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No. 110

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, June 27, 2019)

The Senate met at 5 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable RON JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Almighty God, our shelter and strength, thoughts about You keep us from fear. We praise You for Your mercy, grace, power, and might.

Guide our lawmakers. Lead them away from rivalries, irrelevancies, and trivialities to a unity of idealism, purpose, and faith. May they strive to produce a moral renewal that will bring to our Nation and world justice, peace, and righteousness. Let all things do be well done.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2019.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RON JOHNSON, a Sen-

ator from the State of Wisconsin, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. JOHNSON thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

AMENDMENT NO. 883 TO S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of Senate amendment No. 883, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Udall Amendment No. 883, to prohibit unauthorized military operations in or against Iran.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 883

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

(Mr. SASSE assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. ROMNEY assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. KENNEDY assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. HAWLEY assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. SCHUMER assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. REED assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. UDALL assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. REED assumed the Chair.)

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) would have voted “nay” and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted “nay.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 189 Leg.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—40

Alexander	Graham	Risch
Barrasso	Grassley	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Capito	Hoeven	Sasse
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Isakson	Shelby
Cotton	Johnson	Sullivan
Crapo	Kennedy	Thune
Cruz	Lankford	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Enzi	McSally	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Perdue	
Gardner	Portman	

NOT VOTING—10

Blackburn	Coons	Rounds
Blunt	Cramer	Scott (FL)
Braun	Inhofe	
Burr	Roberts	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 40.

Under the previous order, the 60-vote threshold having not been achieved, the amendment is not agreed to.

• This “buller” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S4669

The amendment (No. 883) was rejected.

MORNING BUSINESS

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0L-19. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 15-26 of April 28, 2015.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0L-19

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(B)(5)(A) AECA Transmittal No.: 15-26; Date: April 28, 2015; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On April 28, 2015, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 15-26 of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of follow-on sustainment support and services in support of three (3) Hobart Class Destroyers. The sustainment efforts include AEGIS computer software and hardware updates, system integration and testing, tools and test equipment, spare and repair parts, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, aircrew trainer devices upgrades, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost was \$275 million.

This transmittal reports Australia's request to purchase upgrade kits for their Multifunctional Information Distribution

System (MIDS) Low Volume Terminal (LVT) equipment installed on the Hobart Class Destroyers. The MIDS LVT Block Upgrade 2 (BU2) kits provide a suite of hardware, software and firmware updates for the MIDS LVT units to provide a more robust security and enhanced throughput (higher data rate). The total case value will remain \$275 million.

(iv) Significance: This proposed upgrade to the MIDS LVT will contribute to the modernization of the Royal Australian Navy Hobart Class destroyers, improve the Royal Australian Navy's capability to conduct self-defense and regional security missions, and enhance its interoperability with the U.S. and other NATO members.

(v) Justification: The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability in current and future coalition efforts. Australia will use the enhanced capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminal (MIDS-LVT) is an advanced Link-16 command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) system incorporating high-capacity, jam-resistant, digital communication links used for exchange of near real-time tactical information, including both data and voice, among air, ground, and sea elements. The terminal hardware, publications, performance specifications, operational capability, parameters, vulnerabilities to countermeasures, and software documentation are classified CONFIDENTIAL. The classified information to be provided consists of that which is necessary for the operation, maintenance, and repair (through intermediate level) of the data link terminal, installed systems, and related software.

(vii) Date Delivered to Congress: June 27, 2019.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0E-19. This notification relates to enhance-

ments or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 17-11 of April 27, 2017.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0E-19

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Sec 36(b)(B)(5)(A) AECA Transmittal No.: 17-11; Date: April 27, 2017; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On April 27, 2017, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 17-11 of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of up to seventy (70) AGM-88B High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Tactical Missiles, up to forty (40) AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missiles (AARGM) Tactical Missiles; up to sixteen (16) CATM-88B HARM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM); up to sixteen (16) CATM-88E AARGM CATM; up to twenty-five (25) AGM-88B Control Sections; up to twenty-five (25) AGM-88B Guidance Sections; up to twenty (20) AGM-88E Control Sections; up to twenty (20) AGM-88E Guidance Sections; up to forty eight (48) Telemetry/Flight Termination Systems; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other associated support equipment and services. The total estimated cost is \$137.6 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$100 million of this total.

This transmittal reports an additional configuration of AGM 88-C High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Tactical Missiles, in addition to the AGM-88B and AGM-88E HARMs previously notified. The "C" configuration missiles would replace up to twenty (20) of the "B" configuration missiles. The MDE value will remain \$100 million. The total case value will remain \$137.6 million.

(iv) Significance: This proposed upgrade to the HARM AGM 88-C will contribute to the modernization of the Royal Australian Air Forces (RAAF) fighter aircraft, improve the RAAF's capability to conduct self-defense and regional security missions, and enhance its interoperability with the U.S. and other NATO members.

