

for the Southern District of New York in *Peterson et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran et al.*, Case No. 13 Civ. 9195 (LAP).”.

SA 871. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to 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. ____ . REPORT ON INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SURPLUS CH-46 PARTS.

Not later than September 1, 2020, the Defense Logistics Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) A comprehensive catalog of excess, inventory, spare, and surplus CH-46 parts.

(2) An explanation on how the Defense Logistics Agency disposes of excess, inventory, spare, and surplus CH-46 parts and the status of such depositions.

(3) An assessment of limiting factors for CH-46 spare and surplus parts for commercial use.

SA 872. 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 part I of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 574. BRIEFING ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the current status of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education for dependents of members of the Armed Forces (in this section referred to as “military-dependent children”) in schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) An analysis and assessment of all science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs, and all schools with a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics focus, under the Department of Defense Education Activity, including quality and access for military-dependent children.

(2) An analysis and assessment of the benefits for military-dependent children of participating in programs described in paragraph (1), or in attending schools described in that paragraph, whether on military installations or in surrounding communities

(3) A description and assessment of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education grants awarded by the Department of Defense in 2018.

(4) Plans to encourage further science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

education for military-dependent children, including through proven and innovative approaches.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and Labor, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 873. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. LIMITATION ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO CAMEROON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to provide any security assistance or to engage in any security cooperation with the military and security forces of Cameroon until the date on which the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that such military and security forces—

(1) have demonstrated significant progress in abiding by international human rights standards and preventing abuses in the Anglophone conflict; and

(2) are not using any United States assistance in carrying out such abuses.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), Federal funds may be obligated or expended to conduct or support programs providing training and equipment to national security forces of Cameroon for the purposes of counterterrorism operations in the fight against Boko Haram.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 874. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MURPHY, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of 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 2906.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 194(a), as amended by Public Law 101-595, and upon the recommendation of the Democratic Leader, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy: The Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), At Large.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 25; 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 resume consideration of S. 1790; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators INHOFE, MERKLEY, and WYDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak after the chairman, Senator INHOFE, and after the ranking member, Senator REED.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I just ask permission to speak after Senator INHOFE as the ranking minority member and comanager of the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first of all, I thank my colleagues for voting yes on the motion to proceed so we can start our work on what I consider to be the most significant bill of the year and we can do these things in earnest.

I think this will be the 59th NDAA for 59 consecutive years. We are pretty sure it is going to go ahead and pass. As we start the process of considering

amendments, I hope we can have an open amendment process.

I know I speak on behalf of myself and Senator REED. We have been wanting to do this for a long period of time.

While we are debating this bill, I encourage my colleagues to come to the floor and share why the NDAA is important to their States and to national security.

Here is one reason why. We are at a really crucial junction in our military. Our world keeps growing more unstable and less safe. Our military is, frankly, in a crisis. I think we are all aware of that. The NDAA is going to set the tone for our defense strategy not just this year but well into the future.

It is a message to our servicemembers, their families, and the world. Are we going to show Russia and China that we mean business? Are we going to help our military continue to rebuild? Are we going to give our All-Volunteer Force the equipment, training, and housing they need to do their job? That is why this bill provides a total of \$750 billion in defense spending. It is what we call the defense top line. It is the minimum we need to restore the longstanding military's strength that we have seemingly lost.

That is why this bill provides for it, and that is why the bottom line and the top line is the same thing. We have real growth in the defense budget each year. We have decided on this, technically, based on two sources, from the military before our committees and then, of course, the Commission report that says that in order to get our military back, we are going to have to have a net increase of 3 to 5 percent, and that is what this \$750 billion will do.

This is also a direct recommendation from our military leadership; that \$750 billion is the bare minimum we need to get to that goal. The committee has heard the same refrain from every service leader at posture hearings this year; that stable, ontime, adequate funding is their No. 1 priority.

So the best thing we can do for our troops, it seems pretty clear to me, is that this should be our priority too. An important part of the whole equation is that we are spending this money responsibly. This is an across-the-board increase. The NDAA makes tough decisions to put funding where it was most needed and makes cuts in other places.

We direct this funding to critical, bipartisan priorities: a pay increase for our troops, the largest in a decade; rebuilding a right-sized force with the newest, most capable aircraft, ships, and equipment in the world; and modernizing our nuclear arsenal so it is strong and safe.

