The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, who laid the foundation of the Earth, the Heavens are the works of Your hands. You are the same yesterday, today, and forever, and Your years have no end.

Today, use our Senators as they serve You with gladness and awe. May they make pleasing You their first priority. Lord, give them Your guidance so that they will behave wisely, striving to have a conscience void of offense toward You and humanity. May they never forget all Your blessings and benefits.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for 1 minute.

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

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS
Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, there is too much secrecy in drug pricing, particularly in who benefits from rebates. Not all rebates are created equal in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program.

Rebate obligations for brand-name drugs are currently based on both brand-name and authorized generic drug sales. That means brand-name drug manufacturers pay less in rebate obligations.

The bipartisan legislation I introduced with Senator WYDEN fixes this. It ensures that brand-name drug manufacturers pay—like common sense ought to dictate—brand-name rebates. This reduces gaming in the system to make sure authorized generics come to market for a purpose related to patient access, not just to lower brand-name rebate obligations.

Transparency brings accountability, and with transparency and accountability, the market works better, competition works better, and in the end, gets the price of drugs down.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday the Senate took a number of steps forward on our considerable to-do list for the week. We confirmed four well-qualified jurists who are now our country’s newest district court judges and voted to advance the nominations of 10 more—10. That is what you call big progress for the Federal Judiciary. Today, we are going to continue moving these nominations forward.

For too long, thoroughly uncontroversial judicial nominees just like these have been held up and delayed by our Democratic colleagues, even when the vacancy qualifies as a judicial emergency.

Uncontroversial district judges used to be confirmed promptly in big groups by voice vote. These days, in a kind of protest theater, our colleagues across the aisle usually insist that we hold a cloture vote and then a rollcall confirmation vote on each one. But we are getting the President’s impressive nominees on the job one way or another, and we will continue doing just that.

Our work doesn’t stop there. The administration remains in need of a full complement of leaders at the Pentagon and in the diplomatic corps. Last night, we voted to confirm David Norquist, the President’s pick to serve as No. 2 at the Pentagon under our new
Secretary of Defense, Mark Esper. We also voted to advance the nomination of Ambassador Kelly Craft, a very impressive individual, to serve in the critical role of U.N. Ambassador.

Ms. Craft is a fellow product of the Bluegrass State. She has already made Kentucky proud through significant public service, including as an alternate delegate to the United Nations and, most recently, as Ambassador to Canada.

In each of these cases, this impressive nominee earned an unopposed confirmation, and, in each case, she repaid the Senate’s confidence by skillfully and effectively advocating for the interests of the United States on the international stage. During her tenure as Ambassador to Canada, America’s relationship with our northern neighbor was tested. A number of challenging policy hurdles threatened to trip up progress on several important issues, including trade negotiations, but, by all accounts, Ambassador Craft’s involvement led to greater cooperation.

She worked on finalizing the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement, encouraged cross-border participation in joint sanctions efforts, and helped more Americans do business in Canada. As she stands in this new role, she brings the ringing endorsements of peers and counterparts she engaged all along the way.

The Premier of Ontario and a former Canadian Ambassador to the United States has said: “She’s done the job very well.” And another quote: “Every Premier I know thinks the world of her. . . . She really proved herself over some tough times.”

Our partners to the north have a healthy respect for the hard work and qualifications of Ambassador Kelly Craft, and so does the Senate. Last week, even in this contentious moment, a wide bipartisan majority of our colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee voted to recommend her nomination to be U.N. Ambassador favorably here to the floor, and before we adjourn this week, we will confirm her.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, the Senate needs to pass the bipartisan budget agreement secured by the administration with Speaker PELOSI. The deal we have in front of us is a product of extensive negotiations between President Trump’s team and the Democratic House. I am confident it is not exactly the legislation that either side of the aisle would have written if one party held the White House, the House, and had 60 votes in the Senate. That is what we call divided government, but I am equally confident that this is a deal that every one of my colleagues should support when we vote on it in the near future.

This government funding agreement is the right deal for our national defense. It is the right deal because it ensures the United States maintains its full faith and credit. It is the right deal because it brings predictability and stability through 2020 and moves toward restoring regular appropriations. It is the right deal because it secures the border without partisan poison pill riders that would take us backward on the issue of protecting human life and curtail central Presidential authorities.

The Republicans’ No. 1 priority was investing in our national defense. After 8 years of neglect and atrophy under the Obama administration, Congress has worked hand-in-hand with the Trump administration to begin writing a new chapter. More of the resources our Armed Forces need, more flexibility for commanders, more cutting-edge tools for U.S. servicemembers, and more investments in modernization will not only rebuild the military that we need today but set us on the trajectory we need to be on to secure our future.

All in all, I don’t think any Senators are actually rooting for a destabilizing continuing resolution. I certainly don’t think any Senators are rooting for a debt limit crisis that could put our full faith and credit at risk. I believe that every one of our colleagues wants this agreement to pass. That means every one of our colleagues should actually vote for it.

The House has passed this deal. The President is ready and eager to sign it. It is our turn to do our job.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2019

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, over 2 weeks ago, the four congressional leaders in the White House reached an agreement to raise the budget caps and extend the debt ceiling. The House has already passed the legislation that codifies the agreement into law. The President supports it. He is even making calls—evidently, from press reports—asking Republican colleagues to support it. So the last piece of the puzzle here is the Senate.

Speaking for the minority, Democrats have no objection to voting on this deal, but we will have conditions, of course. I say to my friend the majority leader: Why don’t we vote on the caps deal this morning and send it to the President’s desk? There is no need to wait until later in the afternoon today, tonight, or tomorrow to get this done. Democrats are ready to pass it right now if the majority leader would call it up for a vote.

CHINA

Mr. SCHUMER. As trade negotiations with China continue this week, I want to press the President again to work tough and hold out for the best possible deal. If China is unwilling to make significant reforms to its economic model, President Trump must be prepared to walk away.

I believe the President’s instincts on China are right. I have not been afraid to say so, despite our vast political and moral disagreements. But if we are going to be successful in these negotiations, it will be up to President Trump—no one else—to keep the pressure on Chinese leaders this week.

There are a few things he can do. The most significant point of emphasis for the President should be Huawei, the Chinese telecom giant. China has responded to the administration’s justified restrictions on Huawei, unlike any other action the President has taken. It is our greatest source of leverage.

President Trump, hold tough on Huawei. Don’t let there be giant loopholes.

I am told that under the purported proposal being talked about, 80 percent of Huawei’s products could still be sold to us. If we have a total boycott of Huawei, then China will beg us to come to the table and make real concessions. It is the best leverage we have—even better than the tariffs. China wants Huawei to dominate the world. They will find a way to do it unless we are tough as can be.

I say to President Trump: I know these multinational corporations are putting pressure on you to cut a deal. The President should not listen to these big corporations who want him to cut a deal quickly. Many of these same corporations are the ones that have shipped jobs overseas through the last decades. They are the ones that took jobs away from American workers and moved them to China. I understand those corporate executives. They are supposed to be totally subservient to their shareholders. Their shareholders say: Whatever you do, whatever you have to do to bring the price up, do it.

That hurts American workers. It hurts American security. It hurts the American economy, especially when it comes to Huawei.

President Trump, don’t listen to the siren call of those same corporations that have created part of the problem with China to now get you to back off. Yes, they will have a little pain. They have made billions at large from dealing with China and letting China get away with stuff like taking jobs away from the United States into much lower paid, lower standard jobs in China.
Trade negotiations with China are far too important to the future of American business and American workers to sacrifice just because a handful of American corporations are worried about their quarterly profits. Their quarterly profits are nothing compared to America’s technological dominance, its technological superiority that China keeps trying to steal from us, in some ways legitimate, in many ways not.

Another point of emphasis for the President’s team—this is one the President cares less about, but that is OK—is China’s human rights record. China released a new policy outlining the use of force against Hong Kong’s protest. Its military built up forces along the border. We have seen this movie before at Tiananmen. It was a horror movie—one that resulted in hundreds, if not thousands, of unarmed Chinese citizens being mercilessly slaughtered by their own Army under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party. We cannot have a sequel to this atrocity. The administration should push back against China’s militarism and stand up for the autonomy and democratic rights of Hong Kong citizens.

I have read some of these columns where they say: Can’t we get along? We can’t get along because, first, China doesn’t play fair and has stolen trillions of dollars and millions of jobs from America and seeks to keep doing it. They have been duping our President around, making agreements, and breaking them. Second, we can’t get along with China because of what it does to its citizens—the Uighurs in Western China and now the citizens of Hong Kong.

What we have seen with China is that when we are tough and strong, they back off. When we show any glimmer of weakness—as we are showing in floating a deal, a lessening of the restrictions on Huawei—they take advantage.

Let me turn to all of those in this administration who are urging the President to back off on Huawei and let them buy some of our products. There is a bipartisan group here in this Senate who will work very hard to prevent that from happening legislatively. The most likely vehicle is the NDAA. I don’t see much action.

Recent Republican opposition to election security has been disappointing. I say to my Republican colleagues: Where are you? Why aren’t you telling the Republican leader that we ought to do something? Every one of our Republicans is complicit when Leader McConnell blocks election security because they could join with us. If they began to join with us, my guess is that Leader McConnell might put some legislation on the floor. We want to debate it. We want to discuss it. Leader McConnell and our Republican colleagues may not exactly agree with the ideas, but we are bipartisan—but we should at least bring things to the floor, discuss them, and get something done. Unfortunately, we don’t see much action.

It was precisely a year ago that the Democrats last sought to secure funding for election security when the Senate Republicans voted down our amendments. Unfortunately, it appears that Leader McConnell will not take action before the August work period. Yet I assure American people and Leader McConnell that this issue is not going away. The Democrats will press for election security when we return and again when the Senate debates appropriations bills.

This is about protecting the wellspring of our democracy, the vitality of our democracy, and the sacrosanct nature of our democracy. To call it political demeans everything. Young men and young women from Bunker Hill or the thousands of years—hundreds of thousands—who have fought to protect our elections. You have to protect them in a different way now with there being technology and cyber threats, but the idea of protecting them burns just as brightly in the American heart, and Leader McConnell is somehow impervious to all of that.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on climate, I am pleased to share that the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works did something amazing and groundbreaking yesterday. It passed the first ever climate title in a transportation reauthorization bill.

Thanks to the Senate Democrats on the committee and to particularly Ranking Member CARPER’s hard work, the highway bill actually includes $10 billion that will be dedicated to climate-focused programs and policies in order to reduce emissions and improve the resiliency of our transportation infrastructure to climate change and natural disasters. It includes funds for States to reduce carbon emissions, supply electric and alternative-fuel vehicles, reductions in emissions from ports and roadways, and investments in climate-resistant infrastructure.

Less than a year ago, I said, in moving forward, the Democrats would demand that climate change be addressed in any infrastructure bill. This bill, with its $10 billion investment in climate, is a product of that demand. This will be the first time serious money has been included in an infrastructure package to fight climate change, but it certainly will not be the last.

The clock is ticking when it comes to climate change. We need to make progress whenever we can and as quickly as we can. If the Republican leader will not bring legislation to the floor, the Democrats will be prepared to take the lead and fight for climate progress at every opportunity we get. That is precisely what this $10 billion climate investment in the highway bill represents. Again, I thank Senator CARPER for his leadership, his skill, and his persistence in getting it done.

Protecting our country and the world from the threat of climate change is no less than a moral obligation. When we return from the recess, the Democrats will continue to look for more opportunities to make progress on climate change.

HEALTHCARE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, during the debate last night, when it came to healthcare, half of the Democratic Presidential field engaged in a healthy debate, a great deal of which was focused on the No. 1 issue to American voters—healthcare.

Despite different policy proposals, the debate shows that the Democratic Party is completely united on the idea of universal healthcare coverage as well as on the importance of the quality of healthcare for every American. Yet one point that should have been made during the debate but unfortunately wasn’t should
The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Mark T. Pittman, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Sanders). The Senator from Colorado.

BLM HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, several years back, at a committee hearing of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Director Neil Kornze of the Bureau of Land Management under the Obama administration was testifying before our committee on a regulation that was coming out of the BLM that most, if not all, of the county commissioners and various organizations in Colorado were opposed to. In fact, the opposition was so uniform in Colorado and throughout the West that I couldn’t understand why the BLM was going forward with that regulation.

Out of frustration, at one point during the committee hearing, I said: Director Kornze, if you were just located in the West, if you were just out west, you would understand why this rule is a bad idea.

The response at the time, several years ago, was kind of a chuckle and a laugh, and, yes, well, we should talk about that.

It planted the seeds of an idea that actually was made into reality just last week with the announcement that the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management will be moving out west and, indeed, to Grand Junction, CO.

This announcement was made on July 16, and I commend the efforts of Secretary Bernhardt and the Department of the Interior for listening to the people of the West.

This isn’t a Republican issue. This isn’t a partisan issue. In fact, this idea to move the BLM headquarters out to the land that it regulates and oversees has been embraced by Democrats and Republicans across Colorado and throughout the West.

They also understand their intention in this announcement to reorganize the Bureau of Land Management and to relocate a significant number of headquarters jobs throughout the West, not just in Grand Junction but in Lakewood, CO, in Montana, in Utah, and beyond.

I think it is important to talk about the reasons why it makes so much sense to have this particular Agency located in Colorado. Look at this map here. The red on this map is a combination of both mineral rights and surface lands. You can see the red. Forty-seven percent of all the land out west is where 93 percent of all Federal lands is located. The Federal Government owns roughly 47 percent of this land out west. It is where 93 percent of the Federal land is located.

Think about that. Ninety-three percent of all Federal land, here in the red, makes up 47 percent of the land ownership in the West.

Nationwide, the Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estates located underground. That is the entire country, of course, but 245 million acres are surface acres, or Federal surface lands. All but 100,000 acres of those surface acres—all but 100,000 acres—are west of the Mississippi River, and located predominantly in the 11 westernmost States and Alaska.

One of the frustrations I hear from local and county officials and environmental activists and farmers and ranchers is that when they deal with their BLM local field office, they seem to have a very good experience that people are working together to solve problems, and they feel the conversations they have and the cooperation they are getting from the local and regional offices. But something happens when that decision-making process then moves to Washington, DC. Something happens when the conversation and communication can stop. It changes. All of a sudden, the outcomes aren’t what they thought they would be based on those local, productive conversations.

We have seen directives and management decisions coming more from Washington, DC, lately, instead of from the local field offices, where people know their communities best and understand the land best. So what happens is that the deep pockets and special interests in Washington often carry the day, make the convincing arguments, thousands of miles removed from where the Federal and the public lands actually are.

That is why it is important to have this BLM move. It changes that. Instead of having special interests in Washington, in a community that has none of these public lands located in it, you are able to talk about the decision right here, in Colorado, surrounded by public lands, in a community that is defined by the public lands that they oversee.

I believe government is going to work better when it is local, when local decision makers are closest to the land that the decisions they are making affect the most. That is why this decision is so important—whether it is issues of withdrawal of locatable minerals or the reduction of grazing permits; the concept of multiple use over time; the idea that we can use this land for preservation, conservation, or that we can use it for energy development, for that we can use it. That has somehow fallen out of favor.

My friend Greg Walcher, who is a former Senate staffer for Senator Armstrong, who used to head the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, miles of wild and scenic rivers, pointing out that the multiple-use mandate includes managing 18,000 grazing permits, 220 wilderness areas, 27 national monuments, 600 national conservation areas, 200,000 miles of streams, 2,000 miles of national Wild and Scenic Rivers, 6,000 miles of national scenic trails, 63,000 oil and gas wells, 25,000 mines, and 50 million acres of forests.