(v) Justification: The addition of the AGM-88C to the RAAF inventory will further expand the RAAF's anti-radiation strike capability. AGM-88C procurement will provide capability for Australia to defend its interests at home and abroad.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The major hardware improvement from the AGM-88B to the AGM-88C was a new WDU-37/B warhead with 12800 tungsten alloy fragments and a revised explosive charge.

(vii) Date Delivered to Congress: June 27, 2019.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to

the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-24 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Germany, through the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) acting as its Agent, for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$122.86 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-24

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: The Government of Germany through the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) acting as its Agent.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$105.23 million.
Other \$17.63 million.
Total \$122.86 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to ninety-one (91) AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Tactical Missiles.

Up to eight (8) AGM-88E AARGM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM).

Non-MDE: Also included are up to six (6) telemetry/flight termination systems, Flight Data Recorders (FDR), U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services and miscellaneous support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy.

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: GY-P-GLC, GY-P-GLO, GY-P-GPN, GY-P-ALB.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex Attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 28, 2019.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Germany—AGM-88E AARGM Missiles

The Government of Germany has requested to buy, through the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) acting as its Agent, up to ninety-one (91) AGM-88E Ad-

vanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Tactical Missiles, and up to eight (8) AGM-88E AARGM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM). Also included are up to six (6) telemetry/flight termination systems, Flight Data Recorders (FDR), U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services and miscellaneous support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost is \$122.86 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally, which is an important force for political and economic stability in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interests that Germany develops and maintains a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The AGM-88E AARGM is an upgrade to the older generation AGM-88B High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM), which Germany first purchased in 1988. The AGM-88E AARGMs in this case will be manufactured using a mixture of new components and older sections from Germany's existing stock of AGM-88Bs provided as Government Furnished Equipment (GFE). Germany will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

Germany has requested that the NSPA act as its agent for the FMS procurement and case management to support the AARGM program. The principal U.S. contractor will be NGIS, Ridgecrest, CA. The integration efforts will be via a Direct Commercial Sale (DCS), initiated by the Luftwaffe, between the Tornado Management Agency (NETMA) and the AARGM Original Equipment Manufacturer, Northrop Grumman Innovation Systems, formerly known as Orbital ATK (OA). There are no known offset agreements associated with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require five U.S. government personnel and three contractor representatives to travel to Germany to provide Program Management Reviews. Two visits are planned per year over the next five years.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-24

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) AGM-88E weapon system is an air-to-ground missile intended to suppress or destroy land or sea-based radar emitters associated with enemy air defenses and provides tactical air forces with a lethal countermeasure to enemy radar directed, surface-to-air missiles, and air defense artillery weapons systems. Destruction or suppression of enemy radars denies the enemy the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of our tactical aircraft. It uses a multimode seeker that incorporates global positioning system/inertial measurement unit (GPS/IMU) mid-course guidance, a radio frequency (RF) radiation homing receiver, an active millimeter. When assembled, the AGM-88E AARGM is classified SECRET. The AARGM Guidance Section (seeker hardware) and Control Section with the Target Detector is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop counter-

measures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that the Government of Germany can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Germany.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-16 concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Morocco for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$250.4 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-16

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Kingdom of Morocco.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment \$0 million.
Other \$250.4 million.
Total \$250.4 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: F-16 support equipment, spares and repair parts; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; munitions support equipment (for AMRAAM, CMBRE, JDAM, PAVEWAY), support and test equipment; integration and test; U.S. Government and

contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (MO-D-QAK).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: MO-D-SAY.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 27, 2019.

As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Morocco—Sustainment for F-16 Fleet

The Government of Morocco has requested a continuation of sustainment support to its current F-16 fleet to include the following non-MDE components: F-16 support equipment, spares and repair parts; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; munitions support equipment (for AMRAAM, CMBRE, JDAM, PAVEWAY), support and test equipment; integration and test; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$250.4 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a major Non-NATO ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in North Africa.

The proposed sale will improve Morocco's self-defense capability. Additionally, the continuation of sustainment for their F-16 fleet strengthens the interoperability with the United States and other regional allies. Morocco already operates an F-16 fleet and this sustainment case will ensure that they can continue operating their fleet in the future. Morocco will have no difficulty absorbing this support into its armed forces.

The proposed sale will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Lockheed Martin Corporation, Bethesda, Maryland. The purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of additional U.S. Government and/or contractor representatives to Morocco.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, today, I wish to discuss the importance of strengthening the defense industrial base, particularly as it relates to shipbuilding.

On July 21, 2017, the President signed Executive Order 13806, directing the Department of Defense to lead a whole of government assessment of the health of the manufacturing and defense industrial base of the United States. The report was released on October 5, 2018, and outlines current risks in the defense industrial base.

Within the military shipbuilding sector, concerns range from an overreliance on single and sole source sup-

pliers, to a capacity shortfall for maintenance and modernization work, to insufficient competition and unstable demand.