During the last 5 years of the Obama administration, the amount of money we had to run our military was reduced by almost 25 percent. That was extremely harmful to our readiness and to our troop morale.

Thanks to the Trump administration, that trajectory is changing. In fiscal year 2018, we increased funding

back up to \$700 billion, the largest year-over-year increase since the beginning of the War on Terror.

In fiscal year 2019, we increased it again to \$716 billion and got that funding out the door on time. This was really meaningful for our military, and I hope we can do it again this year.

I commend Majority Leader MCCONNELL and my colleagues who are still fighting for a budget deal. We have to raise the defense cap or exempt defense from the caps to give the military what they need to fight and win. We are on a path to recovery in our readiness rates. We are helping the military keep up with China and Russia. It is a different situation than we have ever been in before. We have severe competitors out there.

Let me conclude that we are on our way right now. This is a major step. I want to also say, in working with Senator REED, we have been together much more than we have been apart. We have been staying on top of this thing, and our combined tenacity has resulted in getting a bill done.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I commend the chairman for the bipartisan and thoughtful way he has approached this entire process of crafting the National Defense Authorization Act for this year. We had a very successful markup. The result was a strong bipartisan vote of 25 to 2 on the committee. Subsequently, with our staff, we have done an extraordinary job. We have been able to include an additional 100 amendments, on a bipartisan basis, to the substitute. So we have been able, I think, to respond to all of the concerns of our colleagues or very many of these concerns of our colleagues.

The chairman has indicated some of the strengths of the bill. We have increased our operations and maintenance funding so our readiness stature and posture is increasing. One area, too, that I think is very important is the fundamental reform of privatized housing which was a real problem that we discovered. Again, the chairman led two very thorough hearings in which we had not only the operators but also the families who live there. The legislation before us contains significant improvements in the privatized family housing at the Department of Defense. That is something critically important.

I, too, like the chairman, would like to see a very open amendment process so we can bring to the floor amendments that are important and linked to the national defense bill, have votes on these amendments, and then move forward.

Let me just conclude my brief remarks by thanking the chairman for his leadership.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BOOZMAN. The Senator from Oregon.

DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, tonight I am going to speak about Saudi Arabia's brutal murder of U.S. resident and journalist Jamal Khashoggi. This despicable act has been condemned by the Congress, by the American people, and by governments and citizens around the world, but Donald Trump and members of his administration will not talk about it. They seem to think it is just fine to sweep this atrocity under the rug. I am here to describe why the Congress must not let that happen and how I intend to do everything in my power to make sure it does not happen.

The Senate is now debating the Defense Authorization Act, which this year includes the Intelligence Authorization Act. I serve on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Intelligence bill that is part of the defense legislation contains an amendment I offered with my colleagues, Senator HEINRICH, Senator HARRIS, Senator FEINSTEIN, and Senator BENNET. That amendment requires that the Director of National Intelligence provide a public report identifying those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise responsible for the killing of Mr. Khashoggi.

Last Wednesday, the United Nations released a detailed report on the Khashoggi murder. The report described how even before Mr. Khashoggi entered the Saudi consulate in Istanbul, Saudi officials had meticulously planned his killing.

A team of more than a dozen Saudi agents were organized. Their travel and accommodations were designed to mask the purpose of their trip to Turkey. The consulate office where the killing took place was cleared of staff. In the moments before Mr. Khashoggi's arrival at the consulate, the Saudi agents were recorded discussing how to kill and dismember him and dispose of his body.

They referred to Mr. Khashoggi as "the sacrificial animal." The report even describes the recorded sounds of the killing and the dismemberment.

Who bears ultimate responsibility for this brutal, horrendous, despicable crime? The U.N. report stated that every expert—every expert—who was consulted found it inconceivable that an operation of this scale could be implemented without the Crown Prince. They found that, at the very least, being aware that some kind of criminal act was to be conducted against Mr. Khashoggi was, in their view, clearly, something the Crown Prince knew about.

The U.N. then concluded that there was "credible evidence warranting further investigation of high-level Saudi officials' individual liability, including the Crown Prince." I have read that directly from the U.N. report.

The Senate has also spoken on this in a resolution passed unanimously. The Senate stated that it believes the Crown Prince is responsible for the murder of Jamal Khashoggi.