.

SEC. 613. REPORT ON PROTECTIONS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY OF WHISTLEBLOWER-RELATED COMMUNICATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the controls employed by the intelligence community to ensure that continuous vetting programs, including those involving user activity monitoring, protect the confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

SEC. 701. LIMITATION RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OR SUPPORT OF CYBERSECURITY UNIT WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No amount may be expended by the Federal Government, other than the Department of Defense, to enter into or implement any bilateral agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity, including the establishment or support of any cybersecurity unit, unless, at least 30 days prior to the conclusion of any such agreement, the Director of National Intelligence submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such agreement that includes the elements required by subsection (c).

(2) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGREEMENTS.—Any agreement between the Department of Defense and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity shall be conducted in accordance with section 1232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), as amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91).

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a report under subsection (b) with respect to an agreement, such report shall include a description of each of the following:

(1) The purpose of the agreement.

(2) The nature of any intelligence to be shared pursuant to the agreement.

(3) The expected value to national security resulting from the implementation of the agreement.

(4) Such counterintelligence concerns associated with the agreement as the Director may have and such measures as the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to affect any existing authority of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or another head of an element of the intelligence community, to share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 702. REPORT ON RETURNING RUSSIAN COMPOUNDS.

(a) COVERED COMPOUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered compounds'' means the real property in New York, the real property in Maryland, and the real property in San Francisco, California, that were under the control of the Government of Russia in 2016 and were removed from such control in response to various transgressions by the Government of Russia, including the interference by the Government of Russia in the 2016 election in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (only with respect to the unclassified report), a report on the intelligence risks of returning the covered compounds to Russian control.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by this section shall be submitted in classified and unclassified forms.

SEC. 703. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT FINANCE RELATING TO RUSSIA.

(a) THREAT FINANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''threat finance'' means—

(1) the financing of cyber operations, global influence campaigns, intelligence service activities, proliferation, terrorism, or transnational crime and drug organizations;

(2) the methods and entities used to spend, store, move, raise, conceal, or launder money or value, on behalf of threat actors;

(3) sanctions evasion; and

(4) other forms of threat finance activity domestically or internationally, as defined by the President.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an assessment of Russian threat finance. The assessment shall be based on intelligence from all sources, including from the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) A summary of leading examples from the 3-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—

(A) officials of the Government of Russia;

(B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;

(C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or

(D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global nodes of money laundering used by Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordination with international partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.

(5) An identification of any resource and collection gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(A) entry points of money laundering by Russian and associated entities into the United States;

(B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specific sectors, which have been or could be exploited in connection with Russian threat finance activities; and

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by Russian money laundering and other forms of threat finance, as well as the threat to the United States financial system and United States efforts to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional leadership'' includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the head of any other relevant agency, shall notify the congressional leadership and the Chairman and Vice Chairman or Ranking Member of each of the appropriate congressional committees, and of other relevant committees of jurisdiction, each time the Director of National Intelligence determines there is credible information that a foreign power has, is, or will attempt to employ a covert influence or active

measures campaign with regard to the modernization, employment, doctrine, or force posture of the nuclear deterrent or missile defense.

(c) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required by subsection (b) shall include information concerning actions taken by the United States to expose or halt an attempt referred to in subsection (b).

SEC. 705. NOTIFICATION OF TRAVEL BY ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In carrying out the advance notification requirements set out in section 502 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division N of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 825; 22 U.S.C. 254a note), the Secretary of State shall—

(1) ensure that the Russian Federation provides notification to the Secretary of State at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States, and take necessary action to secure full compliance by Russian personnel and address any noncompliance; and

(2) provide notice of travel described in paragraph (1) to the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 1 hour of receiving notice of such travel.

SEC. 706. REPORT ON OUTREACH STRATEGY ADDRESSING THREATS FROM UNITED STATES ADVERSARIES TO THE UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to United States industrial, commercial, scientific, technical, and academic communities on matters relating to the efforts of adversaries of the United States to acquire critical United States technology, intellectual property, and research and development information.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the current outreach efforts of the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise described in subsection (b), including the type of information conveyed in the outreach.

(2) A determination of the appropriate element of the intelligence community to lead such outreach efforts.

(3) An assessment of potential methods for improving the effectiveness of such outreach, including an assessment of the following:

(A) Those critical technologies, infrastructure, or related supply chains that are at risk from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(B) The necessity and advisability of granting security clearances to company or community leadership, when necessary and appropriate, to allow for tailored classified briefings on specific targeted threats.

(C) The advisability of partnering with entities of the Federal Government that are not elements of the intelligence community and relevant regulatory and industry groups described in subsection (b), to convey key messages across sectors targeted by United States adversaries.

(D) Strategies to assist affected elements of the communities described in subparagraph (C) in mitigating, deterring, and protecting against the broad range of threats from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b), with focus on producing information that enables private entities to justify business decisions related to national security concerns.

(E) The advisability of the establishment of a United States Government-wide task force to coordinate outreach and activities to combat the threats from efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(F) Such other matters as the Director of National Intelligence may consider necessary.

(d) CONSULTATION ENCOURAGED.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Director is encouraged to consult with other government agencies, think tanks, academia, representatives of the financial industry, or such other entities as the Director considers appropriate.

(e) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex as necessary.

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) ARMS OR RELATED MATERIAL.—The term ''arms or related material'' means—

(A) nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(B) ballistic or cruise missile weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(C) destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(D) defense articles or defense services, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, of section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794);

(E) defense information, as that term is defined in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403); or

(F) items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon and the threat posed to Israel, other United States regional allies, and other specified interests of the United States as a result of such support.

(c) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include information relating to the following matters with respect to both the strategic and tactical implications for the United States and its allies:

(1) A description of arms or related materiel transferred by Iran to Hizballah since March 2011, including the number of such arms or related materiel and whether such transfer was by land, sea, or air, as well as financial and additional technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(2) A description of Iranian and Iranian-controlled personnel, including Hizballah, Shiite militias, and Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps forces, operating within Syria, including the number and geographic distribution of such personnel operating within 30 kilometers of the Israeli borders with Syria and Lebanon.

(3) An assessment of Hizballah's operational lessons learned based on its recent experiences in Syria.

(4) A description of any rocket-producing facilities in Lebanon for nonstate actors, including whether such facilities were assessed to be built at the direction of Hizballah leadership, Iranian leadership, or in consultation between Iranian leadership and Hizballah leadership.

(5) An analysis of the foreign and domestic supply chains that significantly facilitate, support, or otherwise aid Hizballah's acquisition or development of missile production facilities, including the geographic distribution of such foreign and domestic supply chains.

(6) An assessment of the provision of goods, services, or technology transferred by Iran or its affiliates to Hizballah to indigenously manufacture or otherwise produce missiles.

(7) An identification of foreign persons that are based on credible information, facilitating the transfer of significant financial support or arms or related materiel to Hizballah.

(8) A description of the threat posed to Israel and other United States allies in the Middle East by the transfer of arms or related material or other support offered to Hizballah and other proxies from Iran.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year on activities by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, including activities providing support for—

(A) Hizballah;

(B) Houthi rebels in Yemen;

(C) Hamas;

(D) proxy forces in Iraq and Syria; or

(E) any other entity or country the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 709. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES AND REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE CENTER.

(a) SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 501 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended—

(A) in subsections (a) through (h)—

(i) by inserting '', the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russian Federation'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by inserting '', China, Iran, North Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russia'' each place it appears; and

(B) in the section heading, by inserting ''**, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, OR OTHER NATION STATE**'' after ''**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 501 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 501. Committee to counter active measures by the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other nation states to exert covert influence over peoples and governments.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers relevant, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a center, to be known as the ''Foreign Malign Influence Response Center'', that—

(A) is comprised of analysts from all appropriate elements of the intelligence community, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions;

(B) has access to all intelligence and other reporting acquired by the United States Government on foreign efforts to influence, through overt and covert malign activities, United States political processes and elections;

(C) provides comprehensive assessment, and indications and warning, of such activities; and

(D) provides for enhanced dissemination of such assessment to United States policy makers.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of the desirability of the establishment of such center and any barriers to such establishment.

(B) Such recommendations and other matters as the Director considers appropriate.

Subtitle B—Reports

SEC. 711. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL STUDY.

Section 11001(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AUDIT'' and inserting ''REVIEW'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''.

SEC. 712. REPORTS ON AUTHORITIES OF THE CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE.—The term ''Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise'' has the meaning given such term in Department of Homeland Security Instruction Number 264–01–001, or successor authority.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the authorities of the Under Secretary.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) An analysis of whether the Under Secretary has the legal and policy authority necessary to organize and lead the Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise, with respect to intelligence, and, if not, a description of—

(A) the obstacles to exercising the authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department and the Homeland Security Intelligence Council, of which the Chief Intelligence Officer is the chair; and

(B) the legal and policy changes necessary to effectively coordinate, organize, and lead intelligence activities of the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) A description of the actions that the Secretary has taken to address the inability of the Under Secretary to require components of the Department, other than the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department to—

(A) coordinate intelligence programs; and

(B) integrate and standardize intelligence products produced by such other components.

SEC. 713. REPORT ON CYBER EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the potential establishment of a fully voluntary exchange program between elements of the intelligence community and private technology companies under which—

(1) an employee of an element of the intelligence community with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to a private technology company that has elected to receive the detailee; and

(2) an employee of a private technology company with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to an element of the intelligence community that has elected to receive the detailee.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing the exchange program described in such subsection.

(2) Identification of any challenges in establishing the exchange program.

(3) An evaluation of the benefits to the intelligence community that would result from the exchange program.

SEC. 714. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.

(a) REVIEW OF WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the inspectors general for the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office, shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, investigatory standards, and other practices and procedures relating to intelligence community whistleblower matters, with respect to such inspectors general.

(b) OBJECTIVE OF REVIEW.—The objective of the review required under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, which frustrate the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall take such measures as the Inspector General determines necessary in order to ensure that the review required by subsection (a) is conducted in an independent and objective fashion.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report containing the results of the review required under subsection (a), along with recommendations to improve the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community determined appropriate by the Director, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the role of the Director in preparing analytic materials in connection with the evaluation by the Federal Government of national security risks associated with potential foreign investments into the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the current process for the provision of the analytic materials described in subsection (a);

(2) an identification of the most significant benefits and drawbacks of such process with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials; and

(3) recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) any attempts known to the intelligence community by foreign governments to exploit cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United

States telecommunications networks (including Signaling System No. 7) to target for surveillance United States persons, including employees of the Federal Government; and

(2) any actions, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, taken by the intelligence community to protect agencies and personnel of the United States Government from surveillance conducted by foreign governments.

SEC. 717. BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish an intelligence community interagency working group to prepare the biennial reports required by subsection (b).

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director of National Intelligence shall serve as the chairperson of such interagency working group.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—Such interagency working group shall be composed of representatives of each element of the intelligence community that the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(b) BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on foreign investment risks prepared by the interagency working group established under subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include identification, analysis, and explanation of the following:

(A) Any current or projected major threats to the national security of the United States with respect to foreign investment.

(B) Any strategy used by a foreign country that such interagency working group has identified to be a country of special concern to use foreign investment to target the acquisition of critical technologies, critical materials, or critical infrastructure.

(C) Any economic espionage efforts directed at the United States by a foreign country, particularly such a country of special concern.

SEC. 718. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON TRAVEL OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

Section 502(d)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31) is amended by striking ''the number'' and inserting ''a best estimate''.

SEC. 719. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED OFFICIAL.—The term 'covered official' means—

''(A) the heads of each element of the intelligence community; and

''(B) the inspectors general with oversight responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.

''(2) INVESTIGATION.—The term 'investigation' means any inquiry, whether formal or informal, into the existence of an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(3) UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized disclosure of classified information' means any unauthorized disclosure of classified information to any recipient.

''(4) UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized public disclosure of classified information' means the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, each covered official shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on investigations of unauthorized public disclosures of classified information.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the preceding 6-month period, the following:

''(A) The number of investigations opened by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(B) The number of investigations completed by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(C) Of the number of such completed investigations identified under subparagraph (B), the number referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation.

''(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Assistant Attorney General for National Security of the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the status of each referral made to the Department of Justice from any element of the intelligence community regarding an unauthorized disclosure of classified information made during the most recent 365-day period or any referral that has not yet been closed, regardless of the date the referral was made.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each referral covered by the report, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) The date the referral was received.

''(B) A statement indicating whether the alleged unauthorized disclosure described in the referral was substantiated by the Department of Justice.

''(C) A statement indicating the highest level of classification of the information that was revealed in the unauthorized disclosure.

''(D) A statement indicating whether an open criminal investigation related to the referral is active.

''(E) A statement indicating whether any criminal charges have been filed related to the referral.

''(F) A statement indicating whether the Department of Justice has been able to attribute the unauthorized disclosure to a particular entity or individual.

''(d) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may have a classified annex.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.''.

SEC. 720. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DESIGNATION OF COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AS PERSONA NON GRATA.

(a) COVERED INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered intelligence officer'' means—

(1) a United States intelligence officer serving in a post in a foreign country; or

(2) a known or suspected foreign intelligence officer serving in a United States post.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORTS.—Not later than 72 hours after a covered intelligence officer is designated as a persona non grata, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a notification of that designation. Each such notification shall include—

(1) the date of the designation;

(2) the basis for the designation; and

(3) a justification for the expulsion.

SEC. 721. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS DOCUMENT.—The term ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document'' means the executive branch document entitled ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process'' dated November 15, 2017.

(2) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS.—The term ''Vulnerabilities Equities Process'' means the interagency review of vulnerabilities, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document.

(3) VULNERABILITY.—The term ''vulnerability'' means a weakness in an information system or its components (for example, system security procedures, hardware design, and internal controls) that could be exploited or could affect confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information.

(b) REPORTS ON PROCESS AND CRITERIA UNDER VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report describing—

(A) with respect to each element of the intelligence community—

(i) the title of the official or officials responsible for determining whether, pursuant to criteria contained in the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document, a vulnerability must be submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(ii) the process used by such element to make such determination; and

(B) the roles or responsibilities of that element during a review of a vulnerability submitted to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process.

(2) CHANGES TO PROCESS OR CRITERIA.—Not later than 30 days after any significant change is made to the process and criteria used by any element of the intelligence community for determining whether to submit a vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, such element shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report describing such change.

(3) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each calendar year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report containing, with respect to the previous year—

(A) the number of vulnerabilities submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

(B) the number of vulnerabilities described in subparagraph (A) disclosed to each vendor responsible for correcting the vulnerability, or to the public, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(C) the aggregate number, by category, of the vulnerabilities excluded from review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, as described in paragraph 5.4 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an unclassified appendix that contains—

(A) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(B) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process known to have been patched.

(3) NON-DUPLICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence may forgo submission of an annual report required under this subsection for a calendar year, if the Director notifies the intelligence committees in writing that, with respect to the same calendar year, an annual report required by paragraph 4.3 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document already has been submitted to Congress, and such annual report contains the information that would otherwise be required to be included in an annual report under this subsection.

SEC. 722. INSPECTORS GENERAL REPORTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than October 1, 2019, each Inspector General listed in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes, with respect to the department or agency of the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished reports, including such reports that are compartmented.

(2) Compliance with declassification procedures.

(3) The effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(b) INSPECTORS GENERAL LISTED.—The Inspectors General listed in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) The Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Inspector General of the National Security Agency.

(4) The Inspector General of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office.

(6) The Inspector General of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SEC. 723. REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS AND BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.

(a) REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.—

(1) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the implications of water insecurity on the national security interest of the United States, including consideration of social, economic, agricultural, and environmental factors.

(2) ASSESSMENT SCOPE AND FOCUS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of water insecurity described in such subsection with a global scope, but focus on areas of the world—

(A) of strategic, economic, or humanitarian interest to the United States—

(i) that are, as of the date of the report, at the greatest risk of instability, conflict, human insecurity, or mass displacement; or

(ii) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to emerge and become significant during the 5-year or the 20-year period beginning on the date of the report; and

(B) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to imperil the national security interests of the United States or allies of the United States.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In researching a report required by paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with—

(A) such stakeholders within the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State as the Director considers appropriate; and

(B) such additional Federal agencies and persons in the private sector as the Director considers appropriate.

(4) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the anticipated geopolitical effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats) and pandemics, and their implications on the national security of the United States.

(3) CONTENT.—The briefing under paragraph (2) shall include an assessment of—

(A) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases on the United States and the international political and economic system;

(B) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system; and

(C) contributing trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(4) EXAMINATION OF RESPONSE CAPACITY.—In examining the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine in the briefing under paragraph (2) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—

(A) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;

(B) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious disease and a possible pandemic, and their ability to coordinate with affected and donor nations; and

(C) the effectiveness of current international frameworks, agreements, and health systems to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic.

(5) FORM.—The briefing under paragraph (2) may be classified.

SEC. 724. ANNUAL REPORT ON MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND OTHER ENTITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDING SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR POLICY.

Section 311 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (50 U.S.C. 3313) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Each year, concurrent with the annual budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each head of an element of the intelligence community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that lists each memorandum of understanding or other agreement regarding significant operational activities or policy entered into during the most recently completed fiscal year between or among such element and any other entity of the United States Government.

''(b) PROVISION OF DOCUMENTS.—Each head of an element of an intelligence community who receives a request from the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives for a copy of a memorandum of understanding or other document listed in a report submitted by the head under subsection (a) shall submit to such committee the requested copy as soon as practicable after receiving such request.''.

SEC. 725. STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ENCRYPTING UNCLASSIFIED WIRELINE AND WIRELESS TELEPHONE CALLS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete a study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls between personnel in the intelligence community.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Director completes the study required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the Director's findings with respect to such study.

SEC. 726. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF REPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 114 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3050) is amended by inserting ''and the preceding 5 fiscal years'' after ''fiscal year''.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''disaggregated data by category of covered person from each element of the intelligence community'' and inserting ''data, disaggregated by category of covered person and by element of the intelligence community,''.

SEC. 727. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT AND RELATED PROGRAMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there should be established, through the issuing of an Intelligence Community Directive or otherwise, an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, for employees of the intelligence community;

(2) creating such a program would enhance the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions;

(3) such a program, including with respect to eligibility requirements, should be designed so as to maximize the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions; and

(4) to the extent possible, such a program should be uniform throughout the intelligence community and publicly promoted by each element of the intelligence community to both current employees of the element as well as to prospective employees of the element.

(b) REPORT ON POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-WIDE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community and the heads of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on potentially establishing and carrying out an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out the program specified in paragraph (1).

(B) A description of the practical steps to establish and carry out such a program.

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS.—

(1) COVERED PROGRAMS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered programs'' means any loan repayment program, loan forgiveness program, financial counseling program, or similar program, established pursuant to title X of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) or any other provision of law that may be administered or used by an element of the intelligence community.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) The number of personnel from each element of the intelligence community who used each covered program.

(B) The total amount of funds each element expended for each such program.

(C) A description of the efforts made by each element to promote each covered program pursuant to both the personnel of the element of the intelligence community and to prospective personnel.

SEC. 728. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) CORRECTING LONG-STANDING MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.—Section 368 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 110–259; 50 U.S.C. 3051 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) INTERAGENCY THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION GROUP.—Section 210D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (c), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking paragraph (9).

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Senior Executive Service position'' has the meaning given that term in section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and includes any position above the GS–15, step 10, level of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) The number of required Senior Executive Service positions for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Whether such requirements are reasonably based on the mission of the Office.

(3) A discussion of how the number of the Senior Executive Service positions in the Office compare to the number of senior positions at comparable organizations.

(d) COOPERATION.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community any information requested by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community that is necessary to carry out this section by not later than 14 calendar days after the date on which the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community makes such request.

SEC. 730. BRIEFING ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFERING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO SOURCES AND COOPERATORS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees a briefing on the ability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer, as an inducement to assisting the Bureau, permanent residence within the United States to foreign individuals who are sources or cooperators in counterintelligence or other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make such offers, whether independently or in conjunction with other agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(S)), section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 3508), and any other provision of law under which the Bureau may make such offers.

(2) An overview of the policies and operational practices of the Bureau with respect to making such offers.

(3) The sufficiency of such policies and practices with respect to inducing individuals to cooperate with, serve as sources for such investigations, or both.

(4) Whether the Director recommends any legislative actions to improve such policies and practices, particularly with respect to the counterintelligence efforts of the Bureau.

SEC. 731. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF NORTH KOREA REVENUE SOURCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall produce an intelligence assessment of the revenue sources of the North Korean regime. Such assessment shall include revenue from the following sources:

(1) Trade in coal, iron, and iron ore.

(2) The provision of fishing rights to North Korean territorial waters.

(3) Trade in gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, or rare earth minerals, and other stores of value.

(4) Trade in textiles.

(5) Sales of conventional defense articles and services.

(6) Sales of controlled goods, ballistic missiles, and other associated items.

(7) Other types of manufacturing for export, as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

(8) The exportation of workers from North Korea in a manner intended to generate significant revenue, directly or indirectly, for use by the government of North Korea.

(9) The provision of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services by other countries.

(10) The provision of services, including banking and other support, including by entities located in the Russian Federation, China, and Iran.

(11) Online commercial activities of the Government of North Korea, including online gambling.

(12) Criminal activities, including cyber-enabled crime and counterfeit goods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include an identification of each of the following:

(1) The sources of North Korea's funding.

(2) Financial and non-financial networks, including supply chain management, transportation, and facilitation, through which

North Korea accesses the United States and international financial systems and repatriates and exports capital, goods, and services; and

(3) the global financial institutions, money services business, and payment systems that assist North Korea with financial transactions.

(c) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the assessment required under subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

SEC. 732. REPORT ON POSSIBLE EXPLOITATION OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES BY TERRORIST ACTORS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Stop Terrorist Use of Virtual Currencies Act''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to Congress a report on the possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the means and methods by which international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism use virtual currencies.

(2) An assessment of the use by terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism of virtual currencies compared to the use by such organizations and States of other forms of financing to support operations, including an assessment of the collection posture of the intelligence community on the use of virtual currencies by such organizations and States.

(3) A description of any existing legal impediments that inhibit or prevent the intelligence community from collecting information on or helping prevent the use of virtual currencies by international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism and an identification of any gaps in existing law that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 710(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2018'' and inserting ''December 31, 2028''.

SEC. 742. SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an entity identified pursuant to section 9(a) of Executive Order 13636 of February 12, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 11742), relating to identification of critical infrastructure where a cybersecurity incident could reasonably result in catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security.

(3) EXPLOIT.—The term ''exploit'' means a software tool designed to take advantage of a security vulnerability.

(4) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.—The term ''industrial control system'' means an operational technology used to measure, control, or manage industrial functions, and includes supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic or embedded controllers.

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(7) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' means any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM FOR SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a 2-year control systems implementation pilot program within the National Laboratories for the purposes of—

(1) partnering with covered entities in the energy sector (including critical component manufacturers in the supply chain) that voluntarily participate in the Program to identify new classes of security vulnerabilities of the covered entities; and

(2) evaluating technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities, including—

(A) analog and nondigital control systems;

(B) purpose-built control systems; and

(C) physical controls.

(c) WORKING GROUP TO EVALUATE PROGRAM STANDARDS AND DEVELOP STRATEGY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a working group—

(A) to evaluate the technology and standards used in the Program under subsection (b)(2); and

(B) to develop a national cyber-informed engineering strategy to isolate and defend covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group established under paragraph (1) shall be composed of not fewer than 10 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, at least 1 member of which shall represent each of the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.

(B) The energy industry, including electric utilities and manufacturers recommended by the Energy Sector coordinating councils.

(C)(i) The Department of Homeland Security; or

(ii) the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team.

(D) The North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

(E) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(F)(i) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence; or

(ii) the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).

(G)(i) The Department of Defense; or

(ii) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Security and America's Security Affairs.

(H) A State or regional energy agency.

(I) A national research body or academic institution.

(J) The National Laboratories.

(d) REPORTS ON THE PROGRAM.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an interim report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(e) EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information shared by or with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government under this section—

(1) shall be deemed to be voluntarily shared information;

(2) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, or any provision of any State, Tribal, or local freedom of information law, open government law, open meetings law, open records law, sunshine law, or similar law requiring the disclosure of information or records; and

(3) shall be withheld from the public, without discretion, under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, and any provision of any State, Tribal, or local law requiring the disclosure of information or records.

(f) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A cause of action against a covered entity for engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b)—

(A) shall not lie or be maintained in any court; and

(B) shall be promptly dismissed by the applicable court.

(2) VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section subjects any covered entity to liability for not engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b).

(g) NO NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government to issue new regulations.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).

(2) WORKING GROUP AND REPORT.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 743. BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term ''bug bounty program'' means a program under which an approved computer security specialist or security researcher is temporarily

authorized to identify and report vulnerabilities within the information system of an agency or department of the United States in exchange for compensation.

(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term ''information system'' has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(b) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM PLAN.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress a strategic plan for appropriate agencies and departments of the United States to implement bug bounty programs.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of—

(i) the ''Hack the Pentagon'' pilot program carried out by the Department of Defense in 2016 and subsequent bug bounty programs in identifying and reporting vulnerabilities within the information systems of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) private sector bug bounty programs, including such programs implemented by leading technology companies in the United States; and

(B) recommendations on the feasibility of initiating bug bounty programs at appropriate agencies and departments of the United States.

SEC. 744. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) CIVILIAN FACULTY MEMBERS; EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) The National Intelligence University.''.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on the date of the enactment of this Act an opportunity to elect to be paid under the compensation plan in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act (with no reduction in pay) or under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—Section 2161 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept qualifying research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Defense University under section 2165(e) of this title.''.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM ON ADMISSION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CIVILIANS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence carrying out a pilot program to assess the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

(C) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner that is consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(D) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(E) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree under section 2161 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible private sector employee is an individual employed by a private firm that is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government departments or agencies significant and substantial intelligence or defense-related systems, products, or services or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy.

(B) LIMITATION.—Under this subsection, a private sector employee admitted for instruction at the National Intelligence University remains eligible for such instruction only so long as that person remains employed by the same firm, holds appropriate security clearances, and complies with any other applicable security protocols.

(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Under the pilot program, private sector employees may receive instruction at the National Intelligence University during any academic year only if, before the start of that academic year, the Secretary of Defense determines, and certifies to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, that providing instruction to private sector employees under this section during that year will further the national security interests of the United States.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—

(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not readily available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and

(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University are determined by the needs of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

(5) TUITION.—The President of the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—

(A) is at least the rate charged for employees of the United States outside the Department of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and

(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.

(6) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.—While receiving instruction at the National Intelligence University, students enrolled under the pilot program, to the extent practicable, are subject to the same regulations governing academic performance, attendance, norms of behavior, and enrollment as apply to Government civilian employees receiving instruction at the university.

(7) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by the National Intelligence University for instruction of students enrolled under the pilot program shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.

(B) RECORDS.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.

(8) REPORTS.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the number of eligible private sector employees participating in the pilot program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the conclusion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the pilot program. Such report shall include—

(i) the findings of the Secretary with respect to the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University; and

(ii) a recommendation as to whether the pilot program should be extended.

SEC. 745. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.

(a) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents at the beginning of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 2 the following new item:

''Sec. 3. Definitions.'';

(2) by striking the item relating to section 107;

(3) by striking the item relating to section 113B and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 113B. Special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions.'';

(4) by striking the items relating to sections 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214; and

(5) by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:

''Sec. 312. Repealing and saving provisions.''.

(b) OTHER TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Such Act is further amended—

(1) in section 102A—

(A) in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (g), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left; and

(B) in paragraph (3) of subsection (v), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left;

(2) in section 106—

(A) by inserting ''SEC. 106'' before ''(a)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subsection (b), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left;

(3) by striking section 107;

(4) in section 108(c), by striking ''in both a classified and an unclassified form'' and inserting ''to Congress in classified form, but may include an unclassified summary'';

(5) in section 112(c)(1), by striking ''section 103(c)(7)'' and inserting ''section 102A(i)'';

(6) by amending section 201 to read as follows:

''SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

''Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or other provisions of law, the provisions of title 5, United States Code, shall be applicable to the Department of Defense.'';

(7) in section 205, by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(8) in section 206, by striking ''(a)'';

(9) in section 207, by striking ''(c)'';

(10) in section 308(a), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''sections 2, 101, 102, 103, and 303 of this Act'';

(11) by redesignating section 411 as section 312;

(12) in section 503—

(A) in paragraph (5) of subsection (c)—

(i) by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(ii) by moving the margins of subparagraph (B) of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(B) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and

(13) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 504, by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the right.

SEC. 746. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACT.—Section 3233(b) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2423(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Administration'' and inserting ''Department''; and

(2) by inserting ''Intelligence and'' after ''the Office of''.

(b) ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACT.—Section 4524(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2674(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''Intelligence and'' after ''The Director of''.

(c) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—Paragraph (2) of section 106(b) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ''and Counterintelligence'' after ''Office of Intelligence'';

(2) by striking subparagraph (F);

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (G), (H), and (I) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and

(4) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by realigning the margin of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left.

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVERSARY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term ''adversary foreign government'' means the government of any of the following foreign countries:

(A) North Korea.

(B) Iran.

(C) China.

(D) Russia.

(E) Cuba.

(2) COVERED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ''covered classified information'' means classified information that was—

(A) collected by an element of the intelligence community; or

(B) provided by the intelligence service or military of a foreign country to an element of the intelligence community.

(3) ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE CHANNELS.—The term ''established intelligence channels'' means methods to exchange intelligence to coordinate foreign intelligence relationships, as established pursuant to law by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, or other head of an element of the intelligence community.

(4) INDIVIDUAL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The term ''individual in the executive branch'' means any officer or employee of the executive branch, including individuals—

(A) occupying a position specified in article II of the Constitution;

(B) appointed to a position by an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) serving in the civil service or the Senior Executive Service (or similar service for senior executives of particular departments or agencies).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intelligence community to keep the congressional intelligence committees ''fully and currently informed'' about all ''intelligence activities'' of the United States, and to ''furnish to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning intelligence activities * * * which is requested by either of the congressional intelligence committees in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.''.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092), together with other intelligence community authorities, obligates an element of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by not later than 7 days after becoming aware, that an individual in the executive branch has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an adversary foreign government using methods other than established intelligence channels; and

(2) each such notification should include—

(A) the date and place of the disclosure of classified information covered by the notification;

(B) a description of such classified information;

(C) identification of the individual who made such disclosure and the individual to whom such disclosure was made; and

(D) a summary of the circumstances of such disclosure.

SEC. 748. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT TO PROVIDE VISAS TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO A UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to a foreign individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—

(1) known and suspected intelligence activities, espionage activities, including activities constituting precursors to espionage, carried out by the individual against the United States, foreign allies of the United States, or foreign partners of the United States; and

(2) the status of an individual as a known or suspected intelligence officer for a foreign adversary.

SEC. 749. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIKILEAKS.

It is the sense of Congress that WikiLeaks and the senior leadership of WikiLeaks resemble a nonstate hostile intelligence service often abetted by state actors and should be treated as such a service by the United States.

SA 747. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. INCREASE OF CAP FOR MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR REVITALIZATION AND RECAPITALIZATION OF LABORATORIES.

Section 2805(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$6,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SA 748. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. EXTENSION OF POSTAGE STAMP FOR BREAST CANCER RESEARCH.

Section 414(h) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2027''.

SA 749. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. _____. LEVERAGING COMMERCIAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In acquiring geospatial-intelligence, the Secretary of Defense shall leverage, to the maximum extent practicable, the capabilities of United States industry, including through the use of commercial geospatial-intelligence services and acquisition of commercial satellite imagery.

(b) OBTAINING FUTURE DATA.—The Secretary, as part of an analysis of alternatives for the future acquisition of Department of Defense space systems for geospatial-intelligence, shall—

(1) consider whether there is a suitable, cost-effective, commercial capability available that can meet any or all of the Department's requirements;

(2) if a suitable, cost-effective, commercial capability is available as described in paragraph (1), determine whether it is in the national interest to develop a governmental space system; and

(3) include, as part of the established acquisition reporting requirements to the appropriate committees of Congress, any determination made under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 750. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 235, designating June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day''; as follows:

In the ninth whereas clause of the preamble, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike ''designing'' and insert ''designating''.

SA 751. 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 G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE SOLDIERS WHO DIED ON FLYING TIGER FLIGHT 739 ON MARCH 16, 1962.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 93 soldiers who died on Flying Tiger Flight 739 when it crashed in the Pacific Ocean en route to Vietnam on March 16, 1962.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battle Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities with respect to any adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall not apply to any activities carried out under subsection (a) or (b).

SA 752. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 231(d)(2), after subparagraph (D), insert the following:

(E) An assessment of risk when considering foreign sources of foundational research of biotechnology for application by the Department.

SA 753. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 342. REPORT ON AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR CONTRACTED SHIP MAINTENANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance for the Navy for private contracted ship maintenance either remain available after September 30, 2020, or are appropriated in the Other Procurement, Navy account, not later than November 1 of each fiscal year in which either of those conditions exist, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on contracted ship maintenance conducted by the Secretary during the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following with respect to contracted ship maintenance included in the report:

(1) The name and hull number of the ship.

(2) The date of contract award.

(3) The period of performance for the contract.

(4) The contract type.

(5) The amount of funding awarded for the contract at the time of contract award.

(6) The maximum contract funding amount.

(7) The projected and actual dates and amounts of contract funding obligations and expenditures.

(8) The name and location of the contractor performing the maintenance.

(9) The scope of contracted work.

(10) A description of the effect on such maintenance activity of funds described in subsection (a) remaining available after September 30, 2020.

(11) A general assessment of and related recommendations with respect to private contracted ship maintenance funds remaining available for more than one year.

(12) Such other matters as the Secretary of the Navy considers appropriate.

SA 754. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. POWERS OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION IN PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTIONS.

Section 20113(b)(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''425'' and inserting ''1325''; and

(2) by striking ''not in excess of the rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule'' and inserting ''at a rate that does not exceed the per annum rate of salary of the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3''.

SA 755. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. REPORT ON UNITED STATES CAPABILITIES TO INSTALL, MAINTAIN, AND REPAIR SUBMARINE CABLES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than November 1, 2019, the Secretary of Transportation shall, in consultation of the Secretary of Defense, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the capabilities of the United States to install, maintain, and repair submarine cables, including Government cables and commercial cables.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description and assessment of the threats to submarine cables.

(2) A description of current United States capabilities to install, maintain, and repair submarine cables described in subsection (a), including Government capabilities and private-sector capabilities.

(3) A description and assessment of any gaps in the capabilities referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) A description and assessment of options to address the gaps referred to in paragraph (3), including the establishment of a program for cable vessels modeled on the Maritime Security Program.

(5) Such recommendations as the Secretary of Transportation considers appropriate in light of the matters set forth in the report, including, if applicable, the appropriate stipend (per vessel) for a program for cable vessels modeled on the Maritime Security Program

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''cable vessel'' means any vessel as follows:

(A) A vessel that is classed as a cable ship or cable vessel by, and designed in accordance with the rules of, the American Bureau of Shipping, or another classification society accepted by the Secretary of Transportation.

(B) Any other vessel that is capable of installing, maintaining, and repairing submarine cables.

(3) The term ''Maritime Security Program'' means the program in connection with the Maritime Security Fleet under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security, Ian Paul Steff, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Paul Shmotolokha, of Washington, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Allison Herren Lee, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, 1t 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY

The Subcommittee on Security of the Committee on Commerce is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

The Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, at a time to be determined, to conduct a hearing.

REQUESTING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO AUTHORIZE UNIQUE AND ONE-TIME ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPLAYS ON THE NATIONAL MALL AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JULY 16, 2019 AND ENDING ON JULY 20, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 60, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 60) requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 60) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

WOMEN VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 235 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. 235) designating June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day.''

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to; the Booker amendment to the preamble at the desk be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and 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 resolution (S. Res. 235) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 750) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

In the ninth whereas clause of the preamble, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike ''designing'' and insert ''designating''.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 235

Whereas, throughout all periods of the history of the United States, women have proudly served the United States to secure and preserve freedom and liberty for—

(1) the people of the United States; and

(2) the allies of the United States;

Whereas women have formally been a part of the United States Armed Forces since the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, but have informally served since the inception of the United States military;

Whereas women have served honorably and with valor, including—

(1) disguised as male soldiers during the American Revolution and the Civil War;

(2) as nurses during World War I and World War II; and

(3) as combat helicopter pilots in Afghanistan;

Whereas, as of May 2019, women constitute approximately 15 percent of United States Armed Forces personnel on active duty, including—

(1) nearly 19 percent of active duty personnel in the Air Force;

(2) 18 percent of active duty personnel in the Navy;

(3) 14 percent of active duty personnel in the Army;

(4) 8 percent of active duty personnel in the Marine Corps; and

(5) nearly 15 percent of active duty personnel in the Coast Guard;

Whereas, as of May 2019, women constitute nearly 21 percent of personnel in the National Guard and Reserves;

Whereas by 2020—

(1) the population of women veterans is expected to reach 2,000,000, which represents an exponential increase from 1,100,000 in 1980; and

(2) women veterans are expected to constitute more than 10 percent of the total veteran population;

Whereas the United States is proud of and appreciates the service of all women veterans who have demonstrated great skill, sacrifice, and commitment to defending the principles upon which the United States was founded and which the United States continues to uphold;

Whereas women veterans have unique stories and should be encouraged to share their recollections through the Veterans History Project, which has worked since 2000 to collect and share the personal accounts of wartime veterans in the United States; and

Whereas, by designating June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day'', the Senate can—

(1) highlight the growing presence of women in the Armed Forces and the National Guard; and

(2) pay respect to women veterans for their dutiful military service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day'' to recognize the service and sacrifices of women veterans who have served valiantly on behalf of the United States.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 19; further, 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, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Kacsmaryk nomination under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:29 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 18, 2019, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO

ANDREW GEORGE BIGGS, OF OREGON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

JOSE BALDOMERO CARRION, OF PUERTO RICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

CARLOS M. GARCIA, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

ARTHUR J. GONZALEZ, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

JOSE R. GONZALEZ, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

ANA MATOSANTOS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

DAVID SKEEL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR PUERTO RICO FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2019. (NEW POSITION)

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRYAN P. FENTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RONALD J. PLACE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. ROBERT T. WOOLDRIDGE II

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVE, AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8084:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID G. BELLON

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT K. RANKIN, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JUDY A. RATTAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT B. GOSS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

GAYLAN A. GRAY
JORDAN H. LINDEKE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

HANS ERIC ANKER
WENDY SUZANNE ARMIJO
NATHAN PAUL AYSTA
ELIZABETH A. BAKER
GREGORY E. BARASCH
MICHAEL D. BELARDO
BRIAN A. BERGREN
JONATHAN LEE BINGHAM
BRIAN R. BODENMAN
TERRY JOHN BRENNAN
TYLER D. BUCKLEY
THOMAS EDWARD BURKE
MATTHEW CALABRO
ANDREW J. CAMACHO
JONATHAN J. CARTWRIGHT
ROBIN MICHELE CAVANAUGH
ANDREW JOHN CHONTOS
KEVIN T. CLIFFORD
PATRIC DAVID COGGIN
ADAM COLOMBO
RUBEN COLON
DERICK VONZELL COOPER
CHRISTIAN PATRICK CORNETTE
TIMOTHY GUY CROWE
TROY C. CULLEN
TODD DAVID DESHLER
MICHAEL LEE DONAT
DREW E. DOUGHERTY
DAVID S. EVERETT
DAVID C. FLYNN
BRIAN KENNETH FONTAINE
DENNIS ALBERT FOURNIER
DOUGLAS E. FRANK
CLIFFORD ANTHONY FRANKLIN
MICHAEL ADAM FREIMANN
THOMAS ALLAN FUNK
THEODORE WILLIAM GEASLEY
ROBERT COFFMAN GELLNER
LINDA M. GOODSON
BYRON DAVID GREENE
LAURA LORRAINE HACKWORTH
KRISTIN KATHRYN HALEY
JACOB L. HAMMONS
STEVEN M. HEFFERON
COREY A. HERMESCH
JASON A. HOLBROOK
SCOTT P. HOYLE
ROBERT A. HUELSMAN
RICHARD D. HUNT
ANDREW B. HYATT
ANDREW P. JACOB
AUDREY S. KAWANISHI
KENT A. KAZMAIER
MICHAEL PATRICK KENNEY
JEFFREY WILSON KERNEKLIAN
RUSSELL WADE KOHL
CAROL JEAN KOHTZ
MICHAEL DAVID KOMOROUS
STACY FRANCIS KOOISTRA
KALLIE D. KUEHL
DAVID R. LANDS
LYNN MARY LEE
CHRISTINA M. LOCK
NICHOLAS JOSEPH LOTITO II
DAVID RICHARD MAGNUSON
ANDREW J. MALOUSEK
LARRY D. MARA
TIMOTHY THOMAS MARTIN
BERRY L. MCCORMICK
TERESA L. MCDONOUGH
ERIC CHARLES MCKISSICK
RICHARD FRANCIS MCMULLEN
ADRIAN DENNIS MEYER
PETER G. MICHAELSON
TODD DONALD MILLER
WILLIAM D. MILLER
JEDD MESSAHEL MILOUD
JOSEPH MICHAEL MONASTRA
SCOTT A. MORRIS
JONATHAN DAVID MUMME
CHRISTINE ELIZABETH MUNCH
JOHN EDWARD MURPHY
ROBERT S. NOREN
PATRICK OBRIEN
SCOTT E. OLECH
ROBERT STEVEN PELLEY
JOSEPH P. PIAZZA
BRENT JON POST
ILEANA RAMIREZ–PEREZ
JARROD ROSS RAMSEY
STEVEN HOWARD RATHMELL
ERIC M. RAWLINGS
TIMOTHY JOSEPH REYNOLDS
TIMOTHY BENJAMIN REZAC
STEVEN BERT RICE
BRYAN LESTER RICKS
BRUCE ALLAN ROGERS
ADAM EMERSON ROGGE
JOSEPH FRANCIS ROOS
JEFFREY A. ROSENBLATT
JAMES MARCELLO ROSSI
MARK A. RUEHTER
JOSEPH HECTOR RUIZ
BRADLEY DAVID RUTTMAN
JEREMY L. SCHAAD
TAD J. SCHAUER
CHRISTOPHER T. SCHNEIDER
FRANCIS T. G. SHEN
JOHN H. SINGLETON, JR.
SANDY MICHELL SMITH
SCOTT W. SMITH
JEANINE A. SOMMERVILLE
STEVEN JOHN SOTO
ROBERT L. SOUTHERLAND
TODD H. STANDIFER
DONNA M. STEWART
SARA ANN STIGLER
SETH D. STORMS
HOWARD L. SULS
DANIEL SUSICH
JAMES M. SWANIK
ROBERT EDWARD SWERTFAGER
JEFFERSON ALAN TAYLOR
KRISTIAN S. THIELE
DEANE EDWARD THOMEY
KURT DAVID TONGREN
ANDREW T. WAHL
JON M. WAHLGREN
TRAVIS D. WALTERS
JAMES MICHAEL WEBER
MARK WILLIAM WRIGHT
JOSEPH WYATT
MARIO JOHN ZOCCHI
BRIAN DOUGLAS ZULLO

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

LARRY D. CROWDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JASON B. BARIATTI
MICHAEL G. BRITT II
ALEXANDER R. EVERSOLL
MARK A. PATTERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

ROGER M. LEWIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 624:

To be major

THELMA D. CUMMINGS
KYUNGKUN LEE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER M. JOHNSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

BENNY P. VOLKMANN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ERIC A. POLONSKY

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

TIMOTHY K. GALLAGHER, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

KYLE A. UGONE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

SEAN M. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JEFFERY G. PIOSZAK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHRISTOPHER D. MCLIN

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 18, 2019:

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

SEAN CAIRNCROSS, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF JUNETEENTH

HON. KATIE HILL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Ms. HILL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the WOW Flower Project participating in the annual observance of Juneteenth.

Whereas the staff and volunteers of WOW Flower Project have agreed to devote their time, resources and energy to this united effort to bring attention to this important day of celebration.

Whereas Juneteenth is an annual observance on June 19th to remember when Union soldiers enforced the Emancipation Proclamation and freed all remaining enslaved people in Texas on June 19, 1865. This day is an opportunity for people to celebrate freedom and equal rights in the United States.

Whereas WOW Flower Project will hold a public Juneteenth Celebration with the goals of bringing our neighbors together to remember the millions of African Americans who suffered the evils of slavery and celebrate the community's commitment to working toward a more fair and just society. Together, we honor the unbreakable spirit and countless contributions of generations of African Americans to the story of American greatness.

Whereas WOW Flower Project leads us today and every day in recommitting ourselves to defending the self-evident truth, boldly declared by our Founding Fathers, that all people are created equal.

On this day, we rise to declare June 19th, National Juneteenth Awareness Day. Dating back to 1865, Juneteenth is the oldest known celebration commemorating the ending of slavery in the United States. We are fortunate to have passionate, forward-thinking, dedicated organizations like the WOW Flower Project who work tirelessly to enact change and educate our community.

Therefore, let it be proclaimed the Antelope Valley declares that every 19th of June is the official Remembrance of Juneteenth.

TRIBUTE FOR ELVIS DURAN AND ALEX CARR

HON. MAX ROSE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring two outstanding individuals who share an unquestionable commitment to improving the lives of Staten Islanders and to supporting our borough's LGBTQ community—Z100's Elvis Duran, and his fiancé, the Staten Island Zoo's own Alex Carr.

If there's one thing Staten Islanders know all too well, it's sitting in traffic in the morning listening to the radio. The work that Elvis Duran does every day to make that commute just a little less grueling deserves recognition all by itself. But Elvis is so much more than a New York City radio legend. Whether he is contributing to the Robin Hood Foundation which fights poverty in New York City, supporting the LGBTQ community through his work with GLAAD and The Trevor Project, or generously supporting local Staten Island causes with his fiancé, Alex, Mr. Duran has continually shown a commitment to helping those in need.

Our borough is known for its sense of community and through it, the people who make it one of the best places to raise a family. It is that commitment to community and supporting our borough in ways, both big and small, that Alex has exemplified. When there is someone struggling—whether a close friend or stranger—there's a good chance Alex will be there to help in some capacity. It's who he is, and Staten Island has been made better because of his efforts.

And so it should be no surprise that when Staten Island's own LGBTQ community needed help with a fundraiser, Elvis and his fiancé Alex went above and beyond to help out. They offered to do a dollar for dollar match of donations to the Staten Island Pride Center, raised awareness of the Pride Center's work on social media, and helped raise over $25,000.

Their philanthropic efforts have impacted many lives, but there is nothing more powerful than individuals with large platforms sharing their stories and helping others feel accepted. Elvis and Alex have opened their lives to Staten Island, the City, and the country whether it's through the Morning Show, the Staten Island Zoo, or just the extraordinary acts of kindness they have demonstrated time and time again.

Staten Island is a place where we look out for each other and where we never hesitate to help those in need. Few people embody that more than Elvis Duran and Alex Carr. For that reason, the Pride Center of Staten Island will be honoring Alex and Elvis at its celebration commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Stonewall Riots on June 21, 2019.

Madam Speaker, today I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Alex as everything a Staten Islander ought to be, Elvis Duran as an honorary Staten Islander and in thanking them for their many years of selfless and compassionate service to Staten Island, and to all of New York City.

SONIA RAMIREZ

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a member of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers (IBEW), a member organization of the North American Building Trades Union (NABTU), to honor Sonia Ramirez, who has dedicated six years to the NABTU and millions of working men and women across America.

Sonia Ramirez is native of California's 26th Congressional District and a graduate of Occidental University in Los Angeles.

From 1995 to 1996, Sonia participated in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institution's graduate program and worked for the Democratic National Committee (DNC) in the Office of Latino Outreach in Washington, D.C. Afterward, she served on the DNC's Board of Directors.

Sonia began serving working families directly as a legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO). In this position, Sonia fought passionately for economic and social justice.

In 2012, Sonia was named the Director of Government Affairs of NABTU after serving as Deputy Director for two years prior. In this position, Sonia Ramirez advocated for more jobs and better working conditions for her fellow Americans day in and day out.

Now, Sonia will be moving on to serve as the Wage and Hour Division Administrator for Oregon's Bureau of Labor and Industries. She will be the first woman and person of color to hold this esteemed position, and it is no surprise to those of us that know Sonia that she will be breaking barriers.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in celebrating Sonia Ramirez's exceptional career, as well as her dedication to the national labor movement. On behalf of my union brothers and sisters across the country, I recognize the tremendous work accomplished by Sonia Ramirez.

RECOGNIZING MONTANA YOUTH CHALLENGE ACADEMY OF DILLON

HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the staff, instructors, and mentors of the Montana Youth ChalleNGe Academy in Dillon for helping thousands of at-risk youth turn around their lives toward a more promising, productive future.

Celebrating its 20th year, the Montana Youth ChalleNGe Academy (MYCA) provides young Montanans from 16 to 18 the opportunity to develop academically and hone workforce and social skills in a secure, structured setting.

The 22-week program, sponsored by the Montana National Guard and the State of Montana, focuses on academics, responsibility, service, leadership, and health. Nearly 3,000 students have graduated from MYCA since 1999, with volunteer mentors supporting and guiding them following graduation.

Every cadet in the academy has a story of personal struggle and perseverance. Many

have faced circumstances that put them at risk of not completing high school. One such cadet is 17-year-old Crystal Whitedirt.

Placed in foster care as a child, Crystal struggled with learning disabilities. As a high school junior, she was informed she was unlikely to meet graduation requirements. Crystal decided to enter MYCA.

Though her first attempt at graduating MYCA was unsuccessful, she reentered the academy eleven months later. Through perseverance and the assistance provided by MYCA, Crystal graduated MYCA on June 15 as part of the academy's 40th graduating class.

''People always told me it would be tough, but to push through and do things because you'll have your family right beside you,'' Crystal said. ''I never knew what they meant. I never had that, but now I do. I never thought my family would be so big.''

Crystal plans on joining the Job Corps program. She hopes to someday enter the military and become a role model for her community.

Madam Speaker, for twenty years of helping Montana's at-risk youth develop the skills and abilities they need to overcome challenges and turn their lives around, I recognize the staff, instructors, and mentors of the Montana Youth ChalleNGe Academy for their spirit of Montana.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF AGNES ZAIONTZ

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Agnes Zaiontz, who passed away on Wednesday, May 29th at the age of 77.

Agnes, a resident of Columbus, Mississippi, was a long-time employee at the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway Authority, serving as office manager. During her time with the Tenn-Tom Waterway, she assisted with the creation of a traveling Smithsonian exhibit at the Tenn-Tom Waterway Museum. The Waterway dedicated the exhibit to her naming it ''The Agnes Zaiontz Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Transportation Museum.'' When she was not at the office, Agnes was an active member of Annunciation Catholic Church.

Left to cherish her memory is her husband, Francis Zaiontz of Columbus, MS; her sons—Bobby Zaiontz and Frank Zaiontz, Jr.; her daughter—Cindy DeFelice of Olive Branch, MS; grandchildren—Patricia DeFelice, Emily DeFelice and Maddie Zaiontz; as well as her sisters—Margie Walker, and Darcus Goodman.

Agnes's life was one of service, grace, love for her family, and community. She will be greatly missed by all who she encountered.

RECOGNIZING LUDINGTON PUMPED STORAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO WEST MICHIGAN

HON. BILL HUIZENGA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Ludington Pumped Storage plant in Mason County for 46 years of service. Owned by Consumers Energy and DTE Energy, Ludington Pumped Storage recently had its construction and operating license period extended for 50 years.

Beginning operations on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1973, Ludington Pumped Storage is affectionately known as ''the big battery.'' This engineering marvel is a critical part of Michigan's energy infrastructure, ensuring our residents can access safe, affordable, and reliable energy. It also serves as an innovative example of what can be done to harness energy in my home state.

Here's how the facility operates: When electricity is cheaper at night, the plant pumps water from Lake Michigan up a bluff to the plant's 27 billion-gallon reservoir, creating an on-demand power source. When demand dictates, the gates are simply opened, enabling water to rush downhill and turn the plant's powerful turbines to generate electricity.

Ludington Pumped Storage has the ability to produce 1,872 megawatts of electricity, which is enough energy to provide power to 1.4 million Michigan residents.

With the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission recently approving a 50-year extension of the plant's construction and operating license, this important source of energy will continue to support Michigan residents until June 30, 2069.

''The Big Battery's'' nearly half-century of service is a testament to the dedication of the men and women who helped build it as well as to those who have kept watch over the years. As our nation confronts energy challenges going forward, I hope we remember Ludington Pumped Storage and the example it has provided in supporting Michigan's energy needs.

Congratulations to the team at Ludington Pumped Storage on this great achievement. I look forward to a new chapter for this modern marvel in service to the people of Michigan.

HONORING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE SAN ANGELO MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION AMBASSADOR

HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the unveiling of over thirty pieces of art from the San Angelo Museum of Fine Arts in the European Union Ambassador's Residence in Washington, D.C. on June 20, 2019.

These works date back to the 1920's and represent a variety of creative approaches and artistic styles. The ceramic pieces, by renowned artists from all over the world, range from functional to sculptural to abstract, and the paintings and sculptures by Texas artists are hallmark examples of movements such as surrealism, American regionalism, minimalism, and impressionism.

Texas has a rich, multicultural history that is well-represented through this collection. I am incredibly honored to have these pieces from Texas' 11th District on display in the Ambassador's home where they will be viewed and appreciated by individuals from across the world. It is a historic feat for art from an American museum to be displayed in a foreign diplomatic residence, and I am proud to have San Angelo and Texan artists represented on the world stage in this way.

The artists from Texas who will have their art displayed are: Randy Brodnax, Vorakit Chinookoswong, Fidencio Duran, Altha Leona Edge, Juan Granados, W. Frederick Jarvis, Chapman Kelley, Lebeth Lammers, Ben Livingston, Otis Lumpkin, Patricia Nix, and one of San Angelo's very own world-renowned artist, René Alvarado, who also assisted with the transport and install of the art.

I would like to recognize Ambassador Stavros Lambrinidis, the European Ambassador to the United States, for his generosity in displaying these works and opening his home to Texas art and culture. Additionally, I want to thank his wife, Mrs. Phoebe Kapouano, for her efforts in personally selecting the works to be displayed. This exhibition is a testament to the benevolence of Ambassador Lambrinidis, the excellent leadership of the museum, and the commitment of the San Angelo community to strive for excellence.

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF 171 CEDAR ARTS CENTER

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of 171 Cedar Arts Center in Corning, New York.

171 Cedar Arts Center is an Associate Institutional Member of the National Guild of Community Schools of the Arts. As a non-profit multi-arts community center, they present performances in dance and music as well as exhibitions of fine arts and crafts in the community. The Center offers educational programs for people of all ages and skill levels, providing the community opportunities to share in the joy of the arts.

171 Cedar Arts Center gets its name from 171 Cedar Street in Corning, New York, the address of the old Knights of Columbus house where the Center was founded. Community members consisting of arts advocates, artists, and business entrepreneurs came together to form an organization to provide a place for artists and community members to come together, fostering artistic growth. From this foundation the Center has grown into the award-winning cultural hub that it is today.

While 171 Cedar Arts Center is a staple of the Corning area and community, it also holds a special place in my heart. My daughter, Autumn, took dance lessons at 171 Cedar Arts Center from the time she was four years old until she graduated from high school. Her time

spent learning ballet, tap, and modern dance with her exquisite instructors, Miss Melanie, Beth Landin, and Patty Ozer, gave her lifelong memories with immeasurable value. For that I am truly grateful. At a young age my son, Will, along with my wife, Jean, participated in music classes. Both Autumn and Will learned valuable lessons and seeds were planted which have now bloomed and witnessed by their daily appreciation for the arts.

Fifty years of cultivating the arts in our community is certainly a cause for celebration. I congratulate 171 Cedar Arts Center on this impressive milestone and look forward to their continued success in the years to come.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of 171 Cedar Arts Center in Corning, New York.

HONORING JOHN SHACKFORD

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. John Shackford for his contribution to our Napa Valley community as a local business owner and dedicated community member.

Mr. Shackford was born in Los Angeles, California, and received a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Whittier College. He served in the Air Force from 1951 to 1958 as a distinguished fighter pilot and is a Korean War veteran. Mr. Shackford married the late Ms. Donna Shackford and in 1960 they moved to Napa County.

For forty-three years, Mr. Shackford owned Shackford's Kitchen Store, the beloved culinary store located in downtown Napa. The store employed countless people from our community and served local businesses, home chefs, and culinary students. Prior to establishing Shackford's Kitchen Store, Mr. Shackford was the owner and chief head pilot at the Nut Tree in Vacaville from 1967 to 1974.

Mr. Shackford has been active in our community through the programs he and Ms. Shackford sponsored over the last thirty years. He sponsored Babe Ruth baseball teams, girls softball teams, Slow Pitch teams, 4-H, and Derby cars for kids. Mr. Shackford is a family oriented man and he has shown with his generosity and involvement that he considers Napa to be part of his family.

Madam Speaker, John Shackford is an important member of our Napa County community. He is a kind and giving person who has served the people of Napa for over forty-three years. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

CONGRATULATING THE ILLINOIS MARINE CORPS LEAGUE ON ITS SERVICE TO THE MARINE CORPS FOR 75 YEARS

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Illinois Marine Corps League on its 75th Annual Department of Illinois Convention. Congratulations for serving the United States Marine Corps in Illinois for 75 years.

The Marine Corps League was founded by Major General John A. LeJeune and has ever since been committed to upholding the ideals of the United States Marine Corps. Throughout the years, the League has provided a place for Marines to come together in the common bond they shared in service to our nation. The League also has the ability to bring together Marines who are currently serving with those who have been honorably discharged, making the group span across generations of leadership in the Marine Corps. It is my hope that this convention allows this group to celebrate the goals of the Marine Corps League and all they have accomplished in service to our nation.

It is because of dedicated community organizations such as the Illinois Marine Corps League that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate the Illinois Marine Corps League on its 75th Annual Department of Illinois Convention.

HONORING THE LIFE AND CAREER OF ROBERT A. GANLEY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and accomplishments of Robert A. Ganley, a local leader in the private sector who has played an influential role in the revitalization of the Buffalo-Niagara region, upon the occasion of his retirement.

For nearly 30 years, Robert Ganley has served as the President of Ivoclar Vivadent, a Buffalo-Niagara based dental technology business with global reach. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ivoclar Vivadent AG, a Liechtenstein based company with subsidiaries in 25 countries, and employs about 3,500 people worldwide.

Under the excellent leadership of Mr. Ganley, the company has had an immense economic impact on Western New York, growing from roughly 20 employees in 1990 to about 230 today. Mr. Ganley has also overseen tremendous growth in the company's sales, transforming it from a struggling company in the 1980s into a successful business with over 300 million dollars in sales today.

During his tenure at Ivoclar Vivadent, Mr. Ganley has sponsored numerous special initiatives to promote community outreach and mission, including Give Kids a Smile Day and the Wisdom Tooth Project. His main priority as the company's president has always been giving back to the community and providing essential services to patients in need in Western New York and around the world.

Over the course of his career, Mr. Ganley has received numerous awards for his outstanding leadership and expertise in the field of dental technology. In 2013, he was inducted as an Honorary Fellow into the International College of Dentists, and he received the Visionary Award from the American College of Prosthodontics in 2018.

In March of this year, Business First awarded Mr. Ganley with the Excellence in Healthcare Award for his visionary leadership of Ivoclar Vivadent and his steadfast commitment to providing underserved populations with access to oral healthcare. This April, Mr. Ganley also received the Lifetime Achievement Evy Award from the American Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me a few moments to recognize Robert A. Ganley, a leader in the healthcare industry who has devoted his entire career to contributing to the growth and development of the Buffalo-Niagara region.

RECOGNIZING THE SAN ANGELO MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS EXHIBIT AT THE EUROPEAN UNION AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the unveiling of over thirty pieces of art from the San Angelo Museum of Fine Arts in the European Union Ambassador's Residence in Washington, D.C. on June 20, 2019.

These works date back to the 1920's and represent a variety of creative approaches and artistic styles. The ceramic pieces, by renowned artists from all over the world, range from functional to sculptural to abstract, and the paintings and sculptures by Texas artists are hallmark examples of movements such as surrealism, American regionalism, minimalism, and impressionism.

Texas has a rich, multicultural history that is well-represented through this collection. I am incredibly honored to have these pieces from Texas' 11th District on display in the Ambassador's home where they will be viewed and appreciated by individuals from across the world. It is a historic feat for art from an American museum to be displayed in a foreign diplomatic residence, and I am proud to have San Angelo and Texan artists represented on the world stage in this way.

I would like to specifically recognize the artists from Texas who will have their work displayed: Randy Brodnax, Vorakit Chinookoswong, Fidencio Duran, Altha Leona Edge, Juan Granados, W. Frederick Jarvis, Chapman Kelley, Lebeth Lammers, Ben Livingston, Otis Lumpkin, Patricia Nix, and one of San Angelo's very own world-renowned artist, René Alvarado, who also assisted with the transport and install of the art.

This exhibition is a testament to the excellent leadership of the museum, and the commitment of the community to strive for excellence. I would like to thank the Director of the San Angelo Museum of Fine Arts, Howard Taylor, as well as the Museum's board and staff members. I also want to recognize the European Ambassador to the United States, for his generosity in displaying these works and opening his home to Texas art and culture.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I missed votes on Wednesday, June 12 and Thursday, June 13. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Roll Call Vote Number 249 (Motion to Adjourn): ''no''; Roll Call Vote Number 250 (Motion to Adjourn): ''no''; Roll Call Vote Number 251 (Passing H. AMDT. 268 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. JIM MCGOVERN): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 252 (Passing H. AMDT. 270 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DONNA SHALALA): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 253 (Passing H. AMDT. 271 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARK DESAULNIER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 254 (Passing H. AMDT. 272 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARK DESAULNIER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 255 (Passing H. AMDT. 273 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARK DESAULNIER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 256 (Passing H. AMDT. 274 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARK DESAULNIER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 257 (Passing H. AMDT. 277 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. CHRIS SMITH): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 258 (Passing H. AMDT. 278 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BOBBY SCOTT): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 259 (Passing H. AMDT. 279 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. PETER DEFAZIO): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 260 . (Passing H. AMDT. 280 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. SHEILA JACKSON LEE): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 261 (Passing H. AMDT. 281 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. SHEILA JACKSON LEE): ''yes''.

Roll call Vote Number 262 (Passing H. AMDT. 282 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL PASTRELL): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 263 (Passing H. AMDT. 283 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DANNY DAVIS): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 264 (Ordering the Previous Question): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 265 (Passing H. Res. 436): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 266 (Passing H. AMDT. 267 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. TOM COLE): ''no''; Roll Call Vote Number 267 (Passing H. AMDT. 275 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARTHA ROBY): ''no''; Roll Call Vote Number 268 (Passing H. AMDT. 284 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. VERN BUCHANAN): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 269 (Passing H. AMDT. 285 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. JIM LANGEVIN): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 270 (Passing H. AMDT. 286 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL FOSTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 271 (Passing H. AMDT. 287 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL FOSTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 272. (Passing H. AMDT. 288 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL FOSTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 273 (Passing H. AMDT. 289 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL FOSTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 274 (Passing H. AMDT. 290 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ADAM SCHIFF): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 275 (Passing H. AMDT. 291 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DAVID MCKINLEY): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 276 (Passing H. AMDT. 292 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. G. K. BUTTERFIELD): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 277 (Passing H. AMDT. 293 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL JOHNSON): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 278 (Passing H. AMDT. 294 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. GWEN MOORE): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 279 (Passing H. AMDT. 295 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. GWEN MOORE): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 280 (Passing H. AMDT. 297 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DORIS MATSUI): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 281 (Passing H. AMDT. 298 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANDY BARR): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 282 (Passing H. AMDT. 299 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. EMMANUEL CLEAVER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 283 (Passing H. AMDT. 300 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. KATHY CASTOR): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 284 (Passing H. AMDT. 301 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. FRENCH HILL): ''no.''; Roll Call Vote Number 285 (Passing H. AMDT. 302 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. FRENCH HILL): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 286 (Passing H. AMDT. 303 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. AYANNA PRESSLEY): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 287 (Passing H. AMDT. 304 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. RO KHANNA): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 288 (Passing H. AMDT. 305 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. CEDRIC RICHMOND): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 289 (Passing H. AMDT. 306 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. JIM BANKS): ''no''; Roll Call Vote Number 290 (Passing H. AMDT. 307 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL KEATING): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 291 (Passing H. AMDT. 308 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. CAROL MILLER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 292 (Passing H. AMDT. 309 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DAVID CICILLINE): ''yes'' Roll Call Vote Number 293 (Passing H. AMDT. 310 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. AMI BERA): ''yes'' Roll Call Vote Number 294 (Passing H. AMDT. 311 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. JOAQUIN CASTRO): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 295 (Passing H. AMDT. 312 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. HAKEEM JEFFRIES): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 296 (Passing H. AMDT. 313 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 297 (Passing H. AMDT. 314 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ALMA ADAMS): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 298 (Passing H. AMDT. 315 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ALMA ADAMS): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 299 (Passing H. AMDT. 316 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DON BEYER): ''YES''; ROLL CALL VOTE NUMBER 300 (PASSING H. AMDT. 317 TO H.R. 2740 OFFERED BY REP. DON BEYER): ''YES''; ROLL CALL VOTE NUMBER 301 (PASSING H. AMDT. 318 TO H.R. 2740 OFFERED BY REP. LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 302 (Passing H. AMDT. 319 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. STEPHANIE MURPHY): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 303 (Passing H. AMDT. 320 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 304 (Passing H. AMDT. 321 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 305 (Passing H. AMDT. 322 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BEN MCADAMS): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 306 (Passing H. AMDT. 323 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. KIM SCHRIER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 307 (Passing H. AMDT. 324 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. SUSIE LEE): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 308 (Passing H. AMDT. 325 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANGIE CRAIG): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 309 (Passing H. AMDT. 326 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANGIE CRAIG): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 310 (Passing H. AMDT. 327 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANGIE CRAIG): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 311 (Passing H. AMDT. 328 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. KATIE PORTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 312 (Passing H. AMDT. 329 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. KATIE PORTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 313 (Passing H. AMDT. 330 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. KATIE PORTER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 314 (Passing H. AMDT. 331 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. DEBBIE MURCARSEL-POWELL): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 315 (Passing H. AMDT. 332 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANDY LEVIN): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 316 (Passing H. AMDT. 333 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. AYANNA PRESSLEY): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 317 (Passing H. AMDT. 334 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ABIGAIL SPANBERGER): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 318 (Passing H. AMDT. 335 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. ANTONIO DELGADO): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 319 (Passing H. AMDT. 336 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. JASON CROW): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 320 (Passing H. AMDT. 337 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. CHRISSY HOULAHAN): ''yes''; Roll Call Vote Number 321 (Passing H. AMDT. 338 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. MARK POCAN): ''yes''; and Roll Call Vote Number 322 (Passing H. AMDT. 339 to H.R. 2740 offered by Rep. BILL PASCRELL): ''yes''.

RECOGNIZING MOLLY PINTA

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary initiative and leadership of Molly Pinta, a 13-year-old resident of Buffalo Grove, Illinois who organized her town's first ever LGBTQ Pride Parade on June 2nd.

More than 5,000 people came together to celebrate the LGBTQ community with Molly at a boisterous, family-friendly event on June 2. The parade was the culmination of months of planning by Molly. With support from her parents, she raised more than $40,000 for the event and related foundation, the Pinta Pride Project which aims to empower the LGBTQ community in Buffalo Grove.

Because of her achievements in Buffalo Grove work, Molly was named the Youth Grand Marshal for the Chicago Pride Parade on June 30. ''Molly is the result and a shining example of the hard work and sacrifices made by those generations of activists who for 50 years have toiled before, and leading up to Stonewall,'' said Richard Pfeiffer, one of the Chicago Pride Parade organizers, in a statement to the press. Molly's vision united her community and inspired others, especially young people, to be proud of who they are.

Our nation's rapid march toward equality for the LGBTQ community—from the end of Don't Ask, Don't Tell to nationwide marriage equality—is a story of undeniable progress. While much work remains unfinished to achieve the goal of full equality, I take heart witnessing the support and acceptance of our young people—Molly's generation—for their peers. They give me hope that our future is in good hands.

It is my privilege to recognize Molly Pinta for her bravery and passion in her community. She has already made a positive mark in her first 13 years, and I look forward to seeing what she will do in years to come.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL J. SHEEHAN, AKA ''THE PROFESSOR,'' FOR THE 900TH EPISODE OF WORDS TO THE WISE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize Mike Sheehan, also known as ''The Professor,'' upon the occasion of the 900th episode of his program Words to the Wise on WTCM NewsTalk 580 in Traverse City, Michigan. Through his exceptional insight, expert knowledge of the English language, and unique ability to teach with accuracy and humor, The Professor has become an indispensable part of Michigan's First District.

Born and raised in the southside of Chicago, Sheehan spent much of his early life as a monk in the Order of St. Augustine, being ordained as a priest in 1965. He would later leave the priesthood to become an instructor of English at the Olive-Harvey College of the City Colleges of Chicago, where he taught for 26 years and wrote three textbooks, a dictionary, and two novels. Upon retirement, he and his late wife decided to make Northern Michigan their home. Deciding to stay active in his retirement, Sheehan has served on the state of Michigan's Commission on Services to the Aging and is a member of the Society of Midland Authors, the Dictionary Society of North America, the American Dialect Society, and Michigan Writers. He also received the Distinguished Senior of the National Cherry Festival award in 2013.

For the past 18 years Mike has also hosted a weekly radio show, Words to the Wise, on WTCM NewsTalk 580. This show, which is heard by listeners in 19 counties throughout Michigan, dives into the interesting, humorous, and sometimes bizarre world of grammar, spelling, punctuation, and etymology. His unique passion and sense of humor have resulted in his show being beloved by students, retirees, and everyone in between. The 900th episode of Words to the Wise will air live from the City Opera House in Traverse City, Michigan, on July 16.

Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize ''The Professor'' for hitting the milestone of 900 episodes full of entertainment and education. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing the First District is home to such a dedicated individual. On behalf of my constituents, I wish Mike all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FORMER INDIANA POLITICIAN, GENE SNOWDEN

HON. JIM BANKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of former Indiana politician and community leader, Gene Snowden.

Snowden was a lifelong public servant in Indiana state and local politics, having served in the Indiana House of Representatives and Indiana State Senate in a legislative career that spanned nearly 20 years.

He served as an Indiana City Councilman for Huntington and as Mayor of Huntington, Indiana. In his political career, he lost just one election.

Snowden was an active member of his community, involved heavily in his church and civic organizations like the Police Athletic League, the Salvation Army, the Huntington County Historical Society, the Boy Scouts, United Way, Christian Literature for Africa, and others.

While there's not enough words to fully encapsulate all of Gene Snowden's accomplishments, his life is proof positive of the timeless legacy each one of us can forge, for ourselves and generations to come.

I offer my deepest condolences to his wife, four daughters, six grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren whom he leaves behind.

HONORING EDGAR J. CURTIS FOR RECEIVING THE ORDER OF LINCOLN AWARD

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Edgar J. Curtis for receiving the Order of Lincoln award from the Office of the Governor. This prestigious award is the highest honor that the state of Illinois can present for professional achievement and public service.

Ed currently sits as the President and Chief Executive Office of Memorial Health Systems in Springfield. He is also a member of the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees, and a Southern Illinois University—Edwardsville School of Nursing Hall of Fame member. Throughout his professional career and philanthropic efforts, Ed has had tremendous impact on the medical community in Illinois.

Ed has always had a passion for helping others and improving the lives of those around him. Since junior high, he has wanted to make a difference in the medical field. Ed attended Southern Illinois University—Edwardsville, where he received his bachelor's degree in nursing. Later Ed earned an MBA from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, who also named him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. After his schooling, Ed turned his focus to helping others, and has done just that throughout his career.

Again, I extend my sincere congratulations to Edgar J. Curtis for receiving the Order of Lincoln award.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT COLONEL JEFFREY J. IGNATOWSKI FOR HIS SERVICE TO LETTERKENNY MUNITIONS CENTER

HON. JOHN JOYCE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to salute the service of Lieutenant Colonel Jeffrey J. Ignatowski, who has served his nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania admirably as Commander of the Letterkenny Munitions Center (LEMC) in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania over the last two years. During Lieutenant Colonel Ignatowski's command, LEMC executed six worldwide ammunition rehearsal of concept drills, implemented a tier meeting process that accelerated work flow and communication, and multiplied employee suggestion implementation program participation.

His leadership has strengthened LEMC's reputation as the Army's premier munitions center, orchestrating the distribution, maintenance, and demilitarization of munitions from around the globe. On behalf of Pennsylvania's 13th District, I want to thank Lieutenant Colonel Ignatowski and his family for his selfless service, and moreover highlight the sense of purpose with which he has handled every project managed in his time at Letterkenny Munitions Center.

His leadership and the progressive changes he made will live on, and it is with the utmost appreciation with which I wish him the best as he continues to serve his nation in new capacities. I take great pleasure in congratulating Lieutenant Colonel Ignatowski on his prodigious accomplishments and thank him for his tireless devotion to duty and continued service to the state and to the nation.

HONORING MICHAEL NGUYEN

HON. TED S. YOHO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring attention to the unjust detention of an American citizen, Mr. Michael Phuong Minh Nguyen, in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Mr. Nguyen was arrested on July 7, 2018 while visiting elderly relatives in Vietnam. He has since been held at the Phan Dang Luu Detention Center in Ho Chi Minh City. While the Vietnamese government still has not provided any evidence of wrongdoing that would justify his arrest, the Vietnamese government has confirmed they are charging Mr. Nguyen for allegedly violating Article 109 of Vietnam's Penal Code, engaging in activity against the government.

I have worked with my colleagues in Congress, the Administration, our embassy personnel, as well as with Mr. Nguyen's family, to encourage the government of Vietnam to find a fast, transparent, and fair resolution to this case. Unfortunately, Mr. Nguyen is still being held in Vietnam. It is disheartening that an American citizen be detained for such a prolonged time before a trial is held.

Over the past four decades, our two countries have built a strong relationship based on trade, trust and mutual respect. My hope is that we can continue this relationship without the detraction of these kind of events. I will continue to urge a just resolution for Mr. Nguyen until he can return to his family and friends in the United States.

CONGRATULATING THE QUAD CITIES VET CENTER ON 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Quad Cities Vet Center on 40 years of assisting the veterans of this community. As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, I'm committed to serving the men and women who've worn our country's uniform—making sure they have the resources they deserve and have earned.

The Quad Cities Vet Center was established in 1979 as a response to the lack of services that veterans received after the Vietnam War. Today, the center provides a wide range of social and psychological services, such as individual, group, marriage and family counseling. I am proud to represent a community that provides such essential services to veterans and their families, and I look forward to the continuation of their program. I join the Quad Cities community to celebrate this milestone and commend them on all of their efforts to improve the lives of those who have served our nation.

It is because of philanthropic services such as this that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate the Quad Cities Vet Center on their 40th Anniversary and all that they do to enrich our community.

IN HONOR OF MS. SUE SWANN

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Ms. Sue Swann's forty years of service to the Essex County Department of Social Security.

Ms. Swann was known as a diligent and determined employee who gave everyone she worked with countless reasons to admire her work ethic. Not only did she dedicate four decades of her life to the Department, but she worked three years in other state offices as well.

At work, she was frequently requested personally by clients for face-to-face meetings to discuss the benefits entitled to them. She did her job with unmatched compassion and care. Over forty years, she decided to stay in her position and reject countless promotions. Had she chosen to move to other localities, she could have been a Benefit Program Specialist 4 or 5, but because of the passion she has for what she did, she remained a Specialist.

Ms. Swann plans to go into retirement now after decades of her tremendous work, and I wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring the service of this great woman, Ms. Sue Swann, to the people of Virginia's 1st District, to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to the entirety of our great nation. May God bless Sue and her family for her countless hours of labor in service to her country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, due to illness, I was physically absent from the House of Representatives on June 10, 2019. On that day, I missed 3 recorded votes. I include in the RECORD how I would have voted had I been present for those votes.

On Roll Call No. 242 on the Passage of H.R. 542, I would have voted "Yea."

On Roll Call No. 243 on the Passage of H.R. 2539, I would have voted "Yea."

On Roll Call No. 244 on the Passage of H.R. 2590, I would have voted "Yea."

CONGRATULATING RICH AND JUDY BUCHANAN

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rich and Judy Buchanan of Bloomington, Illinois who were among the honorees named as 2019 History Makers by the McLean County Museum of History.

Rich's career in public service started shortly after his marriage to Judy and spanned nearly fifty years. He was first appointed to the Regional Planning Commission in 1971 and shortly after was elected to the Bloomington City Council at the age of 31. He then served as Bloomington's mayor from 1977 to 1985. His final elected position was as a member of the McLean County Board from 2012 to 2017.

Judy was also active in politics at nearly every level: her own husband's campaign for mayor, state legislative races, congressional campaigns, and the campaign of former President George H.W. Bush, introducing him on his campaign stop in McLean County. Although, she is perhaps most well-known for her fierce advocacy on behalf of the Alzheimer's Association. Having lost her own mother to the disease at a young age, she spent countless hours at the Illinois State Capitol bringing awareness to mental health issues and funding for Alzheimer's centers across the state.

I am proud to call the Buchanans friends. They deserve to be recognized and thanked for their decades of leadership and service to their community.

Congratulations to Rich and Judy, on this wonderful accomplishment.

CELEBRATING THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF MANISTEE FIRE STATION

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the City of Manistee Fire Station upon the occasion of its 130th anniversary and designation as the "Oldest Continuously Manned Operating Fire Station" by Guinness World Records. Through its extraordinary history and commitment to the public good, the Manistee Fire Station has become an indispensable part of Michigan's First District.

First constructed in 1889, the Manistee Fire Station has been manned continuously—24 hours a day, 7 days a week—ever since. The hundreds of firefighters that have since served in the station's 130 years fully devoted themselves to protecting the lives and well-being of the residents of Manistee, and the impact of their heroism cannot be understated.

Efforts to receive recognition from Guinness World Records were spearheaded by Fred LaPoint, who first joined the fire department in 1979. The approval process required more than two years of verification and was only possible thanks to the tireless effort of community leaders like Mark Fedder, executive director of the Manistee County Historical Museum. The fire station was finally awarded the title of "Oldest Continuously Manned Operating Fire Station" on its 130th anniversary—the very first time Guinness World Records has ever made this award designation.

Madam Speaker, the celebration of the Manistee Fire Station's 130th anniversary and designation as the oldest continuously manned operating fire station is the perfect opportunity for us to appreciate its unique history, cultural impact, and significance to Northern Michigan. Michiganders can take immense pride in knowing that the First District is home to such an important landmark. On behalf of my constituents, I wish the City of Manistee Fire Station all the best in its future endeavors.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF RUPERT M. BARKOFF

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and work of Rupert M. Barkoff, a leader in Atlanta and the franchise business community.

Rupert M. Barkoff was born May 7, 1948, in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Martha and Samuel Barkoff. He graduated from the Isidore Newman School in New Orleans and later went on to graduate from the University of Michigan Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan Law School.

After graduating from law school, Barkoff moved to Atlanta where he practiced law for 46 years with Kilpatrick Townsend and established himself as a prominent and beloved member of the firm. With his creation of the Fundamentals of Franchising program and book, Barkoff transformed the way in which lawyers new to franchising are introduced to the business model.

Known for his generosity of spirit and knowledge in franchisor and franchisee practices, Barkoff taught a franchise law course at the University of Georgia. He was devoted to his students and took a personal interest in each and every one. He even made a point of meeting with them individually to discuss their interests and mentor them toward their goals.

Barkoff was not only a mentor to his students, but also to so many involved with the franchise bar. Countless lawyers admired his leadership in guiding them through the franchising business model. Those who had the pleasure to work with Barkoff will remember him for his gentleness, intelligence, and great sense of humor.

As an early pioneer of franchise law, Barkoff laid the fabric of franchising in Atlanta. The Southeast Franchise Forum, of which he was a founding member, is a regional organization in Atlanta as part of the International Franchise Association, established to foster professional relationships throughout the franchise community and to enhance the reputation of franchising through the exchange of information, ideas and solutions.

Our home state of Georgia is a thriving franchise hub containing 26,500 establishments, creating 275,800 jobs, and producing $22.7 billion in economic output. There are 345 franchise companies headquartered in Georgia today, and Barkoff directly contributed to this economic boom in our city by ensuring these well-known brands operated with the highest standards of compliance in franchising.

Rupert will always be remembered by his family, friends, and colleagues as a trusted friend, a great mind, and a devoted family man. His children and his grandchildren, who affectionately called him ''Umps,'' cherished the many Michigan football games they attended together. He is survived by his wife Susan, his two sisters, his three children and their spouses, and his many grandchildren, nieces and nephews. Our condolences go out to Rupert's family and friends.

HONORING THE WORK OF LONNIE G. BUNCH III

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Lonnie G. Bunch III in his new position as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the highest positions in the museum world. He will be the 14th Secretary of the Smithsonian, responsible for 19 museums, nine research centers and the National Zoo, together employing 7,000 people with a $1.5 billion budget annually.

On June 16th, Bunch will begin his tenure as Secretary, leaving his position as the director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). He is the ideal person to tackle the challenges and opportunities of the Smithsonian.

Bunch is owed the lion's share of the credit for the creation of NMAAHC. What started as a broad mandate from Congress, one staff member and no collection, NMAAHC has grown to become one of the great gems in the nation's capital. NMAAHC has had over4 million visitors since its doors opened in 2016. Bunch's political and fundraising talents brought $270 million in federal money and $317 million in private donations for NMAAHC before it opened in 2016.

Bunch began working for the Smithsonian in 1989. He spent 11 years At the National Museum of American History, where he worked, in part, as the museum's associate director for curatorial affairs. He left to work as the president of the Chicago Historical Society and later as the curator of history and program manager for the California African American Museum.

As a student, he attended American University in Washington, D.C. and received his master's and bachelor's degrees in History. He will be the first historian to be Secretary of the Smithsonian. He is also the first African American to lead the Smithsonian in its 172-year history and the first museum director to be named Secretary in 74 years.

Among Bunch's many accomplishments is writing various books, ranging from the black military experience to the American presidency to diversity in museum management. He has taught at several universities over the years, including American University and George Washington University, and has traveled both domestically and abroad for lectures and presentations.

In 2002, Bunch was appointed by President George W. Bush to the Committee for the Preservation of the White House and reappointed by President Barack Obama in 2010. In 2005, he was named one of the most influential museum professionals of the 20th century by the American Association of Museums.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Lonnie G. Bunch III for his many achievements and in congratulating him on his new role as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

HONORING AVIS WARNER, LEON SMITH, JOHN PLANTIER AND PATRICE CIANCI FOR THEIR DEDICATED COMMUNITY SERVICE AND FOR BEING AWARDED SENIOR OF THE YEAR

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize four North Country residents for their selfless dedication to their communities. Each of these individuals was awarded the Senior of the Year recognition by their respective Warren and Hamilton County Offices at their annual Office for the Aging Luncheon on June 7, 2019.

Avis Warner of Hamilton County has been a tireless volunteer with the Wells Volunteer Ambulance Corps where she currently serves as its Captain. Additionally, she volunteers with the Wells Senior Club, the Wells Volunteer Fire Company, the Wells Improvement Club, the Wells Fish and Game Club, the Wells Snowmobile Club, The Wells Central School Board and The Wesleyan Church.

Leon ''Lee'' Smith, also of Hamilton County, organized a redemption center to raise money for the Wells Volunteer Ambulance Corps (WVAC). Thanks to his vision, they were able to raise $60,000 which allowed the WVACto purchase a new ambulance. Mr. Smith also volunteered with the Town of Wells to create a directory for local events, businesses, and organizations. Finally, Mr. Smith volunteered with the Algonquin Snowblazers, the Cub Scouts, and the Wells Fish and Game Club.

John Plantier of Warren County has served the Hadley Luzern Library for over two decades. He spent many of those years as the library's President and as a member of the board. As President, he exhibited a very hands-on management style that saw him performing tasks at all levels. He was just as often presiding over board meetings as he was helping with routine maintenance. He was always ready to literally go the extra mile; giving rides to doctors' appointments to those without transportation, and delivering books and meals to homebound residents. John is also a member ofthe Lions Cub and the Hadley Luzerne Historical Society.

Patrice Cianci volunteers with the Bolton Health Committee to deliver meals to homebound seniors in the northern Lake George area. She also helps deliver gifts to these seniors during the holiday season. Patrice has made herself a crucial asset to the team at the Warren County Office for the Aging that helps ensure seniors around the Lake George area can comfortably remain in their homes.

These four individuals have made a lasting impact on their communities and have positively impacted the lives of many North Country residents. I am proud to serve such amazing and generous people in Congress and I hope to live up to their example every day. On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I would like to thank Patrice, John, Lee, and Avis for their service to the North Country and congratulate them on this well-deserved award.

COMMENDING THE AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TENNIS TEAM

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to commend the Auburn High School girls tennis team, which captured the Virginia High School League (VHSL) Class 1 team state title on June 8, 2019. The Eagles put on a first-rate performance, defeating an excellent team from Rappahannock High School by a score of 5–4.

This marks the second consecutive season in which the Eagles have captured the VHSL Class 1 state championship. A victory from Auburn's No. 1 doubles pair Haley Gordon and Molly McMichael clinched the title, capping off just under 5½ hours of competition on the day between the two squads. I applaud the hard work and dedication of all members of this year's Auburn High School girls tennis team, and congratulate the administrators, teachers, coaches, parents, students, and fans. In particular I would like to recognize the contributions of the team's seniors, and their head coach Conrad Nester. Congratulations on a great end to the season.

HONORING OONI ADEYEYE ENITAN BABTUNDE OGUNWUSI, OJAJA II

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor His Imperial

Majesty Ooni Adeyeye Enitan Babtunde Ogunwusi, Ojaja II, Ooni of Ife.

Ojaja II is a Nigerian monarch; since coronation he has been able to harmonize the relationships between all the Yoruba Royal leaders and with the Nigerian government. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria. He is an Associate Accounting Technician. Oba Ogunwusi is a certified member of the Institute of Directors. He is also a member of the Global Real Estate Institute. He holds multiple honorary doctorate degrees: one in Public Administration from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka and another in Law from Igbinedion University. Oba Ogunwusi is the Chancellor at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

He has been described as an astute entrepreneur driven by the need to turn impossibilities into possibilities. He is an advocate for the empowerment and emancipation of women and young people. He is a renowned philanthropist who is committed to humanity and an advocate for the less privileged.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing His Imperial Majesty Ooni Adeyeye Enitan Babtunde Ogunwusi, Ojaja II for his endeavors to the citizens of Nigeria and for visiting the ''Jewel of the Delta,'' Mound Bayou, MS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, due to illness, I was physically absent from the House of Representatives on June 12, 2019. On that day, I missed 46 recorded votes. I include in the RECORD how I would have voted had I been present for those votes.

On Roll Call No. 249 on the Motion to Adjourn, I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 250 on the Motion to Adjourn, I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 251 on the Passage of Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN (D–MA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 252 on the Passage of Amendment No. 4 offered by Ms. SHALALA (D–FL), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 253 on the Passage of Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. DESAULNIER (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 254 on the Passage of Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. DESAULNIER (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 255 on the Passage of Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. DESAULNIER (D–CA), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 256 on the Passage of Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. DESAULNIER (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 257 on the Passage of Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. SMITH (R–NJ), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 258 on the Passage of Amendment No. 12 offered by Mr. SCOTT (D–VA), present, I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 259 on the Passage of Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. DEFAZIO (D–OR), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 260 on the Passage of Amendment No. 14 offered by Ms. JACKSON LEE (D–TX), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 261 on the Passage of Amendment No. 15 offered by Ms. JACKSON LEE (D–TX), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 262 on the Passage of Amendment No. 16 offered by Mr. PASCRELL (D–NJ), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 263 on the Passage of Amendment No. 17 offered by Mr. DAVIS (D–IL), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 264 on the Ordering of the Previous Question, I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 265 on the Adoption of H. Res. 436, I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 266 on the Passage of Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. COLE (R–OK), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 267 on the Passage of Amendment No. 9 offered by Mrs. ROBY (R–AL), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 268 on the Passage of Amendment No. 18 offered by Mr. BUCHANAN (R–FL), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 269 on the Passage of Amendment No. 19 offered by Mr. LANGEVIN (D–RI), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 270 on the Passage of Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. FOSTER (D–IL), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 271 on the Passage of Amendment No. 21 offered by Mr. FOSTER (D–IL), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 272 on the Passage of Amendment No. 22 offered by Mr. FOSTER (D–IL), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 273 on the Passage of Amendment No. 23 offered by Mr. FOSTER (D–IL), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 274 on the Passage of Amendment No. 24 offered by Mr. SCHIFF (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 275 on the Passage of Amendment No. 25 offered by Mr. MCKINLEY (R–WV), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 276 on the Passage of Amendment No. 26 offered by Mr. BUTTERFIELD (D–NC), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 277 on the Passage of Amendment No. 27 offered by Mr. JOHNSON (R–OH), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 278 on the Passage of Amendment No. 28 offered by Ms. MOORE (D–WI), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 279 on the Passage of Amendment No. 29 offered by Ms. MOORE (D–WI), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 280 on the Passage of Amendment No. 32 offered by Ms. MATSUI (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 281 on the Passage of Amendment No. 33 offered by Mr. BARR (R–KY), I would have voted '' Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 282 on the Passage of Amendment No. 34 offered by Mr. CLEAVER (D–MO), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 283 on the Passage of Amendment No. 36 offered by Ms. CASTOR (D–FL), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 284 on the Passage of Amendment No. 37 offered by Mr. HILL, FRENCH (R–AK), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 285 on the Passage of Amendment No. 38 offered by Mr. HILL, FRENCH (R–AK), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 286 on the Passage of Amendment No. 39 offered by Ms. PRESSLEY (D–MA), I would have voted '' Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 287 on the Passage of Amendment No. 40 offered by Mr. KHANNA (D–CA), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 288 on the Passage of Amendment No. 41 offered by Mr. RICHMOND (D–LA), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 289 on the Passage of Amendment No. 42 offered by Mr. BANKS (R–IN), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 290 on the Passage of Amendment No. 43 offered by Mr. KEATING (D–MA), I would have voted '' Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 291 on the Passage of Amendment No. 44 offered by Mrs. MILLER (R–WV), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 292 on the Passage of Amendment No. 45 offered by Mr. CICILLINE (D–RI), I would have voted ''Nay.''

On Roll Call No. 293 on the Passage of Amendment No. 46 offered by Mr. BERA (D–CA), I would have voted ''Yea.''

On Roll Call No. 294 on the Passage of Amendment No. 47 offered by Mr. CASTRO (D–TX), I would have voted ''Nay.''

JOSEPH M. LANE AMERICAN LEGION POST 136 CENTENNIAL

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the centennial celebration of the American Legion. On March 15, 1919, the American Legion was founded in Paris, France by U.S. military personnel in the aftermath of World War I. Today, 100 years later, The American Legion is the world's largest veterans' organization and has been at the forefront of efforts to improve the lives of veterans including the development of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the creation of the U.S. Flag Code, and passage of the G.I. Bill.

The irreplaceable impact of the American Legion continues 100 years later. Every year, The American Legion provides assistance on more than 181,000 VA claims and cases, awards more than $4 million in scholarships, and is the nation's single largest donor of blood.

Specifically, I would like to recognize the Joseph M. Lane American Legion Post 136 in my District in Lodi, New Jersey. The inaugural meeting of what would today become the Joseph M. Lane American Legion Post 136 was held on September 9, 1919, at the Liberty Street Fire House in Lodi. The Post's namesake was Lodi resident, United States Army Private Joseph M. Lane, who died in the service in France.

As the Representative for the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey, I am proud to recognize the Joseph M. Lane American Legion Post 136 of Lodi for its countless contributions to the Lodi community and its veterans.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the American Legion for reaching this amazing milestone and look forward to many great years ahead.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF CORPORAL DAVID WOLMAN

HON. LEE M. ZELDIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of a distinguished New Yorker and proud World War II Veteran, Corporal David Wolman of the 412th Air Service Group. Born in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Wolman began his life of service to our nation in 1942, when he elected to pursue a job in air traffic operations with the U.S. military. He served as an Air Traffic Controller, assisting with operations during the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

Corporal Wolman began his service by training across the United States, starting on Long Island at Camp Upton. After months of specialized training he was stationed on the Thorpe Abbots Airfield in England, where he would communicate with pilots of the 8th Army Air Force, 100th Bomb Group. Corporal Wohnan communicated with pilots before, during, and after missions, directing them during takeoff and landing, and getting returning planes any desperately needed emergency services upon landing. In addition to serving his country, Corporal Wolman was a servant of his faith, helping conduct Jewish services on Friday evenings.

Corporal Wolman was with the 100th Bomb Group through some of their most difficult operations, like the October 10, 1943, mission to Munster, Germany. Corporal Wolman's proudest and most memorable experience during his time at Thorpe Abbots came on June 6, 1944—D-Day. He worked tirelessly for three days to ensure air traffic operations during that crucial turning point in history went smoothly.

Returning home, Corporal Wolman continued to pursue his passion, serving several years as an Air Traffic Control Specialist with the Federal Aviation Administration. Corporal Wohnan remained a loyal friend, always keeping in touch with his former Lieutenant, James Pound. He was also a loyal husband and father, married to his wife Gladys for 66 years. Corporal David Wolman is a distinguished American hero, dedicated to his family, his faith, and his country. For his service to our nation, we will be forever grateful.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union 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:

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank the Gentlewoman from New York for writing such a strong State Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill. You are a truly able chair. The base bill and report contain $500,000 for Grass Carp control and this amendment doubles down on that investment, by providing an additional $500,000 for a total of $1 million for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission to manage Grass Carp.

Much of the countries Asian Carp focus has been on stopping the Big-Head Carp, but let us not forget that the Grass Carp pose an existential threat to the economic future of the Great Lakes.

This threat is not theoretical. Just a few weeks ago, we found Grass Carp larva in the Maumee River. Every day, fisherman remove Grass Carp from the Lakes.

To understand just how dangerous the Grass Carp are, it is important to understand that on average, they consume 50 percent of their body weight of vegetation in just one day.

Think about those numbers. A five-pound grass carp consumes 2.5 pounds of vegetation in a single day.

While Grass Carp present a deadly threat to the Great Lakes fishery today, far too few resources have been allocated to the Grass Carp.

The Great Lakes Fisheries commission is an ideal partner to control this bi-national threat. The commission operates in coordination across our national borders to protect both American and Canadian fisheries.

The biodiversity, commercial and recreational fishery on the Great Lakes are threatened by the Grass Carp.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission has a long history of controlling invasive species across the American-Canadian border.

This amendment fills critical gaps and I urge my colleagues to support it.

RECOGNIZING WILLIAM GULLIFORD

HON. JOHN H. RUTHERFORD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize City Councilman William Gulliford of Jacksonville, Florida, who is retiring after serving as Atlantic Beach Mayor, Atlantic Beach Commissioner, and President of the Jacksonville City Council. Today we honor Bill's outstanding public service to our community.

Aside from his role in local government, Bill is also a longtime business owner who is sincere in his desire to do good for the citizens of our community. He is a respected as an honorable, collegial leader who is known for bringing people in government and the private sector together to solve problems. Most recently, Bill worked to focus the City's attention on the opioid crisis and worked with numerous partners on solutions. This is just one example of his leadership and value to our community.

Besides his electoral contributions, Bill is a founding Board Member of Habitat for Humanity of the Jacksonville Beaches, and past president of the Beaches Boys Club, the Beaches Quarterback Club and the Rotary Club of Mandarin. He presently is a member of the Oceanside Rotary Club and has received numerous awards, including the Charles D. Webb for Extraordinary Commitment to Public Service and the Mary L. Singleton for his work on City Council. Bill has also served in both President Carter's and President Reagan's Small Business Councils.

Bill has been a resident of Jacksonville since 1954 and of Atlantic Beach since 1972. He graduated from Bishop Kenny High School and the University of Florida. Bill and his wife Harriet have four children, Trip, Thad, Katherine and Elizabeth, and nine grandchildren. His dedication to his community, his strong work ethic, and his generosity of spirit are reasons to celebrate Bill Gulliford's public life and to honor his service.

HONORING JIM SELLS AND HIS 40 YEAR CAREER

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jim Sells on his 40 years of service to our community as Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Concord, located in North Carolina's Eighth Congressional District.

Over the last 40 years, Jim has made countless contributions to our area. He started his career in 1979 as a volunteer firefighter for the Concord Fire Department and is retiring on July 1st as the Emergency Management Coordinator. His strong character and leadership enabled him to advance within the City of Concord Fire Department, culminating as Emergency Management Coordinator.

Jim has earned the reputation for leading the vital improvements to the City of Concord's emergency response infrastructure. Through his leadership, he developed the initial Concord Emergency Management Ordinance which created the division of Emergency Management within the Concord Fire Department. Exemplary of his passion for service, Jim created the City's first emergency operations plan and has saved countless lives. In honor of his tireless innovations, he was recognized by the Executive Steering Committee for the Democratic National Convention in 2012. The City of Concord now stands as a premier model of emergency management and readiness across the state of North Carolina.

Jim has led by example over the years and is someone for whom I have everlasting respect and admiration. I know I speak for everyone in the community when I say we are truly grateful for all of his service and cannot thank him enough. I would like to offer my sincerest appreciation and wish him a long and happy retirement.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring Jim Sells on his 40 years of service to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS SOCCER TEAM

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the Auburn High School

girls soccer team for earning a class 1 state title on June 8, 2019. The girls soccer team earned their championship, the first conducted by the Virginia High School League for Class 1 soccer, in a close match with Stonewall Jackson-Quicksburg at Christiansburg High School.

The state championship clinched an 18–1 season for the Eagles. It was a close-run thing on a windy and rainy day, with a tie broken after four sudden victory periods and nine successful penalty kicks alternating between each team. The Eagles competed with discipline, skill, and coolness under pressure. Congratulations are in order for Coach Ashley Moreno and the team, especially its seniors. Auburn's parents, teachers, students, and fans also should take pride in this wonderful accomplishment.

CONGRATULATING THE BIG SANDY WILDCATS ON THEIR BASEBALL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP VICTORY

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Big Sandy High School on winning the University Interscholastic League (UIL) baseball state championship for the 2018–2019 school year.

On Thursday, June 6, 2019, Big Sandy High School claimed their second UIL Class 2A baseball state title with a 7–1 win over Linden-Kildare High School. This triumph marks the end of an incredible four-year run for nine seniors: Graden Emmons, Bryan Duff, Brandon Hendrix, Broch Holmes, McKane Maxwell, Garret Lilley, Brayden Lennox, Seth Lalumandier, and Bryan Moseley. Since Big Sandy Head Coach Jacob Hooker arrived four years ago, these senior Wildcats were first a game away from the state tournament their freshman year, then state runners-up their sophomore year, and now are back-to-back state champions of Class 2A baseball.

Big Sandy High School ends a season to remember with a record of 36–4, losing only one Class 2A game all year to Refugio High School during the playoffs. They are only the 19th school in Texas history to win the baseball state championship two years in a row. I would like to personally recognize each student as well as their coaches. It is an honor to represent these young men in Congress, and I am so elated to say that they have made our community so proud.

I wish each of these talented athletes continued success on and off the field. Go Wildcats.

CALLING ON THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM TO ENSURE A FAIR TRIAL FOR MICHAEL NGUYEN

HON. HARLEY ROUDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the case of Michael Nguyen, an American citizen and Orange County resident who has been imprisoned by the Vietnamese government for nearly a year.

Mr. Nguyen is a husband, a father, and a leader in his community. He has lived his life in the United States in accordance with our laws, and he owns a small business where he works to provide for his wife and four daughters.

For the past eleven months, Mr. Nguyen has been held at the Phan Dang Luu Detention Center in Ho Chi Minh City, where he has not been allowed to contact family or friends.

Mr. Nguyen was held without charge until recently, when the charges against him were announced and a trial was scheduled for June 24th and 25th.

As a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Vietnam must uphold its commitment to the rights to due process and a fair trial.

I join my colleagues in calling upon the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to uphold their international commitment to human rights by ensuring a fair trial for Michael Nguyen so that he may be reunited with his family.

HONORING TUCSON'S NATIONAL HISTORY DAY WINNERS

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Tucson, Arizona's four students who won first place at the National Endowment for the Humanities' National History Day contest. The young history buffs, Sean Choudhry, Elias Rice-Bensch, Zia Rice-Bensch, and Keona Wallen all attend the Accelerated Learning Laboratory in my district. Their website Radium Girls: From Jaw-Dropping Tragedy to Glowing Triumph earned the top prize in the contest that featured more than 3,000 students from across the country.

National History Day began in the 1970s and is the culmination of a yearlong academic program for students in grades 6 through 12 to engage in historical research. Students produce essays, exhibitions, films, performances, or websites to enter into local and state competitions. State winners move on to compete in the national finals at the University of Maryland at College Park. The National Endowment for the Humanities has been a sponsor and partner of National History Day for more than 30 years.

The theme for this year's competition was ''Triumph and Tragedy in History'' and more than a half million students submitted entries. On their website, Sean, Elias, Zia, and Keona state, ''The radium girls were young factory workers who unknowingly consumed lethal amounts of radium, often resulting in slow, painful deaths. Despite their tragic circumstances, their desire for change and persistence in court caused revolutionary change to workplace safety regulations and sparked monumental scientific advancements regarding radium and radioactivity.''

The students go on to document how radium was commonly used and recommended. At the focus of their website is the story of the women who, at the start of the 20th century, were exposed to high levels of radium in their work as they painted watch dials. Such exposure proved quickly fatal and resulted in physical deformities and cancer. The legal battles that followed were tumultuous and provided minor relief for the women who had been exposed to radium. Their legacy, however, lives on today as workplace protections continue to be a focus on Capitol Hill.

These four incredible students have demonstrated truly admirable talent and skill in their deep dive into history. I am moved by their desire to shed light on an overlooked and long-forgotten story that still resonates today. I want to congratulate Sean, Elias, Zia, Keona, their families, and the educators who have helped them get where they are today. I expect great things from each of them in the near future and look forward to the positive impact they will have on our district and abroad.

HAPPY 89TH BIRTHDAY TO RICHARD G. BRISTOL

HON. JOE CUNNINGHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 2019

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to wish my friend, Richard G. Bristol, a happy 89th birthday. I hope Richard is enjoying his special day at his new home in Vero Beach, Florida with a properly chilled Sam Adams. Lots of love and warmest wishes from everyone in the Cunningham clan.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3631–S3805

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1875–1891. **Pages S3651–52**

Measures Passed:

Authorizing unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and Washington Monument: Senate passed H.J. Res. 60, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019. **Page S3804**

Women Veterans Appreciation Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 235, designating June 12, 2019, as ''Women Veterans Appreciation Day'', and the resolution was then agreed to, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S3804**

McConnell (for Booker/Blackburn) Amendment No. 750, to amend the preamble. **Page S3804**

Measures Considered:

Proposed Transfer of Certain Defense Articles and Services: Senate began consideration of the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations of S.J. Res. 36, providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed transfer to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic of certain defense articles and services. **Pages S3633–37**

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 13219 of June 26, 2001, with respect to the Western Balkans; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–20) **Page S3651**

Kacsmaryk Nomination—Cloture: By 52 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. EX. 168), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. **Page S3640**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 19, 2019, Senate resume consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, under the order of Thursday, June 13, 2019. **Page S3804**

Winsor Nomination—Cloture: By 54 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 169), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida. **Pages S3640–41**

Cain, Jr. Nomination—Cloture: By 76 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. EX. 170), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana. **Page S3641**

Guidry Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Greg Gerard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana. **Pages S3642–47**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 171), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3641**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 59 yeas to 37 nays (Vote No. EX. 167), Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation. **Pages S3637–40, S3805**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 59 yeas to 37 nays (Vote No. EX. 166), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3639**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Andrew George Biggs, of Oregon, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management

Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

Jose Baldomero Carrion, of Puerto Rico, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

Carlos M. Garcia, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

Arthur J. Gonzalez, of New York, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

Jose R. Gonzalez, of New York, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

Ana Matosantos, of California, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

David Skeel, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico for the remainder of the term expiring August 30, 2019.

3 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S3804–05**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S3651**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3652–58**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Page S3658**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3650–51**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3658–S3803**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S3803–04**

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today. (Total—171) **Pages S3639–41**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:29 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 19, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's RECORD on page S3804.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security, Ian Paul Steff, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Paul Shmotolokha, of Washington, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Allison Herren Lee, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, after receiving testimony from Baird Webel, Specialist in Financial Economics, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and Tarique Nageer, Marsh, and Howard Kunreuther, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School Risk Management and Decision Processes Center, both of New York, New York.

DRONE SECURITY

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Security concluded a hearing to examine drone security, focusing on enhancing innovation and mitigating supply chain risks, after receiving testimony from Angela H. Stubblefield, Deputy Associate Aministrator for Security and Hazardous Materials Safety, Federal Aviation Administration; Harry Wingo, Faculty, College of Information and Cyberspace, National Defense University, Department of Defense; Catherine F. Cahill, University of Alaska Center for Unmanned Aircraft Systems Integration, Fairbanks; Brian Wynne, Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International, Arlington, Virginia; and Harold H. Shaw, Massachusetts Port Authority, East Boston.

FEDERAL LANDS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine deferred maintenance needs and potential solutions on Federal lands administered by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, after receiving testimony from Scott Cameron, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget; Lenise Lago, Associate Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Dan Puskar, Public Lands Alliance, Silver Spring, Maryland; Elizabeth Archuleta, Coconino County, Flagstaff, Arizona, on behalf of the National Association of Counties; and Jessica Wahl, Outdoor Recreation Roundtable, Washington, D.C.

TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND THE USMCA

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President's 2019 trade policy agenda and the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, after receiving testimony from Robert E. Lighthizer, United States Trade Representative.

UKRAINE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation concluded a hearing to examine Ukraine's progress and Russia's malign activities five years after the revolution of dignity, after receiving testimony from Kurt Volker, Special Representative for Ukraine Negotiations, Department of State; and John E. Herbst, Atlantic Council Eurasia Center, Alina Polyakova, Brookings Institution, and James Jay Carafano, Heritage Foundation, all of Washington, D.C.

LOWER HEALTH CARE COSTS ACT

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Lower Health Care Costs Act, after receiving testimony from Marilyn Bartlett, Office of the Montana State Auditor, Helena; Sean Cavanaugh, Aledade, Benedic Ippolito, American Enterprise Institute, Tom Nickels, American Hospital Association, and Frederick Isasi, Families USA, all of Washington, D.C.; and Elizabeth Mitchell, Pacific Business Group on Health, San Francisco, California.

TERM LIMITS IN THE U.S.

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution concluded a hearing to examine keeping Congress accountable, focusing on term limits in the United States, after receiving testimony from former Senator Jim DeMint; Nick Tomboulides, U.S. Term Limits, Melbourne, Florida; Lynda W. Powell, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York; John David Rausch, Jr., West Texas A and M University, Canyon; and Casey Burgat, R Street Institute, Washington, D.C.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 34 public bills, H.R. 3298–3331; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 446 and 447 were introduced. **Pages H4769–71**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4772–74**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 2109, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in awarding a contract for the procurement of goods or services, to give a preference to offerors that employ veterans (H. Rept. 116–117);

H.R. 2196, to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (H. Rept. 116–118); and

H. Res. 445, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; relating to 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; and providing for proceedings during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019 (H. Rept. 116–119). **Page H4769**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Beyer to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4703**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:06 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H4704**

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, June 19th. **Page H4704**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:16 p.m. and reconvened at 2:45 p.m. **Page H4706**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Empowering Beneficiaries, Ensuring Access, and Strengthening Accountability Act of 2019: H.R. 3253, amended, to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 371 yeas to 46 nays, Roll No. 333.

Pages H4706–10, H4751

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 tomorrow, June 19th.

Pages H4710–32, H4732–38, H4738–50, H4752–55, H4755–67

Agreed to the Visclosky motion that the Committee rise by a recorded vote of 317 ayes to 82 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 323.

Pages H4731–32

Agreed to:

González-Colón (PR) amendment (No. 41 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases and decreases funding for the Innovative Readiness Training Program by $4.356 million, for the purpose of supporting DOD's efforts to produce mission-ready forces through military training opportunities and simultaneously provide key services for American communities; **Pages H4722–23**

Norman amendment (No. 43 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases and decreases $15 million from the Weapons Procurement, Navy to allow for the funding of one Expeditionary Sea Base Classed ship upgrade pilot program to reduce the amount of escort missions required to be conducted by Destroyer class ships; **Page H4723**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 79 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that increases by $1,000,000 and decreases by $1,000,000 to combat the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (by a recorded vote of 414 ayes to 6 noes, Roll No. 325); **Page H4733**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 80 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that increases by $1,000,000 and decreases by $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species (by a recorded vote of 339 ayes to 79 noes, Roll No. 326); **Pages H4733–34**

Grijalva amendment (No. 82 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that decreases then increases funding within the International Border and Water Commission for the use of taking responsibility for the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) (by a recorded vote of 310 ayes to 109 noes, Roll No. 328); **Page H4735**

Speier amendment (No. 84 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that increases by $40 million and decreases by $40 million from Assistance for Europe and Eurasia to fund Armenian democracy assistance (by a recorded vote of 268 ayes to 152 noes, Roll No. 330); **Pages H4736–37**

Meadows amendment (No. 85 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that increases assistance withheld from Pakistan over the imprisonment of Dr. Shakil Afridi from $33,000,000 to $66,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 387 ayes to 33 noes, Roll No. 331); **Page H4737**

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 that was debated on June 13th consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109: Cohen (No. 86) that prohibits 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 reduces 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 prohibits the use of funds for International Military Education and Training for Saudi Arabia; Cicilline (No. 95) that prohibits funds from being used to establish the proposed Department of State Commission on Unalienable Rights; Brendan F. Boyle (PA) (No. 97) that increases by and decreases by $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland; Panetta (No. 99) that prohibits any funds from being used to withdraw the United States from NATO; Krisnamoorthi (No. 100) that prohibits the use of funds in violation of the Export Control Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of Public Law 115–232); Murphy (No. 101) that provides 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 increases the appropriated amount to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative by $2,000,000; Cox (No. 103) that ensures 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 increases and then decreases the Development Assistance account by $5 million to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing in foreign waters; Spanberger (No. 105) that increases and decreases $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 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for assistance to Forces Armées d'Haiti (FAdH)—in English, the Armed Forces of Haiti (by a recorded vote of 231 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 332);

Pages H4737–38

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 that was debated on June 13th consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111: Sherman (No. 1) that increases 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 increases funding by $500,000 for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission to address grass carp (by a recorded vote of 283 ayes to 144 noes, Roll No. 339); **Page H4756**

Visclosky en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111: Stewart (No. 6) that ensures that military working dogs are returned to the United States upon completion of their service to our soldiers abroad; Young (No. 7) that reduces the Defense Wide Operations and Maintenance Account by $8,500,000 and increases the Air Force Operations and Maintenance account by the same amount, for the ISR Innovation Office to support Mission Defense Teams; Smith (NJ) (No. 9) that redirects $2 million from Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide to the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs for Tickborne Disease research; Eshoo (No. 10) that increases and decreases the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force account by $9.5 million in order to develop flexible imaging technologies, wearable bio-chemical sensing, point-of-care in low-resource environments, and en-route medical technologies to treat wounded warfighters; Eshoo (No. 11) that increases funding for Peer-reviewed pancreatic cancer research in the Department of Defense's Defense Health Program by $2 million, offset by a $2 million decrease from Defense-wide Operation and Maintenance; Jackson Lee (No. 12) that increases and decreases the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund by $2 million to provide the Secretary of Defense the flexibility needed for technical assistance for U.S. military women to military women in other countries combating violence targeting women and children as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, and narcotics trafficking; Langevin (No. 14) that increases funding for the Spinal Cord Injury Research Program within the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs by $10 million; Graves (MO) (No. 16) that increases and decreases the Operation and Maintenance, Defense wide account by $5 million in order to reserve $5 million to commemorate the 75th anniversary of World War II; Moore (No. 17) that increases funding for Air National Guard Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization by $2.5 million; Wilson (SC) (No. 18) that provides $4.8 million to support mitigating musculoskeletal injury risk and optimizing bone and muscle adaptation for military physical training; Walberg (No. 20) that prohibits any funds under the Defense Division to be made available for the Taliban; Schweikert (No. 22) that increasing funding for the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide by $1 million for the purpose of improving efforts to research and develop distributed ledger technologies for defense applications; Carson (IN) (No. 23) that increases and decreases the Defense-wide Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $4 million in order to fund DoD's HBCU program; will further help facilitate DoD's investments in the physical science, mathematics, and engineering programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and their corresponding national security benefits; Barr (No. 26) that increases funding for Army Reserve Operation and Maintenance, for Army Operation and Maintenance, and for Army National Guard Operation and Maintenance by $2 million each to be used for training support, such as the training of National Guard and Reserve components by Army in order to improve readiness; Cicilline (No. 27) that increases funding for the Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (DEPSCoR) program by $1.5 million; Dingell (No. 28) that provides for an additional $5 million for the Fisher House Foundation which is offset by an outlay neutral reduction in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide account; Bera (No. 30) that increases DoD funding to partner nations to help them prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats and infectious disease before they come to the U.S. by $20 million, reducing Defense Wide Operation and Maintenance by the same amount; Moulton (No. 31) that increases and decreases the Navy's Operation and Maintenance account by $4.3 million in order to restore the United States Sea Cadet Corps' funding to historic levels; Moulton (No. 32) that increases and decreases the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense account by $3 million funding in order to restore funding for the Young Marines to historic levels; Emmer (No. 35) that allocates an increase of $3 million to Defense-wide Demilitarization Systems to develop a feasible waterjet system to defeat a munition's chemical, biological, or explosive ordnance

without removing the munition in theater, in accordance with Department of Defense recommendations; Allen (No. 37) that increases and decreases the Defense-wide Operation and Maintenance account by $10 million in order to assist in identifying unclaimed remains missing since the Korean conflict; Kildee (No. 42) that increases funding for the Army, Air Force, and Navy Environmental Restoration funds by $15 million to clean up PFAS contamination in and around military bases offset by a $16 million cut to DoD wide Operations and Maintenance; Panetta (No. 46) that increases funding for Navy research by $8 million to achieve future capabilities to maintain maritime superiority and ensure national security; Carbajal (No. 48) that increases funding for more Improved Outer Tactical Vests for female service members by $5 million; Carbajal (No. 49) that increase RDTE, Army by $4 million to fund university and industry research centers to pursue research in areas of biotechnology such as advances in materials, neuroscience, systems, synthetic biology, nanotechnology and immersive technology; O'Halleran (No. 52) that increases the Navy Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $5 million in order to fund for Electromagnetic Systems Applied Research to better enable the Naval Research Laboratory to fully contribute to the U.S. Naval Observatory mission in providing the U.S. Navy and Department of Defense spacial Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT); Brown (MD) (No. 53) that reduces Navy Operation & Maintenance Account by $3,000,000 and increases the Defense Wide Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation account by $3,000,000 for cyber resiliency efforts in the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program (CTEIP); Brindisi (No. 54) that increases funding for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force by $5 million for the purpose of improving research and development of Quantum Information Sciences; Pappas (No. 55) that supports funding for PFOA/PFOS Study and Analysis by increasing and decreasing the Defense-wide Operation and Maintenance account by $2 million; Pappas (No. 56) that increases funding for the Army's Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $2.5 million; Sherrill (No. 57) that Increases funding for Defense-wide RDTE by $3 million to strengthen efforts to secure science and technology research; Sherrill (No. 58) that increases and decreases the Navy Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $5 million in order to support the certification/qualification process to enable the Navy to integrate 3–D printed parts more efficiently into the submarine fleet; and Torres Small (NM) (No. 62) that increases and decreases funding in the Defense-wide Operation and Maintenance account by $5 million in order to support a pilot program to provide broadband access to military families and medical facilities on or near remote and isolated bases (by a recorded vote of 381 ayes to 46 noes, Roll No. 341); **Pages H4710–15, H4757**

Langevin amendment (No. 13 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases by $10,000,000 the Naval Railgun for common mount development, decreases by $10,000,000 the Strategic Capabilities Office (by a recorded vote of 355 ayes to 73 noes, Roll No. 342); **Pages H4715, H4757–58**

Langevin amendment (No. 15 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases funding by $2 million for civics education grants under the National Defense Education Program. Grants will fund the development and evaluation of civics education programs at Department of Defense domestic schools (by a recorded vote of 277 ayes to 151 noes, Roll No. 343); **Pages H4715–16, H4758–59**

Brown (MD) amendment (No. 21 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that prevents DOD from spending funds to implement ban on open transgender service (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 344); **Pages H4717–18, H4759**

Kuster (NH) amendment (No. 34 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111), as modified, that increases and decreases the defense-wide Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $5 million in order to support funding to develop lead-free defense electronics to ensure the defense industry can integrate cutting edge civilian technology to meet military requirements (by a recorded vote of 324 ayes to 101 noes, Roll No. 346); **Pages H4720–21, H4760–61**

Visclosky amendment (No. 38 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases funding for the Future Vertical Lift Advanced Technologies program from $16 million to $25 million (by a recorded vote of 389 ayes to 39 noes, Roll No. 347); **Pages H4721, H4761**

Visclosky amendment (No. 40 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases and decreases the Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Fund by $500,000 to provide funding for additional reporting on the immediate risks to U.S. national security posed by climate change and its impacts to the Department and its ability to defend the nation (by a recorded vote of 254 ayes to 174 noes, Roll No. 348); **Pages H4721–22, H4761–62**

Ted Lieu (CA) amendment (No. 44 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that prohibits funds from being used to issue export licenses for any defense article or service as described in 22 enumerated certification transmittal documents designated by the Department of State (by a recorded vote of 237 ayes to 191 noes, Roll No. 349); **Pages H4723–24, H4762–63**

Blunt Rochester amendment (No. 50 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases and decreases by $1,000,000 Operations & Maintenance, Defense-wide account which funds the Space-Available flights program and for the purpose of instructing the Department to provide Congress with an assessment of possible concerns or issues in expanding eligibility for the Space-A program to include caregivers and spouses when accompanying 100% disabled veterans (by a recorded vote of 424 ayes to 3 noes, Roll No. 352); **Pages H4726–27, H4764–65**

Crow amendment (No. 59 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that increases and decreases the Defense-wide Operation and Maintenance account by $13 million in order to support the Department of Defense's Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program (by a recorded vote of 277 ayes to 151 noes, Roll No. 354); and **Pages H4728–29, H4765–66**

Cox (CA) amendment (No. 61 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that reduces funds for the Operation and Maintenance Account, Defense-Wide by $10 million and increases funds for medical research concerning traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and psychological health by a similar amount (by a recorded vote of 404 ayes to 22 noes, Roll No. 355). **Pages H4729–30, H4766–67**

Rejected:

Lesko amendment (No. 78 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to strike the requirement that not less than $750,000,000 of Global Health Programs shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health (by a recorded vote of 188 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 324); **Pages H4732–33**

Gosar amendment (No. 81 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to prohibit the use of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any Federal department or agency by this Act may be used to make assessed or voluntary contributions on behalf of the United States to or for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund (by a recorded vote of 174 ayes to 244 noes, Roll No. 327); **Pages H4734–35**

Gosar amendment (No. 83 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to prohibit funds from being used for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (by a recorded vote of 170 ayes to 248 noes, Roll No. 329); **Pages H4735–36**

Grothman amendment (No. 87 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to reduce the amount of funding provided by Division D by 2.1 percent across-the-board (by a recorded vote of 131 ayes to 292 noes, Roll No. 334); **Page H4752**

Walker amendment (No. 89 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to eliminate $19.1 billion in funding for the bi-lateral economic assistance and independent agency programs within the Department of State (by a recorded vote of 110 ayes to 315 noes, Roll No. 335); **Pages H4752–53**

Palmer amendment (No. 91 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to strike the paragraph that prevents the U.S.' withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement and strikes the paragraph that allows for payments for the agreement (by a recorded vote of 184 ayes to 241 noes, Roll No. 336); **Pages H4753–54**

Arrington amendment (No. 94 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to prevent funds from being used to contribute to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (by a recorded vote of 174 ayes to 251 noes, Roll No. 337); **Page H4754**

Banks amendment (No. 98 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 13th that sought to reduce spending for each amount in Division D, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, by 14 percent (by a recorded vote of 123 ayes to 303 noes, Roll No. 338); **Pages H4754–55**

Allen amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that was debated on June 13th that sought to reduce spending in Division D, State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies, by 1 percent (by a recorded vote of 134 ayes to 293 noes, Roll No. 340); **Pages H4756–57**

Amash amendment (No. 24 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that sought to limit the warrantless collection of Americans– communications under section 702 of FISA (by a recorded vote of 175 ayes to 253 noes, Roll No. 345); **Pages H4718–20, H4759–60**

Gallagher amendment (No. 45 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that sought to restore $96 million in research and development funds for INF-range conventional missile systems, offset by corresponding reduction to defense-wide operation and maintenance (by a recorded vote of 203 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 350); **Pages H4724–25, H4763**

Gallagher amendment (No. 47 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that sought to increase funding for the Weapons Procurement, Navy account by $19.6 million (by a recorded vote of 192 ayes to 236 noes, Roll No. 351); and **Pages H4725–26, H4763–64**

Jayapal amendment (No. 51 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that sought to specify that none of the funds made available by this act may be used

for research on the Long Range Stand Off Weapon (LRSO) (by a recorded vote of 138 ayes to 239 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 353).

Pages H4727–28, H4765

Withdrawn:

Lipinski amendment (No. 19 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have increased and decreased the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide account by $10 million in order to redirect $10 million within the RDTE account to be used for the National Security Innovation Network, for the purpose of expanding the Hacking for Defense course to more universities across the United States; **Pages H4716–17**

Dingell amendment (No. 29 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have increased funding for research, development, test and evaluation by $20 million for arthritis research within the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP); **Page H4720**

Kuster (NH) amendment (No. 33 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have increased funding to upgrade oxygen life support systems on Ohio Class submarine by $11,969,000; and **Page H4720**

Crow amendment (No. 60 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have increased funding through the Defense Health Program for research for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) by $20 million.

Page H4729

Proceedings Postponed:

Burgess amendment (No. 63 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to reduce spending in Division E by 5 percent; **Pages H4738–39**

Burgess amendment (No. 64 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to strike Section 108 in Division E that prohibits any funding being used for border security infrastructure along the southern border; **Pages H4739–41**

Kaptur en bloc amendment No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111: Wasserman Schultz (No. 65) that seeks to state that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue a permit under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material from a project within Water Conservation Areas in the Everglades; Langevin (No. 71) that seeks to plus and minus of $5 million within the Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account in support of low-enriched uranium (LEU) research for naval reactors at the NNSA; Grijalva (No. 73) that seeks to increase Office of Indian Energy Policy and Program by 2 million and decreases Fossil Fuel Research and Development by 2.4 million; Castor (FL) (No. 83) that seeks to none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to finalize the Department of Energy's proposed rule to rollback efficiency standards for certain light bulbs; Bera (No. 88) that seeks to increase and decrease Reclamation's Water and Related Resources Account by $2 million to support the WaterSmart Program; Brendan F. Boyle (PA) (No. 94) that seeks to prevent funds from being used to reject any application for a grant due to the use of the term ''global warming'' or the term ''climate change'' in the application; Omar (No. 105) that seeks to clarify that the Department of Energy's Section 1703 Loan Program is providing loans only to clean energy projects that avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or human-caused emissions of greenhouse gases; Lee (NV) (No. 106) that seeks to increase funding for ARPA–E by $3 million and decreases funding for Department of Energy Departmental Funds $3 million; and García (No. 108) that seeks to increase funding for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) by $5 million and reduce funding for Fossil Fuel Research and Development by $5 million;

Pages H4741–43

Kaptur en bloc amendment No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111: Fleischmann (No. 66) that seeks to increase and decrease the Weapons Activities account by $123 million for construction of critical infrastructure in NNSA; Norton (No. 67) that seeks to increase and decrease $5 million from the Investigations fund to instruct USACE to prioritize funding for the Anacostia Watershed Restoration Program; Wilson (SC) (No. 68) that seeks to increase and decrease by $6.5 million from the Defense Environmental Cleanup account to highlight the Savannah River Community and Regulatory Support under the Savannah River Site; Velázquez (No. 69) that seeks to increase and decrease the Army Corps of Engineers construction projects account by $45,000,000 to support Cano Martin Pena environmental restoration project in San Juan, Puerto Rico and combat the environmental degradation and persistent flooding that disadvantages communities abutting the channel, as evidenced by Hurricanes Irma and Maria; Graves (MO) (No. 70) that moves $4 million from the Bureau of Reclamation and add $4 million to the Army Corps funding for investigations; the intent of this amendment is for the $4 million added to conduct investigations be used to study natural disasters that occurred in 2019, such as flooding in the Midwest; Walberg (No. 72) that seeks to increase funding for the office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) at the

Department of Energy by $3 million to improve cybersecurity and emergency response for the bulk power system; Richmond (No. 74) that seeks to increase the Army Corps of Engineers Operations and Maintenance accounts by $4,000,000 and decrease the Administration Expenses account by the same amount; Richmond (No. 75) that seeks to increase and decrease funding to the Army Corps of Engineers Operation and Maintenance Accounts by $75,000,000 for dredging activities; Richmond (No. 76) that seeks to provide $5 million for construction projects under the Army Corps of Engineers for the construction of Louisiana Coastal Area Beneficial Use of Dredged Material restoration projects with an offset from Corps of Engineers expenses; Lipinski (No. 77) that seeks to redirect $15,000,000 within the Department of Energy Office of Science account towards the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility; McKinley (No. 78) that seeks to transfer $3 million from the Departmental Administration account to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account; Loebsack (No. 79) that seeks to increase and then reduce the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account by $5,000,000 with the intent of supporting the advancement of distributed wind technologies and research; Welch (No. 81) that seeks to increase and decrease by $40 million funding within the Army Corps Construction account (Division E) to fund dam rehabilitation work authorized by Section 3202 of the 2018 America's Water Infrastructure Act; Kuster (NH) (No. 82) that seeks to increase funding to the Northern Border Regional Commission, a rural economic development agency that supports job creation efforts and infrastructure projects in economically distressed rural communities; Perry (No. 84) that seeks to decrease funding for departmental administration by $2 million and increase money for the Water Power Technologies Office within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program by the same amount; Foster (No. 85) that seeks to add and remove a dollar from this account for the purpose of instructing the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to include a review of accelerator driven systems in its evaluation of the merits and viability of different nuclear fuel cycles and technology options, including both existing and future technologies; Hudson (No. 86) that seeks to increase and decrease $1,317,808,000 from the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy for the purpose of creating a pilot program to provide energy resilience to Department of Defense and Department of Energy facilities by contracting with a commercial entity to site, construct, and operate a micro-reactor; Bera (No. 87) that seeks to increase funding for the National Levee Safety Inventory; Ruiz (No. 92) that seeks to increase and decrease by $2 million within the Water and Related Resources Account in order to support projects with a public health benefit; Rouzer (No. 93) that seeks to decrease funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works by $2,000,000 and increase funding for the Army Corps of Engineers Operations and Maintenance account by the same amount to carry out Section 1149 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322); Estes (No. 95) that seeks to add and remove five million to highlight the importance of properly funding Bureau of Reclamation ground water restoration projects; Plaskett (No. 98) that seeks to increase and decrease the Army Corps of Engineers construction projects account by $100 million to support projects related to flood and storm damage reduction; Cloud (No. 99) that seeks to transfer $3 million from the DOE Departmental Administration account to Nuclear Energy Research and Development account; Cloud (No. 100) that seeks to transfer $3 million from DOE Departmental Administration account to Fossil Energy Research and Development account; Blunt Rochester (No. 101) that seeks to add and remove $1 million from the Army Corps of Engineers Investigations account for the purpose of instructing the Army Corps of Engineers to review all existing projects for which they are in arrears with project partners across the country, such as the Indian River Inlet project in Delaware; Lamb (No. 102) that seeks to reduce and increase funding to the Office of Nuclear Energy by $1 million to emphasize the importance of research into increasing the cost effectiveness and efficiency of the domestic commercial nuclear fleet; O'Halleran (No. 104) that seeks to increase the Department of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account by $1 million to support the Solar Ready Vets Program; Rouda (No. 107) that seeks to add and remove $5 million from the Corps of Engineers construction account for the purpose of highlighting the need to reauthorize Section 1043 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 and to include necessary changes to the pilot program in its reauthorization; Levin (CA) (No. 109) that seeks to provide funding for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to finalize its rulemaking on aggregated distributed energy resource participation in wholesale energy markets; Craig (No. 110) that seeks to increase by $1 million the funding for the Army Corps of Engineers Investigations Account intended to be directed towards the National Flood Risk Management and Flood Damage data Programs to address flood planning for disaster prone regions; increase by $1 million the funding for the Army Corps of Engineers Operations and Maintenance account intended to be directed towards the Corps Water Management

System (CWMS) to assist river flow tracking during flooding; Craig (No. 111) that seeks to increase and decrease by $7.5 million for the Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Pilot Program for the Army Corps of Engineers; McAdams (No. 112) that seeks to increase funds by $5 million to the Central Utah Project Completion Act account for the purposes of completing water project development and decrease funding by $4 million from the Bureau of Reclamation administrative account and decrease funding by $2 million from the Policy and Administration account; and Levin (MI) (No. 113) that seeks to increase and decrease funding for construction of certain river, harbor, flood and storm damage and related projects by $30 million in order to prioritize $30 million in funding for ongoing efforts to improve water quality in Lake St. Clair, Michigan, including by improving the Chapaton Retention Basin, a Macomb County Combined Sewer Overflow System; **Pages H4743–45**

Mullin amendment (No. 89 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to prepare, propose, or promulgate any regulation or guidance that references or relies on analysis of the cost of social carbon under certain Technical Support Documents published by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon; **Pages H4745–46**

Huffman amendment (No. 90 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to state that none of the funds in this act can be used for the Army Corps of Engineers to finalize the environmental impact statement for the proposed Pebble Mine project; **Pages H4746–48**

Graves (LA) amendment (No. 91 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to strike section 106 of division E, which states that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reorganize or to transfer the Civil Works functions or authority of the Corps of Engineers or the Secretary of the Army to another department or agency; and **Pages H4748–50**

Banks amendment (No. 97 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to reduce spending for each amount in Division E, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, by 14 percent. **Page H4750**

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 Wednesday, June 12th.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:24 p.m. and reconvened at 1:09 a.m. on Wednesday, June 19, 2019. **Page H4767**

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, June 19th for Morning Hour debate. **Page H4768**

Consensus Calendar: Representative Lofgren presented to the clerk a motion to place on the Consensus Calendar the bill H.R. 1044, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, it having accumulated 290 cosponsors. **Page H4769**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–41). **Pages H4705–06**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H4705.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and thirty-two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4731–32, H4732–33, H4733, H4733–34, H4734–35, H4735, H4735–36, H4736–37, H4737, H4737–38, H4751, H4752, H4752–53, H4753–54, H4754, H4754–55, H4756, H4756–57, H4757, H4757–58, H4758–59, H4759, H4759–60, H4760–61, H4761, H4761–62, H4762–63, H4763, H4763–64, H4764–65, H4765, H4765–66, and H4766–67. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 1:11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 19, 2019.

Committee Meetings

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 3055, the "Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020" [Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a structured rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3055, 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, 2020''. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–18, modified by the amendment printed in Part A of the report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI. The rule provides that clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in Part B of the Rules Committee report not considered as part of amendments en bloc, amendments en bloc described in section 3, and pro forma amendments described in section 4. Each amendment printed in the report not considered as part of amendments en bloc may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by Section 4, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in Part B of the report or against amendments en bloc described in section 3. The rule provides that the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees may offer up to 15 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate. The rule provides that at the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The question of such further amendments' adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule provides that during consideration of H.R. 3055, it shall not be in order to use a decrease in Overseas Contingency Operations funds to offset an amendment that increases an appropriation not designated as Overseas Contingency Operations funds or vice versa. This does not apply to amendments between the Houses. The rule provides that during the further consideration of H.R. 2740, the amendment printed in part C of the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The question of the adoption of further amendments to H.R. 2740 reported from the Committee of the Whole shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The rule provides that during consideration of H.R. 3055 or during the further consideration of H.R. 2740, the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee. The Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill. The rule provides that on any legislative day during the period from June 28, 2019, through July 8, 2019: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The rule provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 9 of the resolution. The rule provides that each day during the period addressed by section 9 of the resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for the purposes of clause 7 of rule XV. The rule provides for consideration of concurrent resolutions providing for adjournment during the month of July, 2019. The rule provides that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of June 27, 2019, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV, and that the Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section. Testimony was heard from Representatives Serrano, Aderholt, Price of North Carolina, Diaz-Balart, Bishop of Georgia, Fortenberry, McCollum, Joyce of Ohio, Wasserman Schultz, Carter of Texas, Allen, Balderson, Barr, Gianforte, Sablan, Grothman, Schneider, Lesko, Pence, Rutherford, Schweikert, and Stauber.

Joint Meetings

NON-ASYLUM PROTECTION

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: On Friday, June 14, 2019, Commission received a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union from Jill H. Wilson, Analyst in Immigration Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Sui Chung, Immigration Law and Litigation Group, on behalf of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, and Marleine Bastien, Haitian Women of Miami, Inc., both of Miami, Florida; and Catherine Woollard, European Council on Refugees and Exiles, Brussels, Belgium.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: business meeting to markup an original bill entitled, ''Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border, 2019'', 10:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Armed Services: with the Committee on Foreign Relations, to receive a closed joint briefing on Iran's recent escalation and United States policy responses, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine fixing a broken budget process, focusing on lessons from states, 2:30 p.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act reauthorization, focusing on transportation and safety issues, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 225, to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, S. 298, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 327, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability, S. 389, to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, S. 641, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument, S. 774, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, S. 849, to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969, S. 1152, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal land in Arlington, Virginia, S. 1582, to establish the White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and S. 1705, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider S. 1345, to amend and reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act, S. 1833, to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, S. 1014, to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, S. 349, to require the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for, and make determinations regarding, roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, S. 1507, to include certain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the toxics release inventory, S. 1689, to permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and the nominations of Robert Wallace, of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, and William B. Kilbride, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 41 General Services Administration resolutions, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, with the Committee on Armed Services, to receive a closed joint briefing on Iran's recent escalation and United States policy responses, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 1867, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, S. 1877, to establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations, S. 1869, to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, S. 1539, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, S. 1419, to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rule making for major rules, S. 1151, to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, S. 1521, to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response

System task forces may include Federal employees, S. 1004, to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry, S. 1846, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, S. 1874, to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the Administrator of General Services to procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficiency lighting products and to issue guidance on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of those products, S. 764, to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, S. 979, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office relating to advance contracts, S. 731, to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, S. 734, to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, S. 1272, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the ''Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office'', S. 1759, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the ''Richard G. Lugar Post Office Building'', H.R. 150, to modernize Federal grant reporting, H.R. 1198, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 South Boulder Highway in Henderson, Nevada, as the ''Henderson Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'', H.R. 1449, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3033 203rd Street in Olympia Fields, Illinois, as the ''Captain Robert L. Martin Post Office'', and the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 1211, to provide for improvements to Tribal transportation facilities and Tribal transportation safety, and H.R. 1388, to take lands in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine S. 227, to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, S. 288, to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 to extend the jurisdiction of tribal courts to cover crimes involving sexual violence, S. 290, to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country, S. 982, to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians, and S. 1853, to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine combating kleptocracy, focusing on beneficial ownership, money laundering, and other reforms, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's Office of Disaster Assistance and the response to recent catastrophic floods, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine leveraging veteran networks to tackle suicide, focusing on harnessing the power of community, 2:30 p.m., SR–418.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine the complex web of prescription drug prices, focusing on examining agency efforts to further competition and increase affordability, 9 a.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Poverty in America: Economic Realities of Struggling Families'', 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Innovation to Improve Equity: Exploring High-Quality Pathways to a College Degree'', 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled ''Protecting Title X and Safeguarding Quality Family Planning Care'', 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled ''Legislative Solutions to Make Our Nation's Pipelines Safer'', 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy, hearing entitled ''Promoting Economic Growth: The Impact of Recent Trade Policies on the U.S. Economy'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets, hearing entitled ''Putting Investors First: Examining Proposals to Strengthen Enforcement Against Securities Law Violators'', 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Trump Administration's Iran Policy'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3256, the ''Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2019'', 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled ''H.R. 40 and the Path to Restorative Justice'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 182, to extend the authorization for the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission; H.R. 205, the ''Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of

2019''; H.R. 759, the ''Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas Equal and Fair Opportunity Settlement Act''; H.R. 1088, the ''First Infantry Recognition of Sacrifice in Theater Act''; H.R. 1225, the ''Restore Our Parks and Public Lands Act''; H.R. 1305, the ''Albatross and Petrel Conservation Act''; H.R. 1365, to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act; H.R. 1941, the ''Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act''; H.R. 2427, the ''Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network Reauthorization Act of 2019''; H.R. 2490, to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; H.R. 3195, the ''Land and Water Conservation Fund Permanent Funding Act'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Medical Experts: Inadequate Federal Approach to Opioid Treatment and the Need to Expand Care'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3055, the ''Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020'' [Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020], 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled ''Fossil Energy Research: Enabling our Clean Energy Future'', 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Unlocked Potential? Small Businesses in the Cannabis Industry'', 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled ''Status of the Boeing 737 MAX: Stakeholder Perspectives'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing entitled ''Short Sea Shipping: Rebuilding America's Maritime Industry'', 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing entitled ''Examining Mid-Semester School Closures Impact on Student Veterans Mission Readiness: VA's Emergency Response and Cache Program'', 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Mission Readiness: VA's Emergency Response and Cache Program'', 2 p.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The 2019 Trade Policy Agenda: Negotiations with China, Japan, the EU, and UK; new NAFTA/USMCA; U.S. Participation in the WTO; and other matters'', 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on international election observation in the United States and beyond, 10 a.m., 2200, Rayburn Building.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 19 through June 21, 2019

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday*, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, post-cloture.

At 3:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of 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, and Greg Gerard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Following disposition of the nomination of Greg Gerard Guidry, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1790, National Defense Authorization Act.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: June 20, Subcommittee on Livestock, Marketing, and Agriculture Security, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on Appropriations: June 19, business meeting to markup an original bill entitled, ''Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border, 2019'', 10:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Armed Services: June 19, with the Committee on Foreign Relations, to receive a closed joint briefing on Iran's recent escalation and United States policy responses, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 20, to hold hearings to examine outside perspectives on the collection of beneficial ownership information, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: June 19, to hold hearings to examine fixing a broken budget process, focusing on lessons from states, 2:30 p.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 19, to hold hearings to examine the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act reauthorization, focusing on transportation and safety issues, 10 a.m., SH–216.

June 20, Subcommittee on Manufacturing, Trade, and Consumer Protection, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Consumer Product Safety Commission, 10:30 a.m., SD–562.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 19, Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 225, to provide for partnerships among State and

local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, S. 298, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 327, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability, S. 389, to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, S. 641, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National Monument, S. 774, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, S. 849, to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969, S. 1152, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal land in Arlington, Virginia, S. 1582, to establish the White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and S. 1705, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, 10 a.m., SD–366.

June 20, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nomination of Robert Wallace, of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, 9:45 a.m., SD–366.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine opportunities and challenges for advanced geothermal energy development in the United States, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: June 19, business meeting to consider S. 1345, to amend and reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act, S. 1833, to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, S. 1014, to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, S. 349, to require the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for, and make determinations regarding, roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, S. 1507, to include certain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the toxics release inventory, S. 1689, to permit States to transfer certain funds from the clean water revolving fund of a State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State in certain circumstances, and the nominations of Robert Wallace, of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, and William B. Kilbride, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 41 General Services Administration resolutions, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 19, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

June 19, Full Committee, with the Committee on Armed Services, to receive a closed joint briefing on Iran's recent escalation and United States policy responses, 2 p.m., SVC–217.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Andrew P. Bremberg, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador, Philip S. Goldberg, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia, Doug Manchester, of California, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Adrian Zuckerman, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to Romania, Richard B. Norland, of Iowa, to be Ambassador to Libya, Jonathan R. Cohen, of California, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and John Rakolta, Jr., of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 9:45 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: June 19, business meeting to consider S. 1867, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator, S. 1877, to establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations, S. 1869, to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, S. 1539, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, S. 1419, to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rule making for major rules, S. 1151, to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, S. 1521, to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces may include Federal employees, S. 1004, to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry, S. 1846, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, S. 1874, to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the Administrator of General Services to procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficiency lighting products and to issue guidance on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of those products, S. 764, to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, S. 979, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office relating to advance contracts, S. 731, to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph

waiver authority, S. 734, to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, S. 1272, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the ''Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office'', S. 1759, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the ''Richard G. Lugar Post Office Building'', H.R. 150, to modernize Federal grant reporting, H.R. 1198, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 South Boulder Highway in Henderson, Nevada, as the ''Henderson Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'', H.R. 1449, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3033 203rd Street in Olympia Fields, Illinois, as the ''Captain Robert L. Martin Post Office'', and the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: June 19, business meeting to consider S. 1211, to provide for improvements to Tribal transportation facilities and Tribal transportation safety, and H.R. 1388, to take lands in Sonoma County, California, into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria of California; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine S. 227, to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, S. 288, to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 to extend the jurisdiction of tribal courts to cover crimes involving sexual violence, S. 290, to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country, S. 982, to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians, and S. 1853, to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 19, to hold hearings to examine combating kleptocracy, focusing on beneficial ownership, money laundering, and other reforms, 10 a.m., SD–226.

June 20, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, S. 1227, to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, S. 440, to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide that a patent owner may not assert sovereign immunity as a defense in certain actions before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, S. 1224, to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, S. 1416, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit anticompetitive behaviors by drug product manufacturers, and the nominations of Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, each to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Charles R. Eskridge III, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Martha Maria Pacold, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, each to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, William Shaw Stickman IV, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, Jennifer Philpott Wilson, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: June 19, to hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's Office of Disaster Assistance and the response to recent catastrophic floods, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: June 19, to hold hearings to examine leveraging veteran networks to tackle suicide, focusing on harnessing the power of community, 2:30 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 20, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: June 19, to hold hearings to examine the complex web of prescription drug prices, focusing on examining agency efforts to further competition and increase affordability, 9 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, June 20, Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, hearing entitled ''How Farm Policy Helps Farmers in Adverse Conditions'', 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

June 20, Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations, hearing entitled ''The Potential Implications of Eliminating Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility for SNAP Households'', 2 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Education and Labor, June 20, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Breathless and Betrayed: What is MSHA Doing to Protect Miners from the Resurgence of Black Lung Disease?'', 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, June 20, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce; and Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, joint hearing entitled ''Driving in Reverse: The Administration's Rollback of Fuel Economy and Clean Car Standards'', 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Strengthening Health Care in the U.S. Territories for Today and Into the Future'', 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, June 20, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Diversity in the Boardroom; Examining Proposals to Increase the Diversity of America's Boards'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance, hearing entitled ''What's Your Home Worth? A Review of the Appraisal Industry'', 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 20, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3190, the ''BURMA Act of 2019''; H.R. 2327, the ''Burma Political Prisoners Assistance Act''; H.R. 1632, the ''Southeast Asia Strategy Act''; H.R. 3194, the ''NATO Defense Financing Act''; H.R. 3206, to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines; H.R. 3252, the ''Global Respect Act''; H. Res. 259, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to support the repatriation of religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq to their ancestral homelands; H. Res. 432, condemning the attacks on peaceful protesters and supporting an immediate peaceful transition to a civilian-led democratic government in Sudan; H. Res. 441, condemning the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994 and expressing the concern of the United States regarding the continuing, 25-year-long delay in the resolution of this case and encouraging accountability for the attack; H.R. 2529, the ''Richard G. Lugar and Ellen O. Tauscher Act to Maintain Limits on Russian Nuclear Forces''; H. Res. 444, reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons; and H.R. 2229, the ''First Responders Passport Act of 2019'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled ''The State Department and USAID FY 2020 Operations Budget'', 3 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, June 20, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, hearing entitled ''Examining the Department of Defense's Deployment to the U.S.-Mexico Border'', 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on House Administration, June 20, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Congressional Research Service'', 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on the Judiciary, June 20, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Lessons from the Mueller Report, Part II: Bipartisan Perspectives'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

June 21, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and the Internet, hearing entitled ''The Federal Judiciary in the 21st Century: Ideas for Promoting Ethics, Accountability, and Transparency'', 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, June 20, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled ''Oil and Gas Development: Restoring Community Input and Public Participation in Leasing Decisions'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, June 20, Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled ''Ensuring Quality Health Care for Our Veterans'', 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, June 20, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2528, the ''STEM Opportunities Act of 2019''; H.R. 36, the ''Combating Sexual Harassment in Science Act of 2019''; H.R. 3196, the ''Vera Rubin Survey Telescope Designation Act''; and H.R. 3153, the ''Expanding Findings for Federal Opioid Research and Treatment Act'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, June 20, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled ''The Importance of Accurate Census Data to Small Business Formation and Growth'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, June 20, Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, hearing entitled ''The State of the Rail Workforce'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, June 20, Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing entitled ''Ensuring Access to Disability Benefits for Veterans Survivors of Military Sexual Trauma'', 10 a.m., HVC–210.

June 20, Full Committee, business meeting to assign Representative Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan of Northern Mariana Islands to the Health Subcommittee, 2 p.m., HVC–210.

June 20, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 2943, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make all fact sheets of the Department of Veterans Affairs in English and Spanish; H.R. 2942, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out the Women's Health Transition Training pilot program through at least fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes; H.R. 2676, the ''VA Survey of Cannabis Use Act''; H.R. 2677, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide training in the use of medical cannabis for all Department of Veterans Affairs primary care providers, and for other purposes; H.R. 712, the ''VA Medicinal Cannabis Research Act of 2019''; H.R. 1647, the ''Veterans Equal Access Act''; H.R. 3083, the ''AIR Acceleration Act''; H.R. 485, the ''VREASA''; legislation on Specially Adaptive Housing; and legislation on Work Study, 2:05 p.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 20, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3298, the ''The Child Care Quality and Access Act of 2019''; H.R. 3299, the ''The Promoting Respect for Individuals' Dignity and Equality Act of 2019''; H.R. 3300, the ''The Economic Mobility Act of 2019''; and H.R. 3301, the ''The Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019'', 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, June 20, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Cultivating Diversity and Improving Retention Among Congressional Staff'', 2 p.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: June 19, to receive a briefing on international election observation in the United States and beyond, 10 a.m., 2200, Rayburn Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 19

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, post-cloture.

At 3:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of 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, and Greg Gerard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Following disposition of the nomination of Greg Gerard Guidry, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1790, National Defense Authorization Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 19

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of H.R. 2740—Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.

Begin consideration of H.R. 3055—Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (Subject to a Rule).

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