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Not a square inch of that is in Washington, DC. It is in the 12 Western States: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. It has never made a plane trip to work 200 miles away from these States, insulated by the inevitably different perspectives of life inside the beltway. That is what is so important about this decision. When you don’t live in the communities that are among and surrounded by these lands, it is easy to make decisions that close off energy development or close cattle ranches and grazing opportunities, because the consequences are felt out west instead of in Washington, DC.

But this strong push by westerners—Scott Tipton, myself, Secretary Zinke, and others—began the conversation about modernization and the organizations of the next 100 years of the Bureau of Land Management, and I appreciate Secretary Bernhardt’s decision to make this happen.

Grand Junction, where the new BLM will be located, is an incredibly beautiful place, with people who are so supportive of this decision—a community that knows that when these decision makers are in their community, they are not going to have to drive hours or take a flight for 4 hours out of Washington to see BLM lands. Just to look out the window and to see the lands they manage will result in better decision making.

Montezuma County, where Grand Junction is located, is the county seat. It is 73 percent Federal land, 46 percent of which is managed by the BLM. In total, the BLM manages 8.3 million acres of surface in Colorado and 27 million acres of Federal mineral estates in Colorado.

But we are not the only State that will benefit, obviously. There are a lot of other positions that will be moving across the country to the State and to the local areas where those jobs are a best fit. It makes sense.

I know sometimes people think that Washington is the only place where people can do government’s work or where people can find the kind of skilled workforce. That is one of the arguments that has actually been made against the BLM move—that only Washington has the skilled workforce able to do these jobs.

I am sorry, if you don’t want to live in the counties and communities surrounded by public lands. Then, why are you working for a public land management agency?

So I am excited about this. I thank the President, Mr. Trump, and the Secretary of the Interior who made this decision happen and the community of Grand Junction, which supported this from day one.

In the same op-ed that Mr. Walcher wrote, he opened with a quote and said this: “There is something more powerful than the brute force of bayonets: It is the idea whose time has come.” That is where we have finally arrived today, an idea whose time has come, locating the decision makers who affect our western communities the most out in the western United States.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the opportunity to talk about this decision. I commend the Secretary of the Interior for doing what is right by our public lands, and I will continue to stand up for public lands throughout this process.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. CARR, Mr. President, an unusual event occurred yesterday in the Environment and Public Works Committee—a major bill authorizing America’s transportation infrastructure for 5 years passed the committee by a 21-to-0 vote. That is the way we should be able to operate on a subject that I think enjoys universal support in the Senate; that is, making sure the Federal partnership for infrastructure is not only reauthorized but also increasingly oriented toward the infrastructure needs of this country have only gotten more challenging.

I want to start by complimenting the leadership of the Environment and Public Works Committee. Chairman BARRASSO and Ranking Member CARPER worked very closely together on this bill, including the input of all members of the committee as well as Members of the Senate.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, chaired by Senator CAPITO, and I, and the ranking Democrat on the committee, also worked very well in developing this Transportation Infrastructure Reauthorization Act.

As I pointed out originally, the needs are urgent, and the leadership of the committee recognized that. In every one of our States, we know the unmet needs in terms of maintenance of our existing infrastructure, and replacing our bridges that are falling down, dealing with our transit systems, dealing with the needs to deal with congestion.

We know there are so many issues out there, and it is important for us to give a clear signal that we intend to have a long-term reauthorization, 5 years, so there is predictability, so our States and local governments know that these, these are the decisions that we are going to make longer-term planning will have a Federal partner that is available and reliable.

It also increases the funding, the first year by 10 percent and increases it by certain percentages thereafter, recapturing what is available. There are several new initiatives building on existing programs that I think are worthy of mentioning.

Let me just go over a few of the real highlights of this infrastructure bill. First, it has a climate change title. This is the first time we have done this—a separate title to deal with the realities of climate change.

I need only remind my colleagues of what happened this month in Maryland when we had 4 inches of rain that flooded Maryland roads. We have to deal with the realities. We have to deal with resiliency and adaptation in regard to what is happening with climate change. This title does that.

Transportation is the leading source of greenhouse gas emissions. We need infrastructure that deals with the realities of reducing carbon emissions. This title provides for financial help for developing an infrastructure electric and alternative fuel vehicles. That is a reality of consumer desire as well as dealing with the realities of climate change.

We give local discretion for funds to initiate emission reduction strategies. That could include simple things like providing alternatives for the use of our cars for people who want to walk and bike rather than having to get into their cars. It is a major commitment for which we are using the resources, in partnership with local governments, to deal with the realities of our responsibility in the transportation sector to reduce carbon emissions.

We also deal with the realities of congestion. I can tell the Presiding Officer, as I told my colleagues on the Environment and Public Works Committee, that I face it every day twice a day. I commute from Baltimore here to work and have to deal with the realities of congestion.

It has been estimated that the delays caused by congestion and the excessive fuels that are used by congestion cost our economy over $300 billion every year. So there is not only a quality-of-life issue involved in our taking on congestion, there is also an economic reason to take on the issues of congestion.

Of course, it is also linked to our commitment to deal with the climate change issues by reducing unnecessary fuel consumption, which adds to carbon emissions.

The legislation provides funding for new initiatives so that we can get solutions to deal with the problems of congestion, the multimobile solutions that are available in many communities. We work and allow the locals to give us ideas and help fund those to reduce congestion.

As I mentioned earlier, we have a real challenge on dealing with our bridges. Many of our bridges are in need of replacement. Many are in need of desperate repair. I can mention many in Maryland. In the southern part of our State, we have the Nice Bridge and the Johnson Bridge, both in need of replacement or repair. This legislation provides additional resources to deal with bridges in our country.

There are certain highways that have been built that no longer really serve the function—or may never serve the function—of moving people from one area to another but instead are dividing communities. So the legislation
has a unique section that allows us to identify those types of highways that are no longer needed and that are divesting and isolating communities so we can get those highways removed.

I am proud that this legislation builds on the Transportation Alternative Program that I helped author on the reauthorization bill with my partner Senator WICKER. I thank him for his help. It allows for much more local discretion on how transportation funds are spent, giving local communities to have a source of Federal support to deal with local safety issues, for developing trails for pedestrian and bike paths so that the quality of life and safety of the local community are taken into consideration on the use of Federal highway funds.

It provides flexibility to local government. In the first year, we provide $1.2 billion for transportation alternative programs with a steady growth in the ensuing years. I also want to acknowledge the section in the bill that deals with freight traffic. It is a growing field. We expect it to continue to grow. There are funds that have been put here to deal with the realities of moving freight through our highway surface transportation system.

In that regard, I was pleased that this past week we were able to announce an INFRA grant for Maryland of $125 million for the Howard Street Tunnel. This is a tunnel that is 120 years old and runs through Baltimore. The replacement of this tunnel will allow for double stacking of rail freight, which is what you need to do today if you are going to have efficiency and be economically competitive. This grant will help us replace that tunnel and help create more jobs in Baltimore, in Maryland, and in our entire region of the country and will provide for more efficiencies on truck traffic.

I say that because, today, because of the inefficiencies of rail, we have trucks on the highway backed up in the Port of Baltimore, which is inefficient for the truck operators and, again, adds to the climate problems of excessive use of fuels.

There is a section in here that deals with safety, as we should. In 2017, 37,000 people died in our transportation areas. We need to improve that. There are some important provisions in this legislation that deal with safety issues.

The bill also deals with reauthorizing the Appalachian Regional Commission. I particularly thank Senator CAPITO for her leadership on this issue. Reauthorization is important for the entire region, including the western part of the State of Maryland.

This is the first step—and I hope a successful step—for the completion of the reauthorization of surface transportation by this Congress before the end of this year. I hope we can get it moving. I hope we can get it enacted, certainly, in time, so there is no lapse in Federal partnerships dealing with transportation.

I know we have other committees that need to act on a comprehensive transportation bill. Many of us serve on those other committees. If we follow the example of the Environment and Public Works Committee—21 to 0—if we listen to each other, if we do that, we can have a strong and successful authorization of surface transportation that will help modernize America’s transportation needs, which will be good for our economy, good for our environment, and good for the quality of life of all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to follow that example, and let’s get this work done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as those who are following on C-SPAN have probably noted, we are not overwhelmed with business on the floor of the U.S. Senate, nor have we been during the course of this year. We have considered several bills—you could count them on one hand—including the Defense authorization bill, and, of course, the momentous, historic legislation 2 weeks ago, the tax treaty with Luxembourg, which had been pending before the U.S. Senate for 9 years. It finally made it to the floor of the Senate. That was the highlight of the week, as we have watched the U.S. Senate ignore some of the most important issues of our time.

Let me tell you one that strikes at the heart of our democracy, which we should be focused on today and until it is resolved. Last week, former FBI Director and Special Counsel Bob Mueller testified before the House Judiciary Committee about his report on Russian interference in the 2016 election. The hearing clarified several important things. For example, President Trump loves to claim that the Mueller report completely exonerated him. Trump’s tweets, or tweets on Trump’s behalf, about how he was exonerated by that report. Director Mueller made clear that is not what the report said. “When asked by the House Judiciary chairman ‘Did you actually totally exonerate the President?’ Director Mueller answered ‘no.’”

President Trump likes to say the Mueller investigation was a witch hunt. He has said that about 1,000 times. But the investigation actually led to 27 indictments and over $22 million in assets forfeited to the government. If this were a witch hunt, it certainly found a lot of wealthy witches.

Some Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee tried to attack Director Mueller’s credibility, but Mueller has a lifetime record of being a straight shooter, by-the-book investigator, and prosecutor. He did this country a service when he took on the role of special counsel.

One thing President Trump tried to remind the American people of is the reason the investigation was necessary. He said:

Over the course of my career, I have seen a number of challenges to our democracy. The Russian government’s effort to interfere in our election is among the most serious.

Mueller went on to say: “This deserves the attention of every American.”

One of the most important takeaways from the Mueller report is that Russia did successfully attack our democracy in 2016. Page 1 of the Mueller report says: “The Russian Government interfered in the 2016 presidential election in sweeping and systematic fashion.”

The report detailed numerous examples, including an “intelligence-gathering mission” that employees of the Internet Research Agency, known as the IRA, took in June of 2014.

The IRA was the Russian troll farm that waged information warfare against the 2016 election by using stolen identities, fake social media accounts, and fake campaign events.

The Mueller report and the earlier indictment of several IRA employees demonstrates that two of the IRA trolls arrived in the United States for a 3-week trip “for the purpose of collecting intelligence to inform the [IRA’s] operations.”

The report also detailed the Russian’s attack on my own home State board of elections. In July 2016, the Illinois State board of elections discovered that it was the target of a malicious, month-long cyber attack that enabled the intruder to access confidential voter information and view the registration data of approximately 76,000 voters in my State of Illinois.

These efforts to influence the election and attack campaign organizations and State and local election administrators and vendors continue to this day. What are we going to do about it?

What has been the response so far of the U.S. Senate, the body sworn to uphold the Constitution and to protect our democracy, foreign and domestic? Nothing. We are too busy with the trade treaty with Luxembourg to deal with Russian interference in our elections.

In the face of Russia’s threat to our elections, this Senate has been quiet as a graveyard.

Let’s start in 2016. Top officials from the administration’s national security and intelligence community came and warned congressional leadership of Russia’s ongoing attack on our elections, rightly asking for a bipartisan statement to tell Russian dictator Putin to stop. What was Senate Majority Leader MCCONNELL’s response to this obvious request to protect our Nation? He said: “No thanks. I am not going to do it.”

History will no doubt look back in infamy at that decision.

What about the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a historically recognized body with key jurisdiction over the policies of the United States? That committee did not even conduct an investigation into Russia’s actions in the last Congress.
Republicans were silent when Trump repeatedly accepted Russian dictator Vladimir Putin’s brazen denials over American intelligence experts and all of the evidence to the contrary.

They were silent again after the Mueller report’s devastating findings of Russian interference. And they were silent when President Trump subsequently said he would gladly accept Mueller report’s devastating findings of the evidence to the contrary.

But because it bruises the President’s ego and it may invoke a nasty tweet, the Republican-controlled Senate refuses to bring it to the floor.

I end with the questions I have asked before in this floor. How can the party of Ronald Reagan continue to sit by while this President pursues policies aligned with the former KGB agent, Vladimir Putin? Why didn’t the first bills in this new Senate under Republican control deal with this threat to the election process in our democracy?

Why isn’t the Senate Foreign Relations Committee holding urgent hearings on these stunning dalliances between an American President and a Russian dictator? Why isn’t the Senate Foreign Relations Committee moving bipartisan legislation that would protect U.S. membership in NATO?

Quite frankly, we barely do anything in this legislative graveyard of the Senate under Republican control. You would think we would at least focus, on a bipartisan basis, on making certain that the outcome of the next election is not influenced by a foreign power, whether it is Russia or some other malicious force in the world today.

But because it bruises the President’s ego and it may invoke a nasty tweet, the Republican-controlled Senate prefers to do nothing. It is time for the Republican majority to stop protecting President Trump at all costs.

Today is the final nail in the coffin. The tea party is no more. The budget deal today allows unlimited borrowing for nearly 2 years—unlimited, no limits—and they are borrowing what they wish without limit for 2 years. It abolishes all spending caps. Adoption of this deal marks the death of the tea party movement in America. Fiscal conservatives—those who remain—should be in mourning for Congress.

The national debt now stands at $22 trillion. This year, we will add over $1.2 trillion. We are approaching record deficits, and neither party cares. Both parties have deserted, have absolutely and utterly deserted America and have shown no care and no understanding and no sympathy for the burden of debt they are leaving the taxpayers, the young, the next generation, and the future of our country.

The doings, theodings of our country are being eroded and threatened by this debt. The interest on this debt will be over $400 billion next year—precisely, $455 billion. Interest will surpass all welfare spending in the next 2 years. Interest will surpass defense spending by 2025.

Social Security is $7 trillion in debt. Medicare is over $30 trillion in debt. Yet a parade of candidates on national television last night said they want to double and triple the government’s expenditures where the government is already trillions of dollars short. Whose fault is this? Both parties.

The media completely doesn’t get it. The media says: Oh, there is not enough compromise in Washington. That is exactly the opposite of the truth. There is too much compromise in Washington. There is always an agreement to spend more money. There is always an agreement to spend money that the country can’t afford, and always an agreement to borrow your kids’ and your grandkids’ money and to put this country further at risk.

Admiral Mullen put it this way. He said the most significant threat to our national security is our debt. Yet all around me on my side of the aisle are those who clamor and say: Our military is hollowed out and can’t complete its mission. Well, perhaps the mission is too big for the budget. Maybe, it is not a priority. Maybe haven’t enough money; maybe it is a problem of making our mission to be everything to everyone around the world, to have spent $50 billion a year building roads and bridges in Afghanistan for the last 20 years and to continue that forever.

When the President forward a proposal, a thought that we might try to end and to declare victory in Afghanistan, this body—both parties rose up as one, and the vast majority said it would be precipitous to leave Afghanist an after 19 years.

This is the problem. It isn’t acentomy. It isn’t both parties fighting each other. It is both parties agreeing to increase the debt. They increase the debt for different reasons, but the only way they get theirs—“give me mine, give me mine” is what both sides say. The right wants for the military. Yet we spend more on the military than the next 10 countries combined. We spend more on the military—the United States spends more than all of NATO combined. All of the NATO countries combined spend less than we do on the military.