The DoD report said: "Industries involved in the manufacturing of shipbuilding components were among the hardest hit by the global shift in the industrial base over the last 20 years. Of the top ten highest grossing industries in Navy shipbuilding, six are in the manufacturing sector. Since 2000, these industries experienced a combined decline of over 20,500 establishments."

We cannot afford to shrink our military shipbuilding industry any further.

These issues are particularly acute in my State of Virginia. Not only is Virginia home to Newport News Shipbuilding and Norfolk Naval Shipyard, we have hundreds of military shipbuilder suppliers, a number of which are considered by the Department of Defense to be fragile. These companies are essentially national treasures, from Hunt Valve out of Roanoke to Jo-Kell in Chesapeake, KITCO Fiber Optics in Virginia Beach, and Hampton Machine Shop in Newport News.

These companies want stability and predictability in funding; they want to be certain our Nation is serious about a 355-ship Navy.

These are issues that our committee has been working on for some time. In testimony last fall before the Seapower Subcommittee, the Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, James Geurts, told our committee that "advanced funding and anything we can do to help the supplier base will drastically reduce risks going forward. What we are seeing in most of our construction programs as a key risk is supplier fragility, either single sources or single producers where we have to ramp up production."

Chairman INHOFE has paid close attention to those concerns, and I very much appreciate how far this bill goes to address the issues outlined in the industrial base report.

This bill authorizes funds for the third year for the submarine supplier base initiative, which is helping critical suppliers across the Nation; authorizes additional funding along with incremental funding authority for both LPD 31 and LHA 9; accelerates the acquisition of LHA 9; adds funding for advance procurement for the DDG program; and requires DoD to assess the savings a multiyear procurement would yield in the LPD program, and the savings we could achieve through a block buy of two LHA's. The bill also reauthorizes CVN 75, the USS *Harry S. Truman*. It leaves no room for indecision on the future of this asset.

It is critical that the DOD's current and prospective shipbuilding programs, the Virginia class and Columbia class submarine programs, the new Frigate program, destroyers, specifically take action to maintain the domestic supply base and not allow foreign sources to undercut the pricing of the domestic supply base.

We ask the administration to help us in every way to stay focused on helping our military shipbuilding industrial base meet the Navy the Nation Needs.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT

Mr. Booker. Mr. President, today I wish to speak about S. 1900, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act. I understand there is some important funding in the bill to deal with President Trump's manufactured crisis at the U.S.-Mexico border, particularly funding for the Department of Health and Human Services. However, I cannot in good conscience support a bill that provides additional resources to the Department of Homeland Security at a time when we are seeing this agency commit so many gross human rights violations. I want to make my position clear: I do not support this bill in its entirety, and I would have voted against it.

Both U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, and U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, CBP, have already benefited from increased funding in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and, as we have seen, have used that funding to ramp up their inhumane policies. Policies like "metering", which forces migrants to wait in Mexico for weeks, sometimes months, in order to enter the United States and claim their legal right to asylum. We know that "metering" has resulted in the deaths of families seeking refuge, like Oscar Alberto Martinez and his 23-month-old Valeria just this week. Policies like the zero-tolerance policy, which has separated thousands of children from their families and continues to this day. These policies are unacceptable and do not reflect who we are as Americans. Everyone should be outraged as what is happening at the hand of this administration and DHS.

Just last week Donald Trump tweeted that he would begin ICE deportation raids across the United States. At a time when the Trump administration is claiming that it does not have enough money to deal with the humanitarian crisis at the Southwest border, it is puzzling how DHS has enough resources to conduct large-scale raids all across the United States. How is there money for raids that would terrorize communities yet not enough money for providing soap, blankets, and toothbrushes for children in the government's custody?

Repeatedly, this administration has chosen to implement policies that cost more and are less efficient in order to pursue its extreme immigration agenda. If ICE and CBP are in need of extra funding, then they should implement policies that save money, like further utilizing alternatives to detention, ATDs. The government's own statistics

demonstrate that ATDs work and save money.

People are frightened, and they are returning to the shadows. It is weakening the safety of our communities, and it is an affront to the ideals of the United States. I will not support funding which further endangers the lives of immigrants who have every right to remain in this country and those fleeing violence and seeking shelter in our country. Those of us in positions of power have an obligation to stand up for all people and stand against abuses especially at the hands of our government. Instead of rubberstamping additional funding, I will continue to do this and hold this administration accountable. Thank you.

FOREIGN ELECTION INTERFERENCE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I want to discuss Russia's sustained campaign of attacks on our democracy and how the President's inability to take these threats seriously harms our national security and the integrity of our elections.

In the run up to his meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin this week at the G20 Summit, the President showed no signs that he planned to warn Russia against interfering in our democratic elections in 2020. In press interviews, he said that he "may" ask Putin not interfere in 2020 and told another group of reporters, "I will have a very good conversation with him . . . what I say is none of your business."

Following today's meeting with Putin, an autocrat who continues to conduct hybrid warfare operations against our democracy, President Trump made light of this threat in a joking manner. In response to a reporter's question, he apparently grinned as he told Putin, "don't meddle in our election."

This is not a joke. This is about deterring the Kremlin from continuing to attack our democracy. He should be using every tool at his disposal to direct a whole of government and whole of society effort to counter these attacks, not emboldening Putin to escalate his aggression. It is exactly the business of the American people to know that our elections are free from interference and that we can trust the President of the United States to deliver tough messages to deter foreign adversaries.

Relatedly the President can't seem to grasp what's wrong with accepting "dirt" on his political opponents from foreign adversaries. In a recent interview with ABC News, the President made it clear that he sees nothing wrong with compromising our national security if it advances his own political interests. When asked if his campaign would accept information on his opponents from Russia, China, or other countries during the 2020 campaign, the President responded: "I think you might want to listen . . . there's nothing wrong with listening."

He denied that this type of assistance from a foreign adversary was interference, adding: "They have information. I think I'd take it." It was only after being heavily criticized that President Trump reversed course, telling Fox and Friends "Of course, you give it to the FBI or report it to the attorney general or somebody like that . . . You couldn't have that happen in our country." But, of course, it already happened. President Trump's inability or unwillingness to recognize it is both completely wrong-headed and dangerous.

The President's response belies the undeniable fact that Russia attacked our democracy in the 2016 election with an information warfare campaign, and tried to do it again in the 2018 midterms.

Trump initially made Russia's interference sound like run of the mill, opposition research—"oppo research" he called it—and claimed everyone does it, but this is not about politics as usual. This is about Russia advancing its strategic interests and using tools from its hybrid arsenal, including information warfare and malign influence operation, to do so. Russia seeks to inject itself into our political process to achieve its goals of promoting the candidates favorable to Russia and discrediting those that are not, weakening the American public's faith in the integrity of democracy, and undermining the United States' standing globally.

President Trump's failure to grasp that there is a problem with someone in his high office—or any candidate for public office for that matter—accepting dirt on political opponents from a foreign government or national is troubling on many levels, but importantly, it harms our national security. It undermines our ability as a nation to counter Russia and other adversaries and our ability to protect our elections. The President should be leading a comprehensive, meaningful approach to deter Russia and others who seek to target our democracy. Instead, he is announcing to the world that our elections are open to manipulation.

Some would have you believe that, with the release of the Mueller report, the case of Russian interference in the 2016 election is closed, that our work is done, and that Congress can stop caring about the attack on our democracy and the integrity of our political system. The White House, the Attorney General, and congressional Republican leaders are sending a coordinated message that there is nothing to see here, folks.

But no matter how they try, we can't forget that Russia attacked our democracy in 2016, that Russia tried to do it again in 2018, and that it continues to deploy hybrid operations against us, our allies, and our partners. Just recently, a report issued by the European Union concluded that Russia conducted "continued and sustained" information warfare campaigns against the EU Par-

liamentary elections this spring. We must continue to work to highlight these types of findings including those made by the special counsel and their implications going forward. As Special Counsel Mueller's powerful press statement from his investigation underscored: "there were multiple, systematic efforts to interfere in our election." Mueller added, "And that allegation deserves the attention of every American."

The special counsel's report and related indictments described these operations in great detail. Let's look specifically at key aspects of the Russian information warfare campaign that the report laid out.

First, Mueller makes clear that Kremlin-linked operators sought to help the candidate the Kremlin favored and whose election would serve Russia's interests. The report describes how "A Russian entity carried out a social media campaign that favored presidential candidate Donald J. Trump and disparaged presidential candidate Hillary Clinton." It also found that "[a]s early as 2014, the [Kremlin-linked Internet Research Agency] instructed its employees to target U.S. persons who could be used to advance its operational goals."

Second, Mueller describes in detail the Russian spying operation to steal "dirt" on the opposition candidate and then use that stolen information against her. The report states unequivocally, "[a] Russian intelligence service conducted computer intrusion operations against entities, employees and volunteers working on the Clinton Campaign and then released stolen documents."

Third, the Mueller established multiple contacts by Russian Government officials or their proxies with the Trump campaign to establish relationships. The report states: "[t]he investigation also established numerous links between the Russian government and the Trump campaign."

Finally, the Mueller report definitively concludes that Russia saw its interests as aligned with and served by a Trump Presidency, that Russia conducted a campaign to interfere in the 2016 election for the purpose of helping the Trump campaign, and that the Trump campaign hoped to benefit from the fruits of that foreign election interference. Ultimately, however, the Mueller investigation could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Trump campaign or its associates conspired with the Russian Government in its election interference.

As the report states: "[a]lthough the investigation established that the Russian government perceived it would benefit from a Trump presidency and worked to secure that outcome, and that the Campaign expected it would benefit electorally from information stolen and released through Russian efforts, the investigation did not establish that members of the Trump Campaign conspired or coordinated with

the Russian government in its election interference activities.”

As the special counsel’s report details, Trump did not shy away and, in fact, sought to benefit from help from Russia in the 2016 election. Trump campaign associates, including his son, son-in law, and campaign manager, met with Russian agents to hear potential dirt about Secretary Clinton, which was presented to the Donald Trump, Jr. as “part of Russia and its government’s support for Mr. Trump.” Even in hindsight, Trump said he most likely wouldn’t have contacted the FBI about that meeting, telling ABC News, “I have seen a lot of things over my life. I don’t think in my whole life I’ve ever called the FBI. In my whole life. You don’t call the FBI.”

Think about that statement for a moment. Here is the President of the United States, who has taken an oath to faithfully execute the laws of the United States, declaring that people should not go to law enforcement with evidence of foreign interference in our political process.

But, of course, candidate Trump went further than simply not reporting foreign attempts to influence our elections. The special counsel detailed how Trump embraced the support of a foreign adversary by calling on Russia to hack his political opponent and disseminate the stolen information. On July 27, 2016, Trump announced publicly during a press conference, “Russia, if you are listening, I hope you’re able to find the 30,000 emails that are missing. I think you will be rewarded mightily by our press.” The Mueller report confirmed that a Russian military intelligence unit, commonly referred to as the GRU, tried to assist Trump with those efforts, finding, “within approximately five hours of Trump’s statement, GRU officers targeted for the first time Clinton’s personal office.”

The special counsel also detailed how the Trump campaign “showed interest in WikiLeaks’s releases of documents and welcomed their potential to damage candidate Clinton.” Furthermore, the Trump campaign continued to promote WikiLeaks after it was apparent that WikiLeaks was being used by the GRU to disseminate information stolen by the Russians. On October 7, 2016, the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a joint statement naming the WikiLeaks disclosures as “consistent with the Russian-directed efforts” to influence public opinion. If not prior to the release of that joint statement, certainly by that point the President and his campaign should have known better. Instead of calling the FBI, the Trump campaign strategized how to benefit from Russia’s stolen information. The Mueller report states: “by the late summer of 2016, the Trump Campaign was planning a press strategy, a communications campaign, and messaging based on the possible release of Clinton

emails by WikiLeaks.” A related indictment from the special counsel detailed how the Trump campaign applauded WikiLeaks’s release of John Podesta’s emails starting on October 7, 2016. In the last month of the campaign alone, the President publicly boasted of his love of WikiLeaks at least 124 times.

As I mentioned, the special counsel did not find sufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Trump campaign’s embracing of the benefits of Kremlin or Kremlin-linked operations constituted a crime. But is it okay for a candidate to get elected President, or elected to any public office, by capitalizing on information stolen by a foreign adversary? Will that be acceptable the next time around? Will foreign information warfare campaigns targeting our elections be accepted as normal from now on?

Based on his public remarks, it certainly seems acceptable to President Trump and his defenders. This is not theoretical. It happened in 2016. Now the President put it out there that he would meet with foreign adversaries again in the 2020 campaign to hear what information they have on his opponents. He is emboldened to do it again. While, as I mentioned, he later changed his position, it still leaves room for doubt about his true intentions and invites our adversaries to try and compromise our election. Trump publicly undermined his own FBI Director, Christopher Wray, who testified in front of the Senate that, “If any public official or member of any campaign is contacted by any nation-state or anybody acting on behalf of a nation-state about influencing or interfering with our election, then that’s something that the FBI would want to know about it.”

When asked about Wray’s testimony, President Trump bluntly said “The FBI Director is wrong.” Trump’s statements were so disturbing that the FEC Commissioner responded by saying “Let me make something 100% clear to the American public and anyone running for public office: It is illegal for any person to solicit, accept, or receive anything of value from a foreign national in connection with a U.S. election. This is not a novel concept.”

The President’s actions also clearly aided ongoing Russian information warfare operations. This is not the standard of conduct and the public trust that goes with political office. The willingness to embrace a foreign adversary in this fashion is unpatriotic and defies the basic norms of this Nation.

The Trump campaign’s series of foreign contacts in the 2016 election and the President’s continued willingness to accept assistance from a foreign government make it clear that Congress must act to prevent future interference efforts. That is why I am a co-sponsor of the Foreign Influence Reporting in Elections Act, or FIRE Act, introduced by Senator WARNER. The

FIRE Act would require all campaign officials to report, within 1 week, any contacts with foreign nationals attempting to make campaign donations or otherwise collaborate with the campaign to the Federal Election Commission. The FEC would in turn have to notify the FBI within 1 week. It is in all our interest to ensure that we can defend against foreign attacks on our democratic institutions and reporting these kinds of contacts to the appropriate authorities is our first line of defense. I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues blocked Senator WARNER’s attempt to pass the FIRE Act, even after many of them insisted that politicians should contact the FBI if ever contacted or offered help by a foreign government.

This is not a Democratic or a Republican issue. This is an issue of our national security and the integrity of our free and fair elections. Russia exploited vulnerabilities in our open society to advance its own interests and the Russian tactics were encouraged and amplified by a candidate who was seeking our nation’s highest office. We have every indication that the Russians are poised to do it again, and the President has shown time and again—including today for the world to see—that he doesn’t see anything wrong with foreign interference if it works to his advantage.

We cannot let this moment pass without speaking up for the integrity of our democracy and our values. Congress, as a body, and we, as a country, must speak out and say this is not acceptable. It is not acceptable for our candidates for political office to seek to engage with our adversaries or foreign authoritarian regimes to advance their political campaigns. It is not acceptable to meet with foreign agents about getting stolen information on your opponents, information acquired by foreign espionage. This is a violation of the public trust that is inherent in any political office and which any candidate for public office must uphold to be worthy of the American people’s support. I urge my colleagues to speak out in condemning this conduct for the sake of our democracy and to preserve the American people’s faith in the integrity of our electoral system.

TREATY DOCUMENT 111-8

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, due to my concerns related to violations of the Fourth Amendment, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver of any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 111-8.

I cannot support action that provides for the bulk collection of the financial records of U.S. citizens. The benefits of the treaty agreement should not come at the grave expense of endangering regular foreign investment and violating the constitutionally protected right of every American to be free from unreasonable suspicionless searches.

Previous tax treaties were more focused on information specific to suspicions of fraud and required serious allegations of tax wrongdoing to be supported by evidence. The new bulk collection provisions, however, demand Americans' records under a vague standard that allows the government to access personal financial information that may be "relevant" through information exchanges between the U.S. and foreign governments. This new, lower, and ambiguous threshold would allow government access to bank records for hardly any reason at all. I do not condone tax cheats, but I cannot support an effort that punishes every American in pursuit of those that have actually broken the law.

Accordingly, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver or any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 111-8.

TREATY DOCUMENT 112-1

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, due to my concerns related to violations of the Fourth Amendment, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver of any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 112-1.

I cannot support action that provides for the bulk collection of the financial records of U.S. citizens. The benefits of the treaty agreement should not come at the grave expense of endangering regular foreign investment and violating the constitutionally protected right of every American to be free from unreasonable suspicionless searches.

Previous tax treaties were more focused on information specific to suspicions of fraud and required serious allegations of tax wrongdoing to be supported by evidence. The new bulk collection provisions, however, demand Americans' records under a vague standard that allows the government to access personal financial information that may be "relevant" through information exchanges between the U.S. and foreign governments. This new, lower, and ambiguous threshold would allow government access to bank records for hardly any reason at all. I do not condone tax cheats, but I cannot support an effort that punishes every American in pursuit of those that have actually broken the law.

Accordingly, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver or any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 112-1.

TREATY DOCUMENT 113-4

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, due to my concerns related to violations of the Fourth Amendment, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver of any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 113-4.

I cannot support action that provides for the bulk collection of the financial records of U.S. citizens. The benefits of the treaty agreement should not come at the grave expense of endangering

regular foreign investment and violating the constitutionally protected right of every American to be free from unreasonable suspicionless searches.

Previous tax treaties were more focused on information specific to suspicions of fraud and required serious allegations of tax wrongdoing to be supported by evidence. The new bulk collection provisions, however, demand Americans' records under a vague standard that allows the government to access personal financial information that may be "relevant" through information exchanges between the U.S. and foreign governments. This new, lower, and ambiguous threshold would allow government access to bank records for hardly any reason at all. I do not condone tax cheats, but I cannot support an effort that punishes every American in pursuit of those that have actually broken the law.

Accordingly, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver or any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 113-4.

TREATY DOCUMENT 114-1

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, due to my concerns related to violations of the Fourth Amendment, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver of any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 114-1.

I cannot support action that provides for the bulk collection of the financial records of U.S. citizens. The benefits of the treaty agreement should not come at the grave expense of endangering regular foreign investment and violating the constitutionally protected right of every American to be free from unreasonable suspicionless searches.

Previous tax treaties were more focused on information specific to suspicions of fraud and required serious allegations of tax wrongdoing to be supported by evidence. The new bulk collection provisions, however, demand Americans' records under a vague standard that allows the government to access personal financial information that may be "relevant" through information exchanges between the U.S. and foreign governments. This new, lower, and ambiguous threshold would allow government access to bank records for hardly any reason at all. I do not condone tax cheats, but I cannot support an effort that punishes every American in pursuit of those that have actually broken the law.

Accordingly, I will object to any unanimous consent request, motion, or waiver or any rule in relation to Treaty Doc. 114-1.

REMEMBERING BRUCE EDWARD McNABB

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life of Bruce Edward McNabb, a lifelong Montanan and decorated veteran of Vietnam.

While Bruce is no longer with us, his legacy lives on. On behalf of myself,

my fellow Montanans, and my fellow Americans, I would like extend our deepest gratitude for his service to this Nation.

Bruce was born on August 23, 1947, in Butte, MT, to Dallas and Catherine McNabb. His father was a World War II veteran who fought with General George Patton in the Mediterranean theatre. His mother worked for the National Forest Service. In addition to their son, the couple had a daughter, Bruce's younger sister, Kathi.

After graduating from Butte Central High School in 1965, Bruce moved to Seattle, WA, where he worked for Boeing. However, his plans quickly changed at the age of 19 when he received a draft letter from the U.S. Army. He started basic training shortly thereafter.

Bruce served our country in Vietnam from 1967 to 1968. In March of 1968, during a search and clear mission, his unit became heavily engaged with the enemy. In an act of great bravery, Bruce rushed to the aid of his fallen platoon leader, helping him back to safety. Without a moment's pause, he immediately rushed back out and pulled an additional comrade out of harm's way, saving both men's lives.

Upon his return home to Montana, Bruce attended Carroll College in Helena. It was during this time he met the love of his life, Linda Skiles, whom he married on June 30, 1973. Together, they raised two wonderful children, their daughter, Kimberly, a certified patient care technician in Billings, MT, and their son, Rick, a teacher in Beaverton, OR.

Like many Vietnam veterans who returned home from service, Bruce fell victim to the sinister effects of Agent Orange, but he never let it slow him down.

Known by many for his hard work and determination, Bruce led a long career as a store/plans coordinator for Buttrey Food Stores, Super Yalu, and Associated Food Stores. After many years, he started a new career at ExxonMobil, retiring in 2015.

Bruce and his wife Linda were married for almost 46 years before he passed away in November 2018. He was a devoted family man and caring grandfather to his two granddaughters, Mariah and Ashlee.

He was passionate about a number of sports teams, including the Green Bay Packers, Notre Dame, Portland Trail Blazers, the Cubbies, and took great care of his truck "Sweetness."

I now have the profound honor of presenting Bruce with his own set of military honors. For his bravery in the line of duty, Bruce Edward McNabb received the: Bronze Star Medal with bronze oakleaf cluster, Purple Heart Medal, Air Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Ribbon with 1960 Device, Expert Badge with Machine Gun Bar, and Marksman Badge with Rifle Bar.

These medals serve as a small token of our country's appreciation for Bruce's incredible service and profound sacrifice.

He is an American hero who has made Montana proud, and we are eternally grateful for his service.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 1:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. McCumber, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER) has signed the following bill:

H.R. 2940. An act to extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and related programs through September 30, 2019.

At 2:24 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2722. An act to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group: Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. DUFFY of Wisconsin, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CLOUD of Texas, and Mr. SPANO of Florida.

The message further announced that pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 1903(b), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy: Mr. RUTHERFORD of Florida.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2722. An act to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1817. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Guidance Related to Section 951A (Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income) and Certain Guidance Related to Foreign Tax Credits" (RIN1545-B054) re-

ceived in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1818. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of 7.62mm automatic rifles and parts to India for the Indian Armed Forces in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19-016); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1819. A communication from the Board of Trustees, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2019 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1820. A communication from the Board of Trustees, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Railroad Retirement System: Annual Report Required by Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1821. A communication from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States" for the March 2019 session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1822. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Buffalo, New York" (MB Docket No. 19-118) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-101. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to provide adequate funding to the United States Army Corps of Engineers for the completion of the proposed project to deepen the Mississippi River Ship Channel to fifty feet; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 307

Whereas, deepening of the Mississippi River Ship Channel to fifty feet is a historic infrastructure project that is vital to our nation's economic prosperity; and

Whereas, the expansion of the Panama Canal has made it imperative to improve access on the Mississippi River for larger Post-Panamax ships for export and import of goods; and

Whereas, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the state of Louisiana desire deepening the Mississippi River Ship Channel to fifty feet; and

Whereas, the project is approved and awaiting federal funding; and

Whereas, thirty-one states will receive economic benefits by the enhanced water carrying capacity of the Mississippi River Ship Channel, also known as the gateway to America's Heartland; and

Whereas, the Mississippi River Ship Channel and tributaries currently account for seven hundred fifty billion dollars of the nation's economy and two million four hundred thousand jobs; and

Whereas, each new additional foot of water draft will account for an additional one million dollars in cargo on a vessel; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide adequate funding to the United States Army Corps of Engineers for the completion of the proposed project to deepen the Mississippi River Ship Channel to fifty feet; Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, the assistant secretary of the Army for Civil Works, the commander of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, and the governor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 440. A bill 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, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1224. A bill 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, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1227. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

S. 1416. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit anticompetitive behaviors by drug product manufacturers, and for other purposes.

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. KING (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 2048. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a demonstration initiative focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies, including a joint program to be established in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 2049. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to automatically discharge the loans of certain veteran borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2050. A bill to require global economic and political pressure to support diplomatic denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2051. A bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to require certain manufacturers to report drug pricing information with respect to drugs under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 2052. A bill to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR:

S. 2053. A bill to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) 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. 225

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 225, a bill 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, and for other purposes.

S. 227

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) 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. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor 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. 546

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) 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. 577

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 577, a bill to require the establishment of a process for excluding articles imported from the People's Republic of China from certain duties imposed under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor 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. 978

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the work opportunity credit.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) 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. 1170

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1170, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish additional criteria for determining when employers may join together in a group or association of employers that will be treated as an employer under section 3(5) of such Act for purposes of sponsoring a group health plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1203

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1203, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the public service loan forgiveness program, and for other purposes.

S. 1414

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1414, a bill to provide bankruptcy relief for student borrowers.

S. 1539

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facili-

ties from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

S. 1625

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1625, a bill to promote the deployment of commercial fifth-generation mobile networks and the sharing of information with communications providers in the United States regarding security risks to the networks of those providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1750

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1750, a bill to establish the Clean School Bus Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1791

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1791, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1822, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes.

S. 1982

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1982, a bill to improve efforts to combat marine debris, and for other purposes.

S. 2007

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2007, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development from implementing a proposed rule regarding requirements under Community Planning and Development housing programs.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 188, a resolution encouraging a swift transfer of power by the military to a civilian-led political authority in the Republic of the Sudan, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 270

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

KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 270, a resolution recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the Stonewall uprising.

AMENDMENT NO. 556

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor 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. 883

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 883 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 (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 2049. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to automatically discharge the loans of certain veteran borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, veterans who have become disabled during their service to our Nation should have their student loans forgiven without delay, without cumbersome red tape. Unfortunately, that is not the case today, which is why I am introducing legislation with my colleague from Georgia, Senator ISAKSON, to require the Department of Education to automatically discharge student loans for veterans who are totally and permanently disabled.

In the fall of 2018, the Department of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs announced a data-matching program under which the Department of Veterans Affairs would disclose data to the Department of Education concerning veterans who are determined to be 100 percent disabled or individually unemployable. The Department of Education would then alert eligible veterans with Federal student loans of the opportunity to apply for debt relief.

This initiative was an important step forward in improving the process for

disabled veterans, but it did not go far enough. Too many eligible veterans are still saddled with student loans that they cannot repay. This spring, in response to hearing questions, the Department of Education reported that of the over 40,000 veterans who were identified as eligible for loan forgiveness through the matching program, fewer than half submitted the required paperwork and, as a result, have not had their loans forgiven. Many of these individuals are currently in default on their loans, which has dire financial repercussions for them and their families.

We can and must do better. As many Members of Congress have urged, along with veterans' service organizations, and 51 bipartisan State attorneys general, we should automatically discharge the loans for eligible veteran student loan borrowers identified through the matching program. Previously, concern about potential tax liability was identified as a reason for not moving forward on automatic discharge of these loans. However, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 removed the Federal tax liability, and we should now move forward without delay to automatically forgive these loans.

Our legislation requires the Departments of Education and Veterans Affairs to conduct a computer matching at least twice per year of individuals with student loans who have received a rating of total disability or who have been determined to be unemployable. It also requires the Departments to work together to address minor discrepancies in the data to ensure that no veteran falls through the cracks due to a clerical error. Finally, it requires the Department of Education to automatically discharge student loans for individuals identified as eligible through the matching program, unless the borrower opts out because the Department has identified a potential State tax liability.

We are proud to have the support of many veterans' organizations for this legislation, including High Ground Advocacy, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Student Veterans of America, The Retired Enlisted Association, Veterans Education Success, and U.S. Army Warrant Officers Association. I urge all my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation and pushing for its swift passage. Veterans who have served our nation and are now unable to work because of a service-connected disability should not have to worry about student loan payments.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO
PROCEEDING

I, Senator RAND PAUL, intend to object to proceeding to Treaty Doc 114-1,

The Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and a related agreement entered into by an exchange of notes (together the II "proposed Protocol"), both signed on January 24, 2013, at Washington, together with correcting notes exchanged March 9 and March 29, 2013, dated June 28, 2019 for the following reasons as stated in the RECORD.

I, Senator RAND PAUL, intend to object to proceeding to Treaty Doc 111-8, Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on October 2, 1996, signed on September 23, 2009, at Washington, as corrected by an exchange of notes effected November 16, 2010 and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on September 23, 2009, dated June 28, 2019 for the following reasons as stated in the Record.

I, Senator RAND PAUL, intend to object to proceeding to Treaty Doc 113-4, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and its Protocol, signed at Madrid on February 22, 1990, dated June 28, 2019 for the following reasons as stated in the RECORD.

I, Senator RAND PAUL, intend to object to proceeding to Treaty Doc 112-1, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and a related agreement entered into by an exchange of notes (together the "proposed Protocol"), both signed on January 24, 2013, at Washington, together with correcting notes exchanged March 9 and March 29, 2013, dated June 28, 2019 for the following reasons as stated in the RECORD.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY,
JULY 2, 2019, AT 4:45 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 4:45 p.m. on Tuesday, July 2, 2019.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:11 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 2, 2019, at 4:45 p.m.