People say we are hollowed out and we can’t complete our mission. Well, maybe the mission is too big. It isn’t that the budget is too small; it is that the mission is too big. Maybe we don’t need to have troops in 50 of 55 African countries. Maybe we need to rethink our mission. Maybe the mission of the military should be to defend our country, not to intervene in every civil war around the world.

Admiral Mullen said the most significant threat to our national security is not influence of a foreign power, whether it is Russia or some other malicious force in the world today. Yet we are piling on more debt, saying we need more military. Maybe we need to discuss the mission of our military. We are piling on more debt, some in the name of national security. Yet I think it weakens us with every piling on of debt.

The vote today will be on a 2-year debt ceiling with no limits. The details do matter. Raising the debt ceiling with no limits would be like telling your kid: OK, you can have a credit card, but there will be no limits on what you spend. Just spend it on whatever you want, in whatever amount, and in 2 years, I will just pay the bill for you.

Nobody would do that with their family money, and no country should act that way. We can’t keep going on like this.

Where are all the fiscal conservatives? What happened to the tea party movement, which was bipartisan and was concerned with cutting and demanding “trillion-dollar deficits” for multiple years. Every year, they would say: President Obama wants to spend and borrow and spend and borrow. I heard it in my State. I heard it from the very people who say they will vote for this monster debt.

Some of them will actually vote for my amendment to give themselves cover. They will say: Oh, yeah, I was for the Paul amendment. But then they are also going to vote for the deal that will bankrupt our country. What happened to these people? They all thought debt was bad when it was President Obama’s debt, but they are
The Republicans falsely tell you they were to bring in less revenue. Guess automatic spending cuts if the taxes a provision that says there will be about the debt on that particular vote. Four people in the Senate cared you know what happened? I got four during the tax cut to cut spending. Do to cut spending. I offered amendments to the tax cut, I, for one, said: You have with the tax cut. But in addition to the money remaining in the States. The only thing you would notice is less swamp. The swamp is this morass that vote on this again.

Today's vote will be a vote for a monstrosity, an abomination, the ability to borrow money for over 2 years until guess what intervenes. Why are we going to wait 2 years with no limits on borrowing this little thing called an election. They don't want to be in public voting to raise the debt ceiling an unlimited amount or a vast amount again, so they are putting it off to beyond the election. Both parties are clueless, though. Nobody wants to vote on this again.

People talk about draining the swamp. You can't drain the swamp unless you are willing to cut the size and scope of government. That is the swamp. The swamp is this morass that is millions of people up here organized to involve themselves in the economy. Most of them could disappear from government, and no one would notice. The only thing you would notice is less money coming to Washington and more money going to the States.

It is a little bit of what happened with the tax cut. But in addition to the tax cut returning to people their own money, we should also quit spending money we don't have up here. During the tax cut, I, for one, said: You have to cut spending. I offered amendments during the tax cut to cut spending. Do you know what happened? I got four votes. Four people in the Senate cared about the debt on that particular vote. After we passed the tax cut, there is a provision that says there will be automatic spending cuts if the taxes were to bring in less revenue. Guess what. I forced a vote to keep that rule in place. I got nine votes because most people don't care.

No Democrat cares about the debt. The Republicans falsely tell you they care, and the vast majority will vote for this monstrosity today.

Today, I will offer an alternative. Some say: Well, you conservatives won't vote to raise the debt ceiling at all, and we will go bankrupt, there will be turmoil in the markets, and it will be a disaster. So what I am offering for conservatives today is that we will raise the debt ceiling under a couple of conditions. We will raise the debt ceiling if you adopt, in advance, significant spending cuts, caps on spending, and a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

See, here is the road, and here is, I guess, the beginning and the end of the dishonesty around here. If we had a vote today, we would have some people saying: Why don't we vote on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

We all love to vote for it. We don't really mean it. We don't really care about balancing the budget. We are not for it because we are Big Government Republicans. But we love to vote for the balanced budget amendment because I can go home and tell people: Yeah, I voted for the really crazy, monstrosous budget deal to expand the debt, but I also voted for the balanced budget amendment.

Well, here is our deal. We don't want to vote on the balanced budget amendment; we want adoption of the balanced budget amendment. So if you will cut spending, if you will cap spending, and if you will pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, I will vote to raise the debt ceiling—but only if those things are done.

People say: Well, if we don't raise the debt ceiling without any reform, the country—the markets will go into turmoil. We bring in $3 trillion, and we spend $4 trillion. What does that mean? We can pay for $3 trillion on a daily basis without borrowing. So if tomorrow we didn't raise the debt ceiling, what would happen? We would spend $3 trillion. Every Social Security check could go out, every soldier could be paid, and everybody on Medicare could be taken care of. That is probably about it, to tell you the truth, because we spend too much especially since many people don't have. But you could provide the essentials to people—Social Security, Medicare, pay our soldiers, and maybe a few other things—if you just spent what came in.

Isn't that what we should do? Isn't that what responsible people do? Does any American family routinely spend a third—25 percent more than comes in? Does anybody spend $4 for every $3 that comes in? Nobody does that. Nobody in their right mind does that, but your government does it. And who is at fault? Both parties. They are complicit. They scratch each other's backs. They both are terrible on the deficit. Both parties are bad. Both parties are ruining our country. My amendment is called cut, cap, and balance—cuts spending, puts caps back in place that they can't exceed, and says that if we vote now on a balanced budget amendment and if it passes and if it is sent to the States, then we would raise the debt ceiling.

Most people around here don't want any linkage. It is not that they will just complain that my budgetary reforms are too harsh; they will complain that they don't want any. So there won't be any alternative. There won't be someone saying: Well, those are too much, and we would rather have just a little bit. No, they don't want any restraint. The budget monstrosity, the debt monstrosity we vote on today will have no limits—no dollar limits.

I was arguing this last week on another particular issue, and from across the country, I got reached by the left-wing mob who says: Why are you doing this? Why couldn't you do it on another matter?

We do it on every matter. Those of us who are fiscally conservative are saying that we shouldn't spend money we don't have. I am doing it again this week, saying that we should not spend money we don't have, that it is irresponsible, and that we are eroding the very foundation that has made American great.

I will vote against this budget deal. I will present cut, cap, and balance. Cut, cap, and balance is a responsible way to raise the debt ceiling by cutting spending, capping spending, and also passing a balanced budget amendment. I hope my colleagues in the Senate will consider that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I love the month of August, and I think I have always loved the month of August going back to the time when I was a kid because, obviously, growing up in South Dakota, August is a great month of the year. It is hot. There are a lot of activities. Of course, it is the month before or, in some cases, it is the month of returning to school, but it is a time in which there are lots of things going on in my home State of South Dakota, and especially since becoming a Member of Congress, I really love August.

I head back home to South Dakota almost every weekend to meet with South Dakotans, but August is wonderful and different for two reasons. One reason is, August gives us an extended work period, a time when we get a chance to visit the farthest corners of our State, places that might be hard to visit on just a weekend—places such as Bison, Milbank, Clear Lake, Huron, and even Pierre. I get to talk to people who make their living in production agriculture in some of the most rural parts of South Dakota. There is nothing more valuable than getting to talk to these South Dakotans firsthand and to hear the challenges they face and what we can do here in Washington to help out—not to mention how wonderful it is to spend time in these beautiful parts of our State. If you haven't taken in the rugged beauty of the Badlands or the rivers and prairies of Central South Dakota, then you are missing out.

The other thing I like about heading back to South Dakota in August is
that it is fair season—the Sioux Empire Fair, the Turner County Fair, the Brown County Fair, Central States Fair, Yankton Riverboat Days, and powwows in Tribal communities around the State. The list literally goes on. You would be hard-pressed to find a week in which we don’t have a better possible, or better food. I often joke that in the month of August, I am basically eating my way across South Dakota: ice cream at the fair in Parker, pork sandwiches with the pork producers, milk shakes at Hotdogfest, cheese curds at the State fair, and I can go on.

I vividly remember the year I had a Tubby Burger plus a big fries, plus to go with it a malt at the Brown County Fair, and got up early the next morning to run the 5K at Riverboat Days in Yankton. Needless to say, it was not my best run time, but it was worth it for the Tubby Burger.

There is really nothing better than a South Dakota road trip. Our State has so many incredible road trip stops like the Corn Palace, a famous landmark, and we have it.

There are endless roads to take with your friends, and you can stop at different places along the way. We have an incredible number of outdoor activities, from fishing and hiking to motorcycle riding. Sports are very popular in South Dakota. You name it; in South Dakota, we have it.

South Dakota is an affordable place for families to visit as well. You are not going to break the bank on meals or lodging. Of course, we have unforgettable road trip stops like the Corn Palace in Mitchell or Wall Drug. Make sure, if you get to Wall Drug, that you grab a homemade doughnut or a glass of free ice water and take a picture on Instagram with the giant jackalope outside.

As South Dakotans, well, they are the nicest people you are ever going to meet. A South Dakota road trip is worth it for the people alone. In addition to the wonderful memories I made traveling across the State as an adult, I cherish my memories of the trips to the Black Hills with my parents and siblings. We used to go out there for Labor Day, stay in this little air-conditioned cabin, and enjoy the outdoors. We would hike and visit the caves, go to Mount Rushmore, or exploring the outdoors. We would hike and visit different places. I always loved being there with my parents and siblings, and I love taking my daughters there on trips like the ones I took growing up. Nobody who visits South Dakota should miss the Black Hills. I am not sure there is a more beautiful place on Earth—the interplay of light, shadow on the trees and rocks late on a summer afternoon, the endless South Dakota sky reflected in the clear blue of Earth—the interplay of light, shadow and the Buddha. I yield the floor.

I suspect the audience of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, over the past several years we have heard a lot of talk about Medicare for All. Its Democratic supporters claim this is the panacea that will solve all of America’s healthcare woes. They say it will guarantee every person’s access to healthcare and simplify our healthcare system, but it doesn’t take much effort to see the flaws in their proposal and in their argument—something we are obligated to do, to examine these proposals to see whether they will work or not.

Our Democratic friends proudly own the fact that Medicare for All would completely end employer-based health insurance as we know it. We heard that a lot last night during the debates of the Democratic candidates running for President. It would literally force every American into one government-run plan modeled after our current Medicare system.

Part of the problem is, seniors have paid into the Medicare system for many years, and we know it is on a path to insolvency unless Congress does something. Medicare for All would only make that worse, expanding it to every eligible American.

According to a Kaiser poll released yesterday, more than three-quarters of Americans favor employer-sponsored health insurance, and 86 percent of people with employer coverage rate their insurance positively. That would include, again, as we heard last night, many union months. We have been part of the collective bargaining agreement with our employers, with management, to negotiate outstanding, quality private health insurance. That would go away under Medicare for All. We know that about 83 percent of the people polled support our current Medicare system for our seniors, and a whopping 95 percent of people with Medicare coverage are happy with it, but if Medicare for All becomes the law, those numbers would plummet. Many union months, we believe that we would be unable to keep that promise and that would be unconscionable to the seniors who paid into the fund and who have earned that coverage.

Families would lose all freedom when it comes to making their own healthcare choices. You see a government-selected doctor at a government-selected facility. We know what that looks like in the United Kingdom and in Canada, where people have to wait months just to see their doctor, much less elective surgery. You get the coverage the government says you deserve at the time, when the government says you can have it. It would completely hollow out the existing Medicare system, but it would inject unfathomable instability into America’s healthcare system.

If you get past all of that, which is hard to do, you certainly will not be able to stomach the price. Medicare for All, it is estimated, would cost taxpayers $32 trillion over the first 10 years alone. Now, credit Bernie Sanders, our colleague from Vermont. He is honest enough to acknowledge that he is going to have to raise taxes on the middle class to pay for that. $32 trillion is a lot of money, especially when our current debt exceeds $20 trillion already and is growing. When it comes to how they would pay for it, the only answer we hear from everybody, other than Bernie Sanders is, “Let’s just tax the rich.”

This is part of their usual talking points and part of the Democratic Party’s incredible sprint to the left and their shocking embrace of a socialist agenda.

We saw the start of their move toward socialized medicine in 2009 with ObamaCare. We famously recall President Obama trying to reassure people that if you like your healthcare plan, you can keep it, and if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor—none of which proved to be true.

Now Democrats want to make these extravagant promises about Medicare for All, which we know they cannot keep. They say it is clear ObamaCare was just the beginning. Medicare for All, or the public option, so to speak, which some people try to tout as an alternative, is nothing but a government competition for private health insurance, and you can’t beat the Federal Government, especially when it is paid for by Federal tax dollars. That is a march toward the elimination of private health insurance, including that provided through your employer, which now benefits about 180 million Americans.

Last night, we saw candidates defend these radical policies during the Democratic debate. Two of our Senate colleagues who are running for President sparred over what another candidate called “fairness” promises. They fought to defend their plan to remove all choice from Americans’ healthcare. They tried to convince their fellow Democrats and the American people that they are writing a check that, if elected, they can cash.

Politics is not true. The American people are not going to be fooled; they don’t want socialized medicine; they don’t want to run up government
spending: they certainly don’t want to have to pay $32 trillion in additional taxes to pay for it; and they certainly don’t want Washington bureaucrats dictating their families’ healthcare choices.

In a speech last week, the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Seema Verma, spoke about these radical healthcare ideas. She said: “These proposals are the largest threats to the American healthcare system.”

Let me say that again. Seema Verma, head of CMS, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, called these proposals “the largest threats” to America’s healthcare system. So you better believe we will keep fighting to resist this socialist agenda and this evermore liberal wish list.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2019

Mr. President, on another matter, we will soon be able to vote on a bipartisan, 2-year budget agreement to provide certainty and stability to the Federal Government and Federal spending. The President and Speaker Pelosi have reached this deal in order to avoid the possibility of another government shutdown and instead leave time and space for a wide-ranging debate on our government spending habits.

I know the Presiding Officer believes as I do; that it is past time to have a genuine, far-ranging debate about government spending habits that is not just focused on discretionary spending, which is what this budget cap deals with, but on all the money the Federal Government spends, which includes the 70 percent of spending which is on autopilot, which this deal does not discuss or deal with.

I will be the first to admit this budget agreement isn’t perfect. It never is. Anything negotiated means both sides have to give up a little bit in order to find common ground. As I indicated, I certainly wished it were more aggressive. I wish it did something to deal with our entitlement programs as we continue to face growing deficits, but I am glad to see that the agreement offsets roughly a 1-year increase for non-defense discretionary spending above current law and allows our government to be funded on time and on budget.

It also avoids 30 poison pill policy riders on everything from taxpayer funding to the abolition of immigration law, keeping them from reaching the President’s desk.

Above all, this agreement delivers on our most fundamental responsibility, which is to provide for our common defense. You would think there would be broad bipartisan support for providing America’s military with the necessary resources to keep the American people safe. Somehow, though, some of our Members believe that this critical national security mission is optional.

Unfortunately, there are some in our midst who look to reduce military funding at every possible turn. Fortunately, we have a President who shares our commitment to national security. Thanks to the Trump administration’s tough negotiating, this deal provides the stability that the Pentagon needs, including critical investments in military readiness. Compared to current law, it provides a larger increase in discretionary funding for defense than nondefense discretionary programs and will allow us to regain the ground lost under the Obama administration.

I appreciate the President’s work, along with that of the House and the Senate, to deliver a budget deal that supports America’s military, and I look forward to supporting this agreement later today and certainly later this week.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes.

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

AMENDING SECTION 327 OF THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT TO CLARIFY THAT NATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE RESPONSE SYSTEM TASK FORCES MAY INCLUDE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 639 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 639) to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces may include Federal employees.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 639) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.
RESTORE THE HARMONY WAY BRIDGE ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3245, which was received from the House.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3245) to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 3245) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING THE HONORARY PROMOTION OF COLONEL CHARLES E. MCGEE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of S. 2052 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2052) to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the Van Hollen amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (S. 2052), as amended, was passed as follows:

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON BENEFITS.

No person is entitled to any bonus, gratuity, pay, or allowance by reason of section 1.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 263) honoring the 100th anniversary of The American Legion.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 263) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR AN EVENT TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AFRICAN SLAVES TO THE TERRITORY THAT WOULD BECOME THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 53, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 53) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall for an event to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first African slaves to the territory that would become the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 53) was agreed to.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 263.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 263) honoring the 100th anniversary of The American Legion.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 263) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 294, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 294) designating August 19, 2019, as ‘‘National Airborne Day’’.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 294) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(A resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY MONTH

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 295, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 295) designating the month of September 2019 as ‘‘Campus Fire Safety Month’’.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the measure. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is, Shall the resolution pass?

The resolution (S. Res. 295) was agreed to.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble
be agreed to, and the motions to recon- 
sider be considered made and laid upon 
the table with no intervening action or 
debate.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is 
printed in today’s RECORD under “Sub-
mitted Resolutions.”)

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY MONTH

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask 
unanimous consent that the Judiciary 
Committee be discharged from further 
consideration and that the Senate pro-
cede to S. Res. 285.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 
clerk will report the resolution by 
title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk 
read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 285) designating Sep-
tember 2019 as “School Bus Safety Month”.

The resolution (S. Res. 285) was 
agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is 
printed in the RECORD of July 25, 2019, 
under “Submitted Resolutions.”

EXECUTIVE SESSION—Continued

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask 
unanimous consent that the Senate re-
sume executive session and, notwithstanding 
rule XXII, the time between 
unanimous consent that the Judiciary 
committee was discharged, and the Senate 
proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous con-
sent that the resolution be agreed to, 
the preamble be agreed to, and the mo-
tions to reconsider be considered made 
and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 285) was 
agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is 
printed in the RECORD of July 25, 2019, 
under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask 
unanimous consent that the Judiciary 
Committee be discharged, and the Senate 
proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous con-
sent that the resolution be agreed to, 
the preamble be agreed to, and the mo-
tions to reconsider be considered made 
and laid upon the table.

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

The Senate from Indiana.

WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, whistle-
blowers play a key role in holding the Federal Government accountable for 
waist, fraud, abuse, mismanagement, 
and illegal activity. It is therefore 
appropriate that even though Whis-
tleblower Appreciation Day was yester-
day, we take a moment to pause and 
thank the brave men and women who 
have the courage to speak up when they see ways to better or improve our 
government. I want to thank them for 
their efforts to ensure that our govern-
ment never loses sight of why we are 
here—to serve the American people and 
to be good stewards of their resources 
and trust.

I was also proud to introduce legisla-
tion with Senator MAGGIE HASSAN of 
New Hampshire. Our bill ensures ade-
quate protections for subgrantees—the 
folks on the firing line who are most 
important to revealing when some-
thing is not right. That needs to be 
protected in a way that is ensured so 
that they always feel comfortable com-
ing forward.

In 1989, Congress approved the Whis-
tleblower Protection Act, thereby ex-
and Federal employees and later expanding protections for individuals in certain 
private sector employment.

From time to time, it has been nec-
essary for Federal employees to line 
whistleblower laws. We always want 
them to be working. In one such in-
stance, Congress enhanced whistle-
blower protections as part of the Na-
tional Defense Authorization Act of 2013 for Federal contracts, con-
tractor, and grantee employees on a pilot program basis. The program 
worked well, and, in 2016, Congress saw 
fit to make the pilot permanent. It 
makes sense. This is how the process 
ofen is the best position to pro-
posed, addressed it on a test basis, evaluated 
it to make sure it was working as it 
should, and moved to make the pro-
gram permanent.

However, the 2016 amendments explic-
itly included Federal subgrantee em-
ployees, coordinated changes were not 
made in the statute’s related sections.

I am proud to introduce this legisla-
tion with Senator HASSAN to close this 
gap because it needs to work in all 
cases. S. 2315, the Whistleblower Act, 
clarifies the scope of the protection 
statute specifically as to employees of 
Federal subgrantees who provide pro-
tected disclosures. Subgrantees are 
are covered by the law and should work. Congress saw a problem, ad-
justed it to make sure it was working as it 
should, and moved to make the pro-
gram permanent.

Finally, we take whistleblowers seri-
ously in my office. If anybody would 
like to assist, contact me through our 
whistleblower assistance line. One can 
email me at whistleblower@braun.senate.gov.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Missouri.

SECURITY

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, over the 
past several weeks, we have seen nu-
erous attempts by our colleagues on 
the other side of the aisle to take a se-
rious issue and, frankly, I think, turn 
it into a political football. It is an issue 
of the Administration and I have spent a lot of time looking at what we need to do, in our having 
served on the Committee on Intel-
lignce and, in my case, on the Com-
mittee on Rules and Administration, to 
be sure that people have the maximum 
confidence that what happens on elec-
tion day is exactly reflected in the re-
results.

Our friends came to the floor last 
week and sought unanimous consent to 
make sweeping changes to the election 
laws of the country. Then they some-
how suggested there was a conspiracy 
that anybody would say no to that. Unanimous consent means exactly 
that. It is what we do when we make 
decisions that are unanimously 
agreed to. It is usually all it takes to 
get that issue settled. It is not how we 
shape the laws that are at the heart of democracy. It is what we 
do, in my opinion, when we try to 
make a point about that. In fact, one 
of the bills on which they sought unani-
mos consent had passed the House. It 
had received exactly one Republican 
vote in the House. So, clearly, it was 
not unanimously consented to over 
there and would not be unanimously 
consented to here.

This is about press releases, not pol-
icy. In fact, today, the President 
called for us to pass voter ID laws that 
would require voter ID in every State and a 
that would have a paper trail in 
every State. Right now, I suppose, if I 
were to draft that bill and call for 
unanimous consent under the same 
standard, I should expect my friends on 
the other side to say: Oh, that is some-
thing that others say would help elec-
tions, so I should just be for that 
and be for that immediately. Of course, 
that would not be the case.

These attempts have been brought 
to the floor on the basis of saving dem-
ocracy—that is what we need to 
do to save our elections. This is in 
the name of election security, but it is 
really not what it is about at all. Three 
of the bills were about campaign com-
mittees, which are managed by lots of 
laws and may need to be managed by 
more, but how you run a campaign 
committees is not how you secure what 
happens at the voting place on election 
day.

One of the proposals was for the Fed-
eral Government to secure the personal 
devices of Members of Congress and 
their employees. As the Presiding Offi-
cer and I know, one of the things we 
do on the Committee on Intelligence is 
to put a Fitbit, like this one, on the shelf 
before we go into a meeting. If you have 
a phone like this one, you put it 
on a shelf before you go into a meeting. 

This law would say that the Federal Government should have personal 
devices of mine so there would be 
absolute security so that if they were 
to interact with a Federal system, 
there would be no damage done to that 
system. I guess it would also mean that 
if one of my children were to call me 
on his personal device, whether he lives 
at home or not—and I would, of course, 
take that call immediately—he would 
then have gotten into my personal de-
vice. Would the Federal Government 
need to secure that as well? I would 
imagine we would also want the Federal Government to do that for 
Members and their extended immediate 
networks. I am not sure it is possible.
I am certainly sure that it has nothing to do with election security. It might have something to do with the security of our system here in the Senate. Frankly, I think it might make it less secure, which is why I have chosen not to bring it up before any of the secure systems in the Senate that I want to with this device and not have any sense that I might endanger that Senate system.

This doesn’t protect the elections. There have been numerous UC attempts we have seen on plenty of other bills that have claimed to secure elections. One included a provision that would take away the authority of the States to determine their own processes for voter registration. I am not for that because it is hard to have the case that it would secure elections.

In case you think it would, another one was to require every State to have online voter registration. I am pretty sure that this would make elections less secure.

We have talked about all of the infiltration of bad information out there on the internet, and one of these provisions to secure elections would require States to have online registration.

One was for there to be automatic voter registration, and another was for there to be same-day registration.

In the nonurban part of our State of Missouri, we don’t have voter registration in all elections until 1975 or so. The view was, well, in small towns and school district elections and all, they are going to know everybody, so they really don’t need to have registration. Yet, finally, it occurred to somebody that one might just think one knows five people, and the bond issue might be decided by five people, so we would have voter registration. In fact, not only would we have it, but we would have it in advance that somebody could look at those voter rolls 28 days in advance and see if there were any question as to whether one were registered or not.

Other States have decided to have same-day registration, but one of these bills that would secure our elections would allow anybody to register to vote that day who would walk up to vote. If you think that works in your State, I don’t really argue that you shouldn’t do it, because if that is what the voters of that State believe to be the case, maybe it does. I am pretty sure it wouldn’t work in every State. In revisiting that online voter registration, I am pretty sure that doesn’t secure elections.

There was one proposal that was rejected in these bills to secure elections, that being, for every $1 contributed to a certain level, there would be $5 given to that campaign by the Federal Government. That is one of the secure election things that was rejected, that wasn’t accepted by unanimous consent.

At this point, it does seem to me, if you are not willing to accept all of these things—there was sort of this “hair on fire” moment—or are not willing to accept anything somebody else says will secure elections, then somehow you have a very weak elections system. Yet we really undermine the system when we say this kind of thing helps it. Frankly, I have been watching this for a while, and that list of things I gave you has been on every Demo- cratic bill for 20 years or over. Even if what would be of advantage to them in the elections. Never before have they purported that these things have made elections more secure. They have just said it was a better system and more fair. It was obvious to them it would help them, and it was obvious to us it would help them. We haven’t done it, and we are probably not going to do it right now.

There are people in this building who simply will not accept the fact that there is not a solution to every problem. Sometimes if there is a Federal solution, it is not the best solution. Frankly, I think the diversity of the election system that we have is one of the strengths of the system. I may be that later, but that is what President Obama said in October of 2016. In fact, he said that we didn’t have a Federal structure and that it made it really more difficult to impact our elections than if we had. I believe everybody here clearly knows that State and local officials faced a significant threat from the Russians, particularly in 2016, that they had not faced before. One could probably add that the Russians, the Chinese, the North Koreans, and the Iranians could do very disruptive things for not much money. There is no question that the Russians affected our elections, but they have been trying to impact elections in Eastern and West- ern Europe for a couple of years. Why this would be a surprise to us is shocking to me and why, in 2016, we acted like we were totally flatfooted that, oh, the Russians would actually interfere with the elections just because they interfered in elections in a couple of countries in the previous decade. The world is pretty small when you get to that internet world we live in now.

A critical infrastructure declaration came from the President in October whereby, frankly, it terri- fied most State election officials that, suddenly, the Federal Government, with about 2 weeks left before the election, was going to Federalize a system that they were personally responsible for.

As for the Intelligence Committee that started this process—the Pres- ident and I were both on it, and I am still on it—it released some key findings about what the Russians had done. The committee found that the Russians had worked hard to find the seams between which the Federal Government could be helpful to State and local governments. They found that the FBI’s and Department of Homeland Security’s warnings to local officials came way too late in the process and were not well thought out. It scared the wrong people and confused more people when the FBI and the DHS did this. Even though they did, there is no question that both of those agencies have redoubled their efforts to build trust with the States and deploy resources to help secure elections, we have to remain vigilant to see they continue to do that. Even with the Presiding Officer and I worked on a bill together last year, the local officials continued to have some problems with it. I know I said at the time that I had believed we had been doing everything this bill would do. I am not sure we would still be doing it 10 years from now, so we need to memorialize that. I haven’t significantly changed my view on that, but I haven’t changed my view, more importantly, that we are doing what we need to do now. Congress needs to be vigilant. We have to insist that State and local officials have the clearance levels they need. Frankly, let me say this too. On that topic, I am not sure you can legislate that. I am not sure you can legislate that there is what you have to be willing to tell State and local officials. I am not sure you can ever put that in writing, but you can ask them what they are telling people. I talked to one of our State election officials last week.

I asked: How is this going? He said: Well, everything we request seems to be one level above the security clearance I have.

Too many of the things we ask meet that criteria. We are going to have to insist that this not be the case. While this is not likely to be solved by legis- lation, I think it can be solved by con- gressional oversight and inquiry.

The Intelligence Committee also found that Russian activities demand renewed attention to vulnerabilities in the U.S. voting infrastructure. I certainly agree with that. We even said in that report we should replace out-of-date machines with improved ways to vote and improved cybersecurity. I think that is happening.

Election officials have been taking this threat very seriously. DHS, the Department of Homeland Security, has helped States and localities put in place better security, and more than 1,400 local jurisdictions have signed up for the cyber threat information sharing program. We have had reports to the Senate on that, and the Committee on Rules and Administra- tion has had hearings on that. The Committee on Intelligence has asked repeatedly about that. The monitoring sensors that help to detect malicious activity have been deployed to election infrastructure in most States.

Remember that, in 2016, we had a cyber offense, but we didn’t have a cyber offense. Early in the Trump administration, I remember people being asked in an open hearing: Do you have
any direction now to be fighting out there—to have a cyber offense? That was about 5 months into the Trump administration.

The person said: No.

You would think that, somehow, the old way-behavior turned off. In fact, there had been no cyber offense.

Sometime in 2017, the cyber fighters were given what they needed, and they are out there helping. They are fighting back. We had a report on that just recently of which all of the Senators are aware.

One of the chief State election officials in terms of that cyber war said that in their system there are about 100,000 attempts every day to scam the voter registration system and see if you could possibly get in.

I don’t know how many thousands of those might be from foreign actors. I suspect a majority of them are from people’s list, let’s see if I can get into the system. But we should assume all 100,000 are from somebody who wants to do something wrong, and I think the States are getting the help they need to fight that back.

We have seen States use equipment that didn’t have a backup so that when the election was over, you could count something individually and that the voter would have been able to look at and get their hands on and recount. As a matter of fact, if you ask me, the best proof you can have for a backup, a ballot that could be counted—a ballot where if I vote in Missouri, my voting machine generates something that I look at and then I put that in the ballot box and it is counted at the polling place. But if it ever had to be counted again, if there was any question about that precinct counter, they can go back and open that ballot box and count them again.

On election day in 2016, and even in 2018, there are still four States that didn’t have that system anywhere in their States. There are a couple of other States that have a partial system and four States that didn’t have it. Delaware has it in place for this year’s election. Georgia announced just last week that they had awarded a contract to replace their equipment that will be in place for the 2020 elections and have an auditable ballot trail. South Carolina made a similar announcement last month. There is a State, Louisiana, that is working through a contracting bidding process right now. Whether they are in place by 2020 or not in Louisiana I don’t know, but I know they will be in as soon as they can reasonably be in and not confuse voters.

Congress needs to continue to move States to do that. We need to look and see what happened with the States that were given $380 million. In 2018, 49 States took the money immediately. One State, Minnesota, has some glitch with their legislature so they don’t have their money yet. But of the $380 million that States have, they have only spent 25 percent of it. So there is still $285 million for which States have to do the kinds of things that the Congress thinks States should be doing.

Now, there may be some States that have already spent all of their money and need more. That is something that, in the appropriations process, I am sure we will look at again, just like that $380 million came through the appropriations process.

As I recall, the Presiding Officer was pretty involved in that discussion at the time.

The Federal Government’s role isn’t to run elections for the State, but it certainly has a place in trying to be a valued partner, ensuring that the States have all the help they need. In fact, I believe that a larger Federal role requiring a one-size-fits-all approach to the election would be a big mistake. I am not for federalizing the elections.

I spent 20 years as an elections official, either as the individual responsible for elections in the third-most populous county in our State or the chief elections official as the secretary of State. In 20 years of doing this, I guarantee you that the person on the ground, generally elected by the voters for whom he or she is trying to secure the election that day, is intensely interested in that election going well and people’s having confidence in it.

There is very little kicking the buck up to some Federal official in a far-away place and saying: Well, we can’t prepare for that because we haven’t been told we could prepare for that.

Public confidence in elections is fundamental. It is the central thread in the fabric of democracy. Elected officials take it seriously when they are elected to do this job or supervise this job, just like appointed officials and boards of elections or election commissioners do.

That system would not be improved if it was directed from Washington, DC, in a one-size-fits-all world. These public servants undertake an important job, and they understand it is an important job. We need to support them. We are supporting them.

We need to have oversight. There may be a time when that oversight has produced a system that is so finely honed that we are ready to make it permanent, but every time you put something in law permanently, you reduce a lot of your flexibility to insist that something be done differently that needs to be done now.

Both the Intel Committee report—and both Senator WARNER and Senator BURR have done a good job at keeping our committee on a bipartisan, non-partisan track in this report—and former FBI Director Mueller focused on the insidious efforts to confuse voters. This is a much bigger question than what we could do at the government level about elections security.

Let’s not confuse that certain fight about bad info that is out there with a fight about whether our elections are secure and what happens on election day.

Frankly, much more attention on what we can do about information is out there. Put people on alert. You know, sometimes even your political opponent says things that aren’t true, and they don’t have to be Russian to do that. People need to be on alert about information that is fake, and they also don’t need to be scared to death that somehow we are not taking seriously the important moment of democracy when people decide.

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the need to hold the pharmaceutical industry accountable for putting profits before the health and well-being of our people and our communities.

I know that my colleague, Senator BROWN from Ohio, came to the floor this week earlier this week earlier this week to discuss the epidemic that has fueled our country’s substance misuse crisis, and I am grateful for Senator Brown’s leadership in calling attention to this issue, and I join him in his effort.

We are constantly learning more and more about the unconscionable ways that pharmaceutical companies fueled the substance misuse crisis—a crisis that is killing more than 100 people a day in the United States.

Recent data released by the Drug Enforcement Administration showed that between 2006 and 2012, just 6 years, companies distributed 76 billion pills of oxycodone and hydrocodone throughout the country, including 290 million pills that were sent to New Hampshire, a State with only 1.3 million people. That works out to about 30 pills per person per year in the Granite State.

As they distributed those unfathomable amounts of opioids, pharmaceutical companies pushed these drugs with deceptive marketing tactics, despite the known risks of addiction, to maximize their profits. One of these tactics even included pushing the idea of unproven concept of pseudoaddiction. This false claim asserted that patients showing signs of addiction weren’t actually addicted but instead needed even higher doses of opioids. The solution to these scam artists pushed to address addiction was to encourage the prescribing of even more opioids. So instead of providing actual addiction treatment to those suffering from substance use disorder, some patients just received more drugs.

This kind of strategy enabled the pharmaceutical industry to dole out those billions of doses of opioids and profit enormously from it, leaving in
their wake an opioid crisis that is devastating communities.

Outrageously, as they have aggressively pushed doctors to prescribe these opioids, a tax loophole has enabled Big Pharma to write off the cost of tens of billions of dollars in addicted airwaves, encouraging more and more people to seek opioids from their doctors for pain relief, oblivious to the harm that these drugs could do. I have joined with Senator BROWN, as well as Senator SHAKES, on legislation to close this loophole and end taxpayer subsidies for drug ads, and I am going to continue to push for transparency from these companies.

In addition to the devastating impact that Big Pharma has had in fueling the substance misuse crisis, the industry has also hurt patients by massively increasing the cost of prescription drugs.

One of the top issues I hear about from people in New Hampshire is that affording lifesaving medications is a first priority, more so than finding employment or putting food on the table, but these are the types of choices Americans are devastatingly having to make, all the while big pharmaceutical companies are reporting profits that are higher than ever. We need a better partnership between the industry and the government to bring drug costs down, and hold Big Pharma accountable.

Last week, the Finance Committee moved forward with bipartisan legislation to begin to take on Big Pharma and lower prescription drug prices. This bill would cap out-of-pocket costs for seniors on Medicaid Part D and crack down on pharmaceutical companies that raise drug prices higher than inflation.

It is really big deal that a bill to take on the pharmaceutical industry in a meaningful way advanced out of committee on a strong bipartisan vote. Pharma did everything they could to try to kill and weaken this bill in committee, and they will keep trying. I am really encouraged that we have gotten this far. That is no small accomplishment. We will continue working with colleagues from both sides of the aisle to get it across the finish line.

The heart of the issue with Big Pharma is the blind pursuit of profits at the expense of people’s health and wellbeing. Representatives from the pharmaceutical industry have told us often how important innovation is and how much innovation costs because they say they want to save lives and innovation is critically important.

In my own family, like so many across our country, medical innovation has been critical not only for saving life but to improve the quality of life. Our son Ben regularly uses a compression vest that helps clear his lungs without the incredibly labor intensive respiratory therapy that we used to have to do. He is able to get nutrition through a feeding tube that runs smoothly, steadily through the night so that he can have the kind of nutrition he needs.

Innovation in pharmaceuticals has also benefited his quality of life, and the combination of pharmaceutical innovation and medical device innovation means that a baclofen pump inserted in Ben’s abdominal cavity helps his muscles to relax.

But if innovation is about saving lives, then, how did we get to a point of crisis that started from the drugs that they produced? How did we get to a point where many patients can’t even afford the lifesaving prescription that pharma promotes?

It seems that, at least for some pharmaceutical companies, they only want to save lives when it makes them money or when it gives them an excuse not to restrict their profits.

From the prescription drug price crisis to the skyrocketing costs of prescription drugs, this body has failed to hold Big Pharma accountable for far too long. That must change, and I am committed to working with anyone who is serious about finally acting to put patients first.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The Senator from Alaska.

tribute to Cheryl Venechuk

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is the honor of the Alaska Senate to recognize a very special person in my State—someone who I believe helps to make Alaska the best State in the country. We refer to this person as our Alaskan of the Week. It is one of my favorite times of the week because I get to brag about my State and brag about my fellow Alaskans and what we are doing up there.

This week that person is Cheryl Venechuk. She is our Alaskan of the Week. She is a wife, a mom, a grandmother, an active member of her community in Healy, AK, which is in the interior of Alaska, and a woman who is very active not just in her community but in her chosen profession. She is a proud member of Laborers Union Local 942 in Fairbanks. That is part of the construction union, Laborers’ International Union, LIUNA.

Cheryl and her husband Tim moved to a beautiful part of Southeast Alaska, a community called Petersburg, which is a beautiful fishing community in the southeast part of our State.

They settled there. They made friends. They began to raise a family. She worked at the local cannery, at the daycare, at the grocery store. She loved Petersburg. We all love Petersburg. I encourage people watching or reading about us and how they are still doing it—a great company, great families.

What did Cheryl find in Healy? Certainly another welcoming community, but a lot smaller, with a lot fewer amenities than she found in Petersburg.

So as she does, Cheryl rolled up her sleeves, and along with other young mothers in the area, she got to work to create a community that her children could grow up in. And that is exactly what they are doing it—a great company, great families.

“We made stuff happen,” Cheryl said. They started a daycare. They started Boy Scout and Brownie troops. They made sure hungry children got a hot lunch. They went around town picking up cans and started a recycling effort before recycling was even the rage. They helped build an ice rink for the kids to play hockey on. They even built a facility so as to haul the water for the rink in a truck and then spread it out to form ice. She mentored countless kids and always had time for her five kids.

This is what one of her children said about her: You have a hockey team that needs a hot meal? Call Cheryl. You need food for a wedding? Call Cheryl. Your kid is in trouble? Call Cheryl. You need something built? Call Cheryl.

Every community has a Cheryl—the backbone, the go-to person—who is usually unsung. We all know someone like that, and they make our communities so strong and caring, and in
many ways this kind of people are exactly what my “Alaskan of the Week” series of speeches is all about. So it is very appropriate we are talking about her right now.

When Cheryl was in her mid-forties, with her hand in college, like a modern-day homesteader, she yearned for the next challenge. One day, she saw a group of workers doing road construction—hard, but very important work—and she thought, I can do this. Soon, she became a proud member of Alaska Laborers Local 942. That was almost 20 years ago. Her hard work, along with fellow laborers, is seen all across the State of Alaska, wind farms, trails, roads, bridges, and pipelines.

Many people talk about the great natural wonders in Alaska, and we have so many, but the manmade wonders are also remarkable—bridges, roads slicing into giant mountains, oil rigs, mines—and she and her fellow laborers were good enough to build that up that part of the State.

She is a strong advocate for anybody who decides to work in the building trades, and she is particularly focused on women in the construction and building industry and recruiting them for these good jobs. She said: These are good jobs. They are good-paying jobs, and they build confidence. It is a great way to make money and to learn how to use your hands and of course to give back to your community.

To that end, she and her daughter Halle created, at their own expense, an Alaska “Women in the Trades” promotional calendar. The calendar features women of all ages who are employed as heavy equipment operators, welders, truckdrivers, tree trimmers, and on and on and on. With her own money, she put this calendar together.

She drops these calendars off at laundromats, schools, cafes, union halls, churches, and always keeps a few on hand to give to women who might need a new way of thinking about a career, who might need hope. She also gives them to people she just runs into—people like me. I was out in Fairbanks, AK, a couple weeks ago in the O'Reilly Auto Parts parking lot, and bumped into Cheryl and her daughter Halle, and I got one of these.

This calendar, Alaska Women in the Trades, is a great calendar with a couple of our quotes:

“Nothing is impossible. The word itself says, ’I’m possible.’”

Get it? Pretty clever.

How about another one:

Do something today that your future self will thank you for.

Think about that, pages. It is good advice, even for Senators.

This is the kind of work she does, on her own dime, giving this kind of inspiration to her fellow Alaskans.

My mom and I have gotten many emails from Cheryl’s five children over the past few days, all of them talking about what a great mother she is, how giving, caring, hard-working she is, how she is a hero to all of them, and how she is an inspiring example. Let me quote one from the emails.

Her daughter Emmaline Hill, who, by the way, signed up for the U.S. Marine Corps when she was 18, then went on to graduate from Notre Dame, got her commission in the Marine Corps, and now is stationed in Japan as a major in the U.S. Marines—here is what she said about her mom:

“My mom believes in people, especially those who have a hard time believing in themselves or don’t think they are worthy of it. She is a rugged champion for the underdog and a tireless advocate for employing Alaskans and building our communities through volunteerism and action.

That is a beautiful testament to her mom from her daughter who is a major in the Marine Corps in Japan.

We are going to be going into our August work session. I am going to be back home in Alaska the whole time. We are going to be coming up on Labor Day, a very important holiday. I think it is important, when we are thinking about Labor Day, to think about people like Cheryl, her fellow laborers, and particularly those who are doing this kind of hard work. You don’t always think about that in terms of the construction and building trades, but they do great work.

So, Cheryl, thank you for all you have done. Thank you for your hard work, your inspiration, your dedication and faith, your indomitable spirit, and your example to your kids, to your fellow Alaskans, and now to Americans, as we congratulate you for being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF ELIZABETH DARLING

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in the coming hours, the Senate could take up the nomination of Elizabeth Darling to serve as the Commissioner for Children, Youth, and Families at the Department of Health and Human Services. If she is confirmed to that role, she would be a key official overseeing the foster care system.

I previously had a hold on Ms. Darling’s nomination, and I am going to begin my remarks by saying my hold was never about her personally or about concerns with her qualifications. In fact, I believe she is qualified for the position. I was concerned about any potential nomination because of serious problems at the Department of Health and Human Services affecting child welfare policies that would fall in her area of jurisdiction if she is confirmed. I think this involves a matter the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate might be particularly interested in at this point.

I authored, with the former Finance Committee Chair, Senator Orrin Hatch, landmark families legislation called the Family First Prevention Services Act.

Family First, that Chairman Hatch and I authored, is a once-in-a-generational bipartisan update of child welfare laws in America, inspired to a great extent by Marian Wright Edelman, the head of the Children’s Defense Fund. The implementation of that law, in my view, is moving too slowly.

Last week, the Department of Health and Human Services followed on a recent request from me and a group of colleagues from both parties and both Chambers to open up the availability of prevention programs for States that Chairman Hatch and I felt strongly about under Family First. This was an important first step. And, if Ms. Darling is confirmed, I expect to see the Department take more.

What I would like to address for a few minutes, though, is a deeply discriminatory policy change that has been made by the Trump administration in the child welfare system. Until the Trump administration intervened, Health and Human Services regulations explicitly banned religious discrimination in federally funded social services programs. That is a precedent that should be barred by our core constitutional protections. Unfortunately, under this administration, that safeguard is no more.

This year, the Trump administration has made a precedent that foster care agencies that receive Federal dollars can turn away qualified prospective foster parents simply because they are Catholic, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Mormon, or any other faith, or simply because they are nonbelievers.

What this is all about, in short, is a green light for taxpayer-funded discrimination on the basis of religion. It stems from a case involving Miracle Hill Ministries, a foster agency in South Carolina. Miracle Hill is a faith-based social service organization—the largest provider of foster care services in South Carolina. It serves around 15 percent of the State’s foster care population. I have no reason to doubt that because the Hill has a lack of wonderful staff and volunteers who wish to do a good deal of good work.

Last year, the Governor of South Carolina asked the Department of Health and Human Services for a waiver that would allow Miracle Hill to continue receiving taxpayer dollars despite its practice of turning away qualified foster parents based solely on their religious beliefs. In effect, it was a request for a loophole to evade the Federal policy banning religious discrimination. The Department of Health and Human Services OK’d it.

At the time—the Presiding Officer of the Senate and I have talked about this—when there are too many vulnerable kids and too few safe foster homes in America, the Trump administration actually gave the largest foster care organization in South Carolina permission to turn away prospective foster parents because of their faith.

This is not an academic matter. Let me give an example of the consequences. In 2016, Beth Lesser—a woman who unintentionally brought this issue to light—went to Miracle
Hill Ministries to volunteer as a foster mentor. Before she moved to South Carolina, she was a foster parent in Florida. You would think any foster care organization would be thrilled to have Ms. Lesser walk through their doors—an experienced foster care parent coming on board. She left her titillation, her energy, and her love—but during orientation training, Miracle Hill found what they consider to be a problem: Ms. Lesser, like me, is Jewish. After Miracle Hill discovered Ms. Lesser’s religion, the agency was not interested.

Ms. Lesser is not the only person to experience this discrimination. Another was Aimee Madonna, who grew up in a foster care home and has three kids of her own. She contacted Miracle Hill and volunteered to open her home in the screening process. But when Miracle Hill learned that Ms. Madonna is Catholic, she got turned away too. She was devastated by the decision. In February, she sued the State of South Carolina and the Department of Health and Human Services over this unconstitutional discrimination. I commend her for fighting for her rights, and I believe she speaks for people of so many faiths whom I mentioned earlier.

I don’t know why I find this precedent the Trump administration has set to be so objectionable, starting with the most obvious.

It is horrendous policy because it is going to hurt vulnerable kids all across this country, particularly if and when the Trump administration hands out more waivers in more States. If they do it this way, it is going to reduce the number of safe and loving foster homes available to youngsters in the child welfare system. That is the wrong way to go.

This policy is going to limit the diversity of foster homes and foster parents and growing up around people of different views and philosophies and religions. That can be important for kids. That is particularly important for LGBTQ youth, who make up one in five kids in foster care. There are homes where LGBTQ kids are not safe. They benefit from the chance to grow up in these more inclusive environments, where there are more diverse families who respect their sexual orientation and their gender identity.

It raises troubling questions about what is going to happen to children who are outside of evangelical Christianity before they entered the child welfare system. What is going to happen to a Jewish kid or a Muslim kid or a Mormon kid who is placed in a home where they are considered heretics?

This is a personal matter for me. That kid could have been me. I was so proud of my parents. They fled the Nazis in the thirties. Not all got out. All my dad—just about the most red, white, and blue fellow around—wanted to drop propaganda pamphlets on the Nazis, telling them they ought to give up. You can read about my dad, Peter Wyden, in the Holocaust Museum. I am so very, very proud of my dad.

I thought about, for example, what might have happened if my parents had died in a car crash when I was 12 years old and I had been put in one of these evangelical families through a foster agency that discriminates. I could have been told that everything my wonderful, patriotic, Jewish parents had taught me to believe was wrong; that they were bad or un-American—because I was honored in the Holocaust Museum—that his beliefs were sinful. It would have added a lot more difficulty to a situation that was already traumatic.

The thought that kids who have lost their parents could have another part of their identity stripped away is appalling. That religious discrimination in particular, that fundamentally un-American act—the idea that it is going to happen the way you cut it.

In my view, what the Trump administration has done with the South Carolina waiver is unconstitutional. I also believe it is the latest iteration of a much larger assault on individual religious liberty.

From a legal perspective, the Department of Health and Human Services justifies its discriminatory waiver by pointing to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, what is known as RFRA. Here is the problem: That law was intended to stop religious discrimination, not promote it. In this case, however, the administration is interpreting that law to protect only the religious freedom of Miracle Hill, not the freedom of Jewish or Catholic or Muslim or Buddhist individuals who want to become foster parents in South Carolina. HHS’s waiver disregards the establishment clause in the First Amendment of the Constitution, which prohibits the government from “respecting an establishment of religion.” This is a Federal agency using taxpayer dollars to elevate some religions above others. That is unconstitutional every way you cut it.

The consequences at this point are limited to one State, but because of this precedent, that is one too many. It only takes one small step to set a harmful, dangerous precedent that will change everything. There are already rumors that HHS plans to turn this waiver into a nationwide policy. Make no mistake about it—that would be nationwide religious discrimination.

The consequences of an action like that would reach far beyond our child welfare system. It is not much further down the road before out-and-out discrimination against people of particular religions, and sexual orientations under the guise of religious freedom bleeds into other areas of American life. These debates are going to keep hitting the courts, and they are going to keep confronting the Congress. The Trump administration, Republican lawmakers, and Republican judges are ensuring that will happen.

I mentioned at the outset that this debate is tied to a nomination the Senate may take up today—we will see about later in the week. It involves the Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families at Health and Human Services. I made that judgment, after a lot of thought and conversation, that I was willing to stand in the way of that vote. I believe Ms. Elizabeth Darling is qualified. But in making that judgment, I was not willing to let today pass without sounding an alarm on a very dangerous precedent the Trump administration has set in this field. This is about the prospect of State-sponsored religious discrimination. In this case, it is going to come down hardest on vulnerable kids in our country. I believe it is clear that what is happening is unconstitutional.

I will close by saying again that there is bipartisan interest in improving our child welfare system. The distinguished President of the Senate and I, a Democrat, said: We are going to try to help these vulnerable families and most vulnerable kids, where grandparents could play a bigger role in stepping in and trying to help these vulnerable families, where maybe if a son had gotten in trouble with the law or a daughter-in-law had problems with alcohol and the like, the grandparents could help out.

One of them is built on a dream that I was part of. Back when I was director of the Gray Panthers, we were advocating for something called kinship care where grandparents could play a bigger role in stepping in and trying to help these vulnerable families, where maybe if a son had gotten in trouble with the law or a daughter-in-law had problems with alcohol and the like, the grandparents could help out.

Under Families First, we have seen Chairman Hatch and me work together on Families First. As you know, when Chairman Hatch got enthused about something, he was really enthused.

Marian Wright Edelman came to both of us. This had been her dream for 30 years, to try some fresh approaches in terms of helping these kids. In effect, what Families First does is creates a third option. You have kids in trouble there but the parents have gotten caught up in drugs or alcohol. We can get them some help. There is the foster care option. We have some very good foster care facilities in this country, and we have some that aren’t exactly so great. So what Chairman Hatch and I said and what Democrats and Republicans on the Finance Committee said and what eventually the Congress on a bipartisan basis said was “‘We are going to do better by these vulnerable kids,’” and we created a third option.

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Under Families First, we have seen Chairman Hatch, a Republican, and I, a Democrat, said: We are going to try to help those families. We are going to try to give them help. If you have a son who has had problems with alcohol and drugs, there are going to be able to get some help. The grandparents can step in and get some help. We are going to create more options for the most vulnerable families and most vulnerable youngsters in America.

I mentioned at the outset that this debate is tied to a nomination the Senate may take up today—we will see about later in the week. It involves the Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families at Health and Human Services. I made that judgment, after a lot of thought and conversation, that I was willing to stand in the way of that vote. I believe Ms. Elizabeth Darling is qualified. But in making that judgment, I was not willing to let today pass without sounding an alarm on a very dangerous precedent the Trump administration has set in this field. This is about the prospect of State-sponsored religious discrimination. In this case, it is going to come down hardest on vulnerable kids in our country. I believe it is clear that what is happening is unconstitutional.

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wait, Bosnia, and Iraq. He commanded thousands of soldiers and managed an $1 billion Army portfolio. He led capacity-building efforts in Iraq and headed train-and-equip missions in Syria. He also directed logistics works in the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia. For his exemplary service, the general earned the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Distinguished Service Medal, and many other recognitions.

Throughout all of his great accomplishments and prominent positions, he has maintained a strong connection to his alma mater and his Arkansas roots.

For his work and on behalf of his school, the current chancellor at UAFB, Laurence Alexander, said of the general:

He not only serves as a beacon of light and hope to our university and our community, but also to our state and our country. He continues to positively impact the lives of many, as well as inspiring the next generation of future military leaders.

For all of his accomplishments, the general was inducted into the Arkansas Black Hall of Fame last year. Now he has decided that it is time to take off his Army uniform and pursue his next adventure with his wife, Kassi.

The general has risen to such incredible heights during his career. He is a hero in the sense of his outstanding military service, but more importantly, in the sense that when you talk about duty, honor, country, and integrity, he is the guy who is a great example for all of us, one of the best we can find and look to. I am so proud to call him a fellow Arkansan and a friend. On behalf of all Arkansans, I wish him and his wife, Kassi, much happiness in the next chapter of their lives.

Thank you.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL ANDREW PIGGEE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a remarkable Arkansan at the end of a 38-year Army career.

LTG Andrew Piggee, who will retire in September, is the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army for Logistics. His nearly four-decade career has taken him literally all over the world, but his roots are and always have been in Arkansas.

The general was born in Stamps, AR, which is a small town in Lafayette County with fewer than 3,000 people. The son of a World War II Army veteran, the general didn’t have his sights set on a career of military service from a young age. After graduating from high school, he chose to go to the University of Arkansas Pine Bluff, which is about 2½ hours from home. He was a smart kid, so he received an academic scholarship to attend school.

There was no real reason for him to choose to go into the ROTC. In fact, according to him, the only reason he entered the Army ROTC was because the school wanted to substitute for it an otherwise mandatory physical education class that would have required him to walk all the way across the campus. That seemingly mundane decision to save himself a few steps each day and maybe allow him to sleep a few more minutes ended up being a life-changing decision for him. It set him on a path to an extraordinary career that he probably couldn’t have dreamed of at the time.

You see, the general served in jobs in Fort Hood, TX; Seoul, South Korea; Kaiserslautern, Germany; MacDill Air Force Base in Florida, and many other places. He deployed to Kuwait, Bosnia, and Iraq. He commanded thousands of soldiers and managed an $1 billion Army portfolio. He led capacity-building efforts in Iraq and headed train-and-equip missions in Syria. He also directed logistics works in the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia. For his exemplary service, the general earned the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Distinguished Service Medal, and many other recognitions.

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Thank you.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

IOWA

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, with August just around the corner, countless Iowans are preparing to fill up their gas tank with Iowa-grown E15—and take to our scenic highways for one last summer road trip. I can tell you one thing: I will be hitting the Iowa roadways myself, and I really cannot wait, folks. Throughout the month, I will be on the road in the sun what I call my 99 County Tour; an annual tradition where I visit each and every one of Iowa’s 99 counties. I will be logging hundreds of miles and speaking with thousands of Iowans.

It doesn’t get any better than head- ing back home, getting out of this DC swamp, and talking with folks about the issues that matter most to them—like solutions to lower prescription drug prices, policies to help our farmers and small businesses thrive, and efforts to cut wasteful spending and to make them squeal here in Washington.

So far, this year, my tour has brought me to over 50 Iowa counties, and I am aiming to visit another 30 or so before Labor Day, as I crus- crossing the State, hosting townhalls and visiting the small businesses, farms, plants, and everyone else that are currently creating jobs and con- tributing to Iowa’s current economic boom.

Meeting with and hearing from my fellow Iowans is one of the best and most important parts of my job. Our elected officials should always be out there listening to the people we work for. It is our job, and it really does make us more effective lawmakers.

For Iowans and folks across the Na- tion planning to hit the road this Au- gust, I hope you will take advantage of all that Iowa has to offer. With 99 counties, it means 99 unique communities for road warriors and families to visit and enjoy.

There are national treasures like the Effigy Mounds National Monument, a sacred site that is located in Allamakee and Clayton Counties, fea- turing more than 200 American Indian mounds. There are historic gems like the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in Cedar County and Lewis and Clark State Park in Monona County.

I am sure folks will be willing to fill their social media feeds with one-of-a-kind Iowa attractions like the American Gothic House in Wapello County, the world’s largest concrete gnome, in Story County, and the famed Field of Dreams in Dubuque County.

And who could forget the Iowa State Fair, truly the best State Fair in North America and the jewel in Iowa’s crown. With attractions, with everything from the butter cow to peanut butter and jelly on a stick, hot beef sausages, and, of course, good old-fashioned hotdogs. In fact, the Iowa State fair lists over 69 foods on a stick. That is right. It is on a stick. If you can try that at the fair this August.

But while you are out on the road, there are a few things that you will not be able to avoid. First and foremost, it is Democrats running for President.

For Iowans, they are everywhere in Iowa. You will not miss them. You also can’t avoid Casey’s Pizza. Why would you want to? That is my question.

Now, inside the DC swamp, people may turn their nose up at gas station pizza—that is what it is. Casey’s Pizza—but Iowans know it doesn’t get any better than pizza from Casey’s.

One more thing Iowans will not be able to avoid on the roads this August is me. So, as I am out on my 99-county tour this August, if you happen to see my townhall or at a local business or organization I am addressing up my Harley-Davidson at Casey’s or me at a townhall or at a local business—do not avoid Casey’s Pizza—but Iowans know it doesn’t get any better than pizza from Casey’s.

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So, folks, hit the roads this August. Make that one last trip with your family. Get out and see those sites, and for heaven’s sake, swing through Iowa. Visit our Iowa-nice folks.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Montana.

MONTANA

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, as we are getting ready for a busy August work period, I am very much looking forward to my upcoming time in Big Sky Country back home in Montana. I am going to spend next month or so with your family, and I can’t wait for the next bowl of bean soup.

I am a proud and frequent customer of the Jersey Lilly, and I am a Montanamite. I am all about. It is about hard work, family values, passion for their community, and passion for our great country. I am a proud and frequent customer of the Jersey Lilly, and I can’t wait for the next bowl of bean soup.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

MISSOURI

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, first of all, I wanted to talk about everything you could be doing in Missouri in the next month or so with your family, and then I was told I have 5 minutes. That seems to be an impossible restriction for me. So let me see how many things I can talk about here as we end the summer travel season. But there are other people traveling after the summer. Some families still have their summer vacation. Some schools start after Labor Day, some before.

I will also be spending a lot of time on the road traveling all over Montana. I get to each of Montana’s 56 counties every congressional period, to every corner of our State, from West Butte down to Bula Bula, even Alzada, over in Monida, up to the northwest corner of our State to places like Libby, Troy, and even Yaak.

I will also work to get to one of my favorite places in Montana, the famous Jersey Lilly in Ingomar. This place is not well known. It is off the beaten path. But the Jersey Lilly in Ingomar, MT, is home to the best bean soup in Big Sky Country. If you ever find yourself in east central Montana, Rosebud County, get off of Highway 12 and stop in. I have known the owners of that restaurant for many years—Boots and June. There is a Montana name for you—‘‘Boots.’’ They not only serve up great food and even better conversation, they are also yet another example of a local family business—the bedrock of our small towns and counties across Montana. The fine folks over at the Jersey Lilly are what Montana is all about. It is about hard work, family values, and passion for our great country. I am a proud and frequent customer of the Jersey Lilly, and I can’t wait for the next bowl of bean soup.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to participate today and talk a little bit about my State of Tennessee. We are the same in every way. We are the same size, with the same names, and are the same in every way.

On the other side of our State, in Kansas City, is the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum. Just this week, Senator Kaine and I introduced legislation for a memorial coin to benefit the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City. Congressmen Cleaver and Stivers in the House did the same thing.

While you are in Kansas City here at the end of the centennial of World War I, the World War I Museum in Kansas City was the World War I Memorial dedicated in the 1920s. It is the No. 1 place in America to visit and think about the war and the impact of that war in the 100 years that have passed since then.

If you want to go north to St. Joseph, you, of course, pass some baseball stadiums and football fields that are good places to visit if you are there at the right time. In St. Joseph, there is the Pony Express Museum. The Pony Express didn’t last very long, but it became a very important part of the lore of the West, these young riders—before the telegraph—taking news as quickly as they could ride and changing from one rider to another to go from St. Joe to California.

I would now like to leave out the Mark Twain Boyhood Home in Hannibal, Missouri. There was a time when Mark Twain was by far the best-read American author anywhere in the world. Hannibal is the setting for the classic American novel ‘‘The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.’’

We will circle right back down to the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. More than 135 million people have visited the arch since 1963. It just went through a major overhaul and a 60-year renewal of the facility, better connecting it to downtown. It is the first example of what the National Park Service hopes will be the next century of the park, a true public-private partnership.

In going to all these places, we drove by lots of lakes and lots of fishing and boating. There are a lot of things to do in our State. Like many States, tourism is our second biggest industry. We look forward to people visiting us this summer and next year and the years after that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.
one of the most beautiful States. Our State is beautiful, with its rivers, lakes, rolling hills, mountains, and the flatlands over toward Memphis. Indeed, it is beautiful. It is also very long, and that is also quite remarkable to people when they start to drive through the State or spent a day driving through the State of Tennessee. From the time they enter up around Mountain City and Bristol and make their way through to Memphis, it does really take the whole day.

I think there are things that interest people when they cross into Tennessee as they are going down I-81 is seeing the Bristol Motor Speedway. They realize that it is truly a feat of engineering—NASCAR is very popular—and realize the innovation and creativity that has gone into creating that speedway. Then to be there on race day, I will tell you, that is something that is quite amazing, to see those cars speeding around those banks, and you realize it is people who are handling these feats of engineering.

People also appreciate, in addition to the Bristol Motor Speedway and car racing, that Tennessee is a State that is very unique to the automotive industry. You have Volkswagen in Chattanooga, and you have the GM facility at Spring Hill. Nissan North America’s headquarters are located in Cold Springs, right outside of Nashville. Their manufacturing plant is in Smyrna. You have the Toyota plant that is over in West Tennessee.

We Tennesseans are also excited about the prospect of having an aerospace park that is going to be in East Tennessee, up at the Tri-Cities. As a member of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, I have had the privilege of working with the Tri-Cities Airport and local officials to make that a destination and to make it a reality.

A little further down in the State, as you get on I-40, you will find yourself in the middle of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the most visited park in our National Parks System. Senator Alexander and I are continuing the work to designate the Dean Stone Bridge on the Foothills Parkway there in Blount County. Dean Stone was a pillar of the community, and naming the bridge in honor of him is something I am going to thank him for his dedication in improving the lives of all those who live and enjoy the Smokies in that part of our State.

The Smokies are second in my heart to just one Tennessee landmark in Nashville that I think everyone wants to see. They are all country music fans, and they want to see the mother church of country music, which is the Ryman Auditorium. The best singers and songwriters in the world leave their stadiums and their festivals because they have the opportunity to play just one song on the stage of the Ryman Auditorium. It is a wonderful place to be and to celebrate Tennessee’s creativity and to celebrate the music that fills our hearts and our lives.

When I was a Member in the House, I worked tirelessly for several years and fought for the unanimous passage of the Music Modernization Act. That is something that fixed a lot of loopholes that were in U.S. law that adversely impacted our songwriters as they were facing copyright many times.

Upon coming to the Senate, I worked with Senator Alexander, continuing the fight on behalf of our songwriters to close the loopholes that exempt broadcast radio from paying royalties to music creators.

Tennessee is also known for some other wonderful music, a little bit further down I-40, and that is the blues. You can’t leave the State of Tennessee without going through Memphis and having a visit over on Beale Street, right there on the banks of the mighty Mississippi.

The Mississippi River is our Nation’s original superhighway, if you will. It is vitally important, not only to river but to rail, air, and highway transport networks. All of these have found their way along West Tennessee’s levees.

Shipping and logistics giant FedEx has its corporate headquarters in Memphis. Memphis is the city of their founding and their headquarters location, and that takes advantage of Memphis International Airport and their cargo operations center.

All that being said, one of the things that individuals repeatedly comment on when they talk about Tennessee is how nice the people are in Tennessee, how welcoming they are, and how they engage you and want to make certain that you come back.

You will find in Tennessee a very diverse community. Yes, we are the home to artists and athletes. We are the home to engineers, farmers, to doctors, to soldiers, and to veterans. It is, indeed, one of the best places on the face of the Earth to call home and, indeed, a certain not-to-be-missed destination for all Americans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes.

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. My colleagues have been to the floor here for the past little bit talking about various road trips in their States and destinations, including their favorite destinations. When you think about where your favorite place is, it is like saying which son is your favorite son. We all have our favorite places all around our State.

I got to thinking about road trips. I thought, well, road trips in Alaska perhaps take a little bit of a different meaning than in other States. We all know the State I come from because we talk about it a lot. Senator Sullivan and I come from a big State. We have over 663,000 square miles, but within those 663,000 square miles, we don’t have a lot of roads. Over 82 percent of the communities in the State of Alaska aren’t connected by part of the road system. So traveling in Alaska can be a little bit of an adventure. Flexibility is always key.

More often than not, when you are in a big State, you move around from community to community. If you are traveling around by air, you are on commercial carriers. You rely on Alaska Airlines. You rely on some of the others. We pretty much move around by air.

But sometimes it is impossible to get around by air all the time. Sometimes we have what I call “forest road trips.” It is not that I don’t want to be on our roads, but once you get on the roads, you are on them for a fairly long time. Sometimes the jets don’t fly. Sometimes the jets don’t take off when you have bad weather. Sometimes the jets don’t fly because you have a volcano that goes off.

I was holding a field hearing in Fairbanks and needed to get down to Anchorage. I needed to get back to Anchorage that night, but the fog and the wind in Valdez said there are no planes coming in to take you out, and they might not be there the next day and they might not be there the night after that. There is bad weather. The pass is shutting down so you better move now. When that happens, you get in a car and 300 miles later—5 hours later—you are in Anchorage.

I had Senator MANCHIN with me just over the Fourth of July break. We were headed from Anchorage to King Salmon to attend a ribbon-cutting for a National Park Service facility. We got fogged out in the morning and waited for hours in the airport, and then we got word that the fog had lifted, and we were getting ready to get on a plane and they called a mechanical. If there is a mechanical, I am with you, and we just don’t fly. Senator Manchin turned to me and said: I know it is a long way, but can’t we just drive there?

That was my opportunity to turn to my colleague in another learning moment and tell him: No, this is one of those 82 percent of our communities where there is no road. So Joe, we are not flying.

Aviation really is our lifeline here. If you are not on Alaska Airlines, you are on one of our many bush carriers. This is a picture of a pilot earning an opportunity to fly with Eric, who is the pilot and owner of Arctic Backcountry Flying Service. This is his Cessna 206. More often than not, these are the type
the winter, you move around by snow machine. You have trucks and you have vehicles out there as well. When the rivers freeze, you then have your frozen highway, and you can have 100 miles of it. The Kuskokwim, I think, plowed out 250 miles of road on the river.

This is a frozen river. This is actually a picture that was taken when we took the Secretary of Commerce to Oscerville. We had with us about four other Members of the Senate because we had a field hearing for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. We held it out there in Oscerville, and we had a motorcade on ice. It was six trucks that went down the river, but the Secretary said it was his first official truck motorcade on ice. That really does allow us to get around when the rivers are frozen over.

Down in the southeastern part of the State, where I was born and spent a lot of my growing-up years, they are all islanded communities. There are 32 or 33 islanded communities in the southeast. So to move around, we either fly by float plane, or we have ATVs, and everybody just hops on. This was my driver for a bit of fun every now and again. Everyone asks: Do you ever travel around by dog sled? That is my dream. That would be the next career opportunity for me. I would love to run the Iditarod, and I would love to have my own dog team, but, right now, I don’t have enough hours in my day. Yet, every now and again, you can hop on the back of a dog sled.

I am looking forward to being back home and traveling around the State, visiting from Ketchikan to Barrow. It is a beautiful State. I was in an Arctic village just in July, and a Cessna was picked up at the airport. There are not many trucks. There are basically four-wheelers. There are ATVs, and everybody just hops on. This was my driver for the day. Again, you just hop on the back and ride.

Then, there are some communities in which, really, the way that you get around is not on a road and not on a sidewalk but on just a wooden trail, a wooden boardwalk. This is the village of Bethel, in the Bethel region, in the Y-K Delta. These are just planks that are put down on top of the tundra because the area is so marshy that you cannot walk on it. You would need hip waders to be better able to travel through it. Just walking around on the boardwalk is the extent of your road trip in a place like Nunam Iqua or Napaskiak.

Whether it is freedom to be on a frozen river or freedom to be out on the Arctic Ocean, wintertime gives us a little bit more freedom. This is a picture of me with a friend, off of Utqiagvik, which is on the Arctic Ocean. It looks like a lot of fun. We were going out snow-machining. We were going out to work because the community had harvested a whale, and the whaling crew and the community were taking their snow machines out to load the muktuk onto sleds to haul back to the community so it could be shared as part of the subsistence. We were going out to help the community harvest that whale. This is not fun and recreation. It is your means of transportation. This is your workforce.

We do have a little bit of fun every now and again. Everyone asks: Do you ever travel around by dog sled? That is my dream. That would be the next career opportunity for me. I would love to run the Iditarod, and I would love to have my own dog team, but, right now, I don’t have enough hours in my day. Yet, every now and again, you can hop on the back of a dog sled.

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Oklahoma City area and all around Tulsa, to spend as much time as I can with as many different people as I can to find out what is going on in Oklahoma. I get this one precious month a year to make sure I have focus time in the State to see as many people as I can.

I got to thinking about this and the privilege that I have really had in being able to travel around my State and meet people and see places, to get on Route 66, travel the State from east to west, and see exactly what is going on.

I have had the opportunity to be out at the E.W. Marland Mansion in Ponca City. I have had the opportunity to be at Roman Nose State Park in Watonga. I have climbed up to the top of Black Mesa in Kenton, and I have been to the lowest point, by sea level, in far southeast Oklahoma in Broken Bow. I have been to the Ruby Highway in Poshowka and I have climbed on its tumbled rocks. I have been to the Blue Whale in Catoosa.

I have had the great privilege of getting a chance to walk around through the Gathering Place in Tulsa. This is an absolutely spectacular park and gathering place. In fact, USA Today just named it the No. 1 new attraction in America. For folks who have not been to Tulsa or for the folks who have been to Tulsa before, they need to go back and just enjoy the Gathering Place.

I have had the opportunity to walk the streets around Black Wall Street and to visit with the folks who live there. I have had the opportunity to be in Davis at Turner Falls and the Arbuckle Mountains, and, of course, Falls Creek. I have had the opportunity to be in Hochatown, which is down near Broken Bow to No. and the Checotah, and I have enjoyed the time there, around the tall trees, in beautiful southeast Oklahoma. I have had the opportunity to visit Lake Murray State Park in Ardmore and visit the Ole Red restaurant in Tishomingo. We have driven through the Talimena National Scenic Byway in the fall and have seen the spectacular scenery in those mountains. I have been to the Robbers Cave in Wilburton and the Ouachita National Forest in McCurtain County.

I have had the opportunity to walk around through the Heaver Runestone area and see the Norse Viking carved stones that are there in east Oklahoma. I could see, most definitely, by far, amongst those high trees and those rolling hills, that wasn’t the first person to go there.

I have been to the Round Barn, off Route 66 in Arcadia. I have stopped to get a cold drink at Pop’s Juke joint, which is there on Route 66. I have quietly stood at the national Oklahoma City Bombing Memorial in downtown Oklahoma City, and I have seen the amazing western art at the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum. I have walked through the Oklahoma Sports Hall of Fame and the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

You can’t go through Oklahoma without stopping at Cattlemen’s Steakhouse and enjoying a great steak or without driving out west to see the Stafford Air & Space Museum. People who travel to Washington, DC, go to the Air and Space Museum, and I will ask unanimous consent that the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Karin J. Immergut, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon? Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Karin J. Immergut. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Karin J. Immergut? The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Hawley. Mr. President, I oppose the confirmation of U.S. District Court nominee Karin Immergut. She went through the committee confirmation process in 2018, before I joined the Senate Judiciary Committee, and subsequently, she was part of a package of judges who were renominated and voted out earlier this year. I later learned that the nominee had issued a questionable abortion opinion and is pro-choice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report Calendar No. 55.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John Milton Young, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of John Milton Young. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Young nomination? The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report Calendar No. 351.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Mary M. Rowland, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rowland nomination? The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, at 3 p.m. today, the Senate will vote on confirmations of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 205, 251, 232, 345, 350, 364, and 402.

I ask unanimous consent that if the nominations are confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Executive Calendar No. 205 is the pending question.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pittman nomination? Mr. McConnell. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr.ooker), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN).

(Mr. TILLIS assumed the Chair.) The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 253 Ex.]

**YEAS—54**

Alexander Gardner Perdue
Barrasso Graham Portman
Blackburn Grassley Risch
Blunt Hawley Roberts
Boozman Hoeven Romney
Braun Hyde-Smith Rounds
Capito Inhofe Rubio
Cassidy Johnson Sasse
Collins Jones Scott (FL)
Corryn Kennedy Scott (SC)
Cotton Lankford Shelby
Cramer Lee Sinema
Crapo Manchin Sullivan
Cruz McConnell Thune
Daines McSally Tills
Enzi Moran Toomey
Ernst Markowski Wicker
Fischer Paul Young

**NAYS—36**

Baldwin Heinrich Rosen
Blumenthal Hirono Schatz
Brown Kaine Schumer
Cantwell King Shaheen
Cardin Leahy Smith
Carper Manchin Tester
Cortez Masto Merkley Udall
Duckworth Murphy Van Hollen
Durbin Murray Warner
Feinstein Peters Whitehouse
Hassan Reed Wyden

**NOT VOTING—10**

Bennet Gillibrand Sanders
Booker Harris Warren
Burr Isakson Klobuchar
Coons Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining votes be 10 minutes in length. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The votes will be 10 minutes in length.

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeffrey Vincent Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr.ooker), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

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

[Rollcall Vote No. 254 Ex.]

**YEAS—50**

Alexander Gardner Portman
Barrasso Graham Roberts
Blackburn Grassley Romney
Blunt Hawley Rounds
Boozman Hoeven Rubio
Braun Hyde-Smith Sasse
Capito Inhofe Scott (FL)
Cassidy Johnson Scott (SC)
Cortez Masto Lankford Shelby
Cramer Lee Tills
Crapp Mickey Van Hollen
Cruz Tillis Toomey
Ernst Paul Wicker
Fischer Paul Young

**NAYS—40**

Baldwin Hirono Schatz
Blumenthal Kaine Shaheen
Brown King Smith
Cantwell Leahy Sinema
Cardin Leahy Tester
Cassidy Manchin Udall
Cortez Masto Menendez Van Hollen
Duckworth Murphy Whitehouse
Durbin Murray Wyden
Feinstein Peters Whitehouse
Hassan Reed Wyden

**NOT VOTING—10**

Bennet Gillibrand Sanders
Booker Harris Warren
Burr Isakson Klobuchar
Coons Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr.ooker), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 255 Ex.]

**YEAS—51**

Alexander Fischer Perdue
Barrasso Gardner Portman
Blackburn Graham Roberts
Blunt Grassley Risch
Boozman Hoeven Romney
Braun Hyde-Smith Rounds
Capito Inhofe Rubio
Cassidy Johnson Sasse
Cortez Masto Lankford Shelby
Cramer Lee Sinema
Crapo McConnell Sullivan
Cruz McNally Tills
Daines Moran Toomey
Ernst Markowski Wicker
Ernst Paul Young

**NAYS—39**

Baldwin Hirono Schatz
Blumenthal Kaine Shumer
Brown King Shaheen
Cantwell Leahy Smith
Cardin Leahy Sinema
Cassidy Manchin Tester
Cortez Masto Menendez Udall
Duckworth Murphy Van Hollen
Durbin Murray Warner
Feinstein Peters Whitehouse
Hassan Reed Wyden

**NOT VOTING—10**

Bennet Gillibrand Sanders
Booker Harris Warren
Burr Isakson Klobuchar
Coons Klobuchar

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Jason K. Pulliam, of Texas, to be
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pacold nomination?     
Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?  
There appears to be a sufficient second.  
The clerk will call the roll.

The Senate Assistant Legislative Clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 3, as follows:  

YEAS—87
Alexander Baldwin Barrasso Blackburn Brown Blumenthal Blunt Boozman Braun Capito Cassidy Collins Cornyn Cotton Crapo Cruz Daines Ernst Fischer Gardner Garvey Grassley Hawley Hoeven Hyde-Smith Inhofe Johnson Jones Kennedy Lankford Lee Machin Manchin McCain McKeon Moran Murray Nickels PACOLF
NAYs—3
Hirono Martin Marko McNeill Lee Menendez Merkley Morawski Murray Newman Peters Reed

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The Senate Assistant Legislative Clerk read the nomination of William Shaheen Stickman IV, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The nomination was confirmed.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) would have voted no.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from New York (Ms. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—56

Baldwin  
Blumenthal  
Brown  
Cardin  
Cardy  
Cassidy  
Collins  
Capito  
Capito  
Collins  
Cranley  
Crapo  
Cruz  
Daines  
Daines  
Ernst  
Ernst  
Fischer  
Gardner  
Gardner  
NAYS—34

Bennet  
Booker  
Burr  
Coons  
Coons  
Coons  
Coons  

NOT VOTING—10

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The Senator from Mississippi.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to two minutes.

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

Mr. WICKER. I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO DARREN WALKER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on Sunday, May 19, 2019, I was honored to attend the 218th commencement ceremony at the University of Vermont, where my wife Marcelle was presented with an honorary doctorate degree and recognized for her many years of public service.

The commencement speaker, Darren Walker, made this wonderful day even more special by delivering a truly moving address. By recounting his personal story, examining the challenges our Nation faces, and celebrating the achievements of the recent graduates, Darren implored us to view our differences as a strength and our division as a liability to our collective futures.

It is with great appreciation that I recognize Darren for his commitment to social justice and thank him for sharing such an eloquent and unifying message with us on that day.

As the president of the Ford Foundation, Darren oversees a $13 billion endowment and $600 million in annual grantmaking for international social justice and development projects. He has served as the vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, as the chief operating officer of the Abyssinian Development Corporation, and has spent more than a decade working in the fields of international law and finance.

Prior to all of this success, however, Darren was raised in the humblest of conditions by a single mother in rural Texas, where he attended public schools, and battled racism and homophobia, to set himself on a path toward what he says is the great honor of serving as president of the Ford Foundation.

I ask unanimous consent to have Darren Walker’s Address to the University of Vermont Class of 2019 printed in the Record.

I encourage all Senators to read these moving remarks, with the hope that we can transcend our differences and focus on the shared values and aspirations that unite us.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DARREN WALKER ADDRESS TO THE CLASS OF 2019, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT 218TH UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY BURLINGTON, VERMONT—SUNDAY, MAY 19, 2019

To President Sullivan; Provost Prelock; Senator Leahy and General Scott; distinguished vice presidents and deans; faculty and staff; and—most importantly—to the University of Vermont Class of 2019: Congratulations!

Grades: I know how hard you’ve worked to earn the achievement we honor today. I also know your success required a lot of love, determination, and commitment from people in your life, who helped you achieve this major milestone. So, Class of 2019: Please join me in thanking your parents—and all of those family, friends, and teachers who helped you on your journey. This day is about you—but it’s also about honoring them.

Today is special for many reasons. It’s a celebration of excellence—and of the promise your future holds. It’s the end of one chapter—and the beginning of another. But today is also special for an additional reason.

You came to his magical community called Burlington, Vermont, from different places. Different towns, and states and countries around the world. You came to your degree by different paths. Took different courses in different majors. Enjoyed the same campus, you spent time with different people, engaged in different activities. And after today, you will go off in your different directions. To different communities and cities and towns, entirely different lives.

And yet, here we are. Together. And the fact that we are together— at this time, in this place—is remarkable.

It’s remarkable because this is a unique, wonderful moment in your lives. But it’s also remarkable because in this new digital world, we are too often led to believe that our differences are reasons for division, rather than unity.

Class of 2019, this is a defining characteristic of our digital era: Whether it’s algorithms that segment and select the information we see based on our previous clicks and likes; or media outlets incentivized to confirm our beliefs, rather than deliver facts that help educate us and make us better citizens; or political leaders who rally the electorate, rather than serve a common good.

As a result of all this, we jump to judgment—and disagreement too often turns to demonization. It’s too easy to turn difficult and challenging moments into teachable ones, from which we can learn and grow. We lose touch with the shared values, and shared experiences, and shared aspirations that bind us together in this country and make us who we are.

My message to you today is this: It doesn’t need to be this way—and it hasn’t always been. And I know this to be true, from my own journey.

You see, many of us who are as I am as a person, as an American, are often labeled as “different.” I am black. I am gay. I live in Manhattan, that tiny island moored off the coast, and a little unmoved from reality. And I spend much of my time traveling across the country and around the world, meeting visionary, courageous, resilient people fighting poverty, inequality, and injustice. All of these things that make me different—define who I am.

And there are parts of my story, that equally define me, that are harder to see, which also make me different.

I was born to a single mother in a charity hospital. We lived in a shotgun shack in a small, rural community. I attended public schools and colleges.

I was in the first class of Head Start in 1965,
As an American African American growing up in the south, I certainly encountered bitter racism. But I also learned from enormous generosity—from people who provided me with support, and encouragement, and who believed in my potential.

You, too, are proof. And, on its best days, so is this country I love.

America always has been the product of people choosing themselves together. Actively choosing. We are "We the people." We are a pluribus unum—out of many, one. Because of our differences, we can ascend from cooperation, to collaboration, to innovation. Out of our differences, there is hope. Out of difference, there can be unity. Out of difference, we become stronger.

And it's bigger than the United States. This issue transcends boundary and geography. Out of many countries, we are one planet—woven together.

Which brings me back to where I started: The celebration of difference—and all of the possibility that difference unleashes.

Out of many paths—out of many graduates—you are one class. And while you have many careers and choices in front of you, I hope you keep one objective in mind: To make this world—a fairer world.

So, I ask you: What bridges will you build? What new relationships will you initiate? What justice will you serve? What will you make possible?

Many of the bridges you cross will not be physical structures of concrete or steel. They will be relationships you forge, through hard work and deep connections and care, listening and love. And the best relationships are those in which you can be yourself and better yourself.

If my experience is any indication, this is especially true of relationships with graduates of this great university. My partner in life of 26 years, David Beitzel was a proud member of the class of 1980. He passed away suddenly in January.

David taught me so much about life, and our common humanity. We were very different. We hailed from very different places and backgrounds. But we found each other despite those differences—and enriched each other's lives because of those differences.

Relationships with other people—friends, families and profession, romantic, incidental and intentional—all are essential, no matter how different we may seem to be. They sustain us, provide compassion, our humanity, and widen our perspectives.

If we build bridges and bonds of connection, then when injustice affects one of us, we know—deeply, personally—that it affects all of us. When we bind ourselves together, we can put the small things aside. We can make a world where stories like mine are more probable, more likely, more common. We can shrink the gaps of inequality and grow justice in its place.

It will not be easy, class of 2019. Justice takes time. It takes work. It takes love. And it takes risk.

But I hope you find ways to build these bridges. I hope you find ways to listen and be curious—to be present and proximate. I hope you embrace and receive division.

Class of 2019: I know you will answer the call—and I know the future will be much better for it. It's yours for the taking and the making, as of today.

Congratulations. Good luck. And Godspeed.

Mr. Cramer. Mr. President, I rise in support of America's Transportation Infrastructure Act, a bill we on the Environment and Public Works Committee passed today with broad bipartisan support.

Our bill contains the largest funding commitment in highway authorization history. It grows our economy, enhances our roads and bridges, improves transportation safety, provides funds for necessary projects, eliminates burdensome regulation, promotes innovation, and invests in our Tribal lands.

Our EPW chairman said the bill would "embrace our great American people." Our ranking member believes it "can endure the test of time and keep up with the evolving demands of a 21st century global economy." I agree with their assessments, and, as a member of EPW, I want to thank them for listening to our priorities and collaborating with each of us.

Since joining the Senate, I have expressed my belief that divided government presents an opportunity for us to achieve mutually beneficial goals and prioritize the health and well-being of all Americans. The Infrastructure Act is one example. My colleagues in Congress and I agree on the importance of investing in our Nation's infrastructure. This bill is proof that we can work together in a bipartisan manner on behalf of the American people.

More important to me than anything else, our bill also reflects the needs of my great State of North Dakota. As a large, rural State built on agriculture and natural resources, we are heavily dependent on our extensive infrastructure to get our goods to market.

With that in mind, I reached out to our stakeholders at the very beginning of this process to glean their perspective. We received input and comments from city, county, and State leaders all across North Dakota, expressing their desire for a highway bill reauthorization that works best for our State.

Their feedback and priorities are very important to me. While not all of their requests were the ones we can agree on, the feedback we received and their desire for a highway bill reauthorization that works best for our State.

Mr. President, I rise in support of America's Transportation Infrastructure Act, a bill we on the Environment and Public Works Committee passed today with broad bipartisan support.

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trust fund per capita than the rest of the country. In fact, North Dakota contributes the second-highest amount in the country, roughly three times more than the national average. Maintaining the current formula ensures that our State’s contribution is acknowledged and paid back to us in a consistent, un-biased manner, giving North Dakota steady funding and flexibility to prioritize our State’s transportation needs. Under this bill, transportation funding has increased by 27 percent, and North Dakota will receive nearly $1.6B over the next 5 years, which is welcome news to communities across the state.

Third, America’s Transportation Infrastructure Act cuts duplicative bureaucratic red tape and delays. For example, it establishes a 2-year goal for completing environmental reviews, a 90-day timeline for related project authorizations, and an accountability system for these projects. The days of half-finished, never-ending projects must come to an end. This bill acknowledges that. In addition, it creates incentives that minimize emissions and reduce methane and energy waste.

Lastly, this bill includes multiple provisions I have cosponsored. The bipartisan USE-IT Act, which incentivizes carbon capture and sequestration technology, is included in this package; as is the Addressing Underdeveloped and Tribally Operated Streets Act, also known as the AUTOS Act. The AUTOS Act, sponsored by my fellow North Dakota Senator JOHN HOEVEN, would enhance the safety of roads on Indian lands by streamlining existing federal procedures and increasing funding to repair roads and bridges in Indian country.

These just a few of the many aspects of our bill that I support. As I have demonstrated, this is an economically and environmentally responsible bill. It is a win for both sides of the aisle and a win for our country. I am grateful our committee was able to take this first step today. I encourage my colleagues in the House to be proactive and to avoid procrastinating until the last minute. Let’s work together in a timely fashion to deliver a significant investment for the constituents we serve.

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

NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.
Bismarck, ND, February 19, 2019.
North Dakota Priorities for the Next Highway Reauthorization Bill.
Hon. KEVIN CRAMER, U.S. Senator, Washington, DC.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer input on State Priorities for the Next Highway Reauthorization Bill. Below are some key points that are vital to transportation funding in North Dakota.

Good infrastructure, including highways, is important for North Dakota and the National Economy.

This is why it is important to efficiently move agricultural, manufactured goods, and energy resources to the World Markets.

Increases personal mobility. Promotes safety. Legislation must provide North Dakota a share of Federal highway and transit formula programs at least as high as it receives today.

Current level of fuel tax is not keeping up with current needs. Allows states the flexibility to efficiently plan for projects. Disruptive technologies such as autonomous, hybrid, and electric vehicles are having an impact on the amount of revenue generated for transportation.

Congress should continue the distribution of highway and transit program funds by formula.

Historically, North Dakota has not been very successful with the competitive grant programs such as TIFFF. Maintain the current Federal share of project cost—90/10. Public Private Partnerships do not work well in rural states.

The volume of traffic in rural states is not sufficient to attract private investments in roadway infrastructure (Example: tolling).

THOMAS K. SOREL, Director.
DOUG BURGUM, Governor.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS
OF NORTH DAKOTA,

Hon. KEVIN CRAMER, U.S. Senator, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer: Thank you for the opportunity to offer input from our industry’s perspective for the next Highway Reauthorization Bill. We applaud the EPW committee for beginning these discussions in advance of the 2020 expiration of the current act.

A strong federal program is extremely important for a geographically large, yet sparsely populated state like North Dakota. We simply do not have the critical mass to fund the transportation needs on the state/ local level. The current administration seems to favor more local participation but we’d caution the utilization of that to areas where it is feasible and not a detriment.

Maintaining the federal/provincial split is imperative in a state like North Dakota. Private Public Partnerships work well in higher populated areas but they are not feasible in North Dakota since we do not have the critical mass to make the interest of private entities nearly impossible.

Funding solutions for the Highway Trust Fund is long overdue and the user fee of the federal motor fuel tax has not generated enough revenue to fund the program for many years. It needs to be addressed and soon. The 18.4 cent per gallon user fee has not been adjusted since October 1, 1993. The decline in buying power is obvious and better fuel economy of vehicles adds to the issue.

Adjusting it upward makes sense to us. Looking at any other funding options should also be considered. In our previous Congressional District meetings, we have provided an outline of various funding options. We’d be happy to provide them again if interested.

With an extremely short construction season in our state, it is imperative the ND DOT have certainty for federal funding payments. Too many times, there have been delays in sending the appropriate funds which lead to delayed bid lettings. This is a significant issue in North Dakota. Even a one month delay can cause huge issues in completing projects.

There are options for the next federal highway act. Again, we appreciate the opportunity to submit them and are available for any subsequent deliberations.

Sincerely,

RUSS HANSON, Executive Vice President.

FARGO-MOORHEAD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS,
Fargo, ND, March 8, 2019.
Subject: Reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Bill (Highway Bill).

SENIOR KEVIN CRAMER, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer: The Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Council of Governments (FM METRO COG) is very grateful for the opportunity to share our thoughts about the surface transportation reauthorization bill. Metro COG serves as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for all jurisdictions within the Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area, including the North Dakota jurisdictions of Cass County, Fargo, Horace, and West Fargo, which are all in our designated transportation management area, and also the North Dakota jurisdictions of Glyndon, Hawley, Sabin, and Barnesville.

On behalf of the local jurisdictions, Metro COG urges Congress to maintain the federal transportation and transit planning funds received by our metropolitan area and carry out the required planning and programming activities to ensure a continuing and cooperative comprehensive transportation planning process. Our Policy Board, made up of local elected officials and planning commissioners, represents citizens throughout the metropolitan area.

Our input on reauthorization of the surface transportation bill is as follows:

Retain the Transportation Management Area population threshold of 200,000. The Highway Bill establishes the population threshold of 200,000 for the point when an MPO may choose to become a Transportation Management Area (TMA). Our metropolitan area has exceeded this threshold, and we officially exceeded it as part of the 2020 Census. Local leaders have been looking forward to becoming a TMA and carrying out planning efforts that will ensure we are in good standing to meet TMA requirements when the time comes. We ask that the threshold remain at a population of 200,000.

Eliminate the requirement that local flexibility in the use of Highway Funds to help update our transit vehicle fleet, to keep our fleet in manageable condition from a maintenance standpoint. This flexibility has been seriously considered and put to good use in our metropolitan area, and we request that this type of flexibility be retained, and even increased in the reauthorization bill.

THE CITY OF FARGO,
Fargo, ND, March 1, 2019.
Re Surface Transportation Reauthorization Bill (Highway Bill).

SENIOR KEVIN CRAMER, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer: I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to weigh in on the next surface reauthorization bill. The City of Fargo has benefitted tremendously from the current Highway Bill and I strongly support future appropriations. Previous allocations have allowed the City of Fargo, and the North Dakota Department of Transportation, to construct and maintain high quality, long lasting infrastructure projects by improving our transportation system annually. Without these necessary funds, our citizens and businesses would be burdened with...
higher taxes that would undoubtedly stifle our growth. As Fargo continues to grow and moves closer to becoming a TMA (Transportation Management Area) long term, sustainable funding sources will become even more important to ensure that Fargo remains economically viable in the Upper Midwest. For this reason, among many others, I strongly support the reauthorization of the next surface transportation bill.

Sincerely,

Brenda E. Derrig, P.E.,
City Engineer.

City of Valley City,
Valley City, ND, March 4, 2019.

Hon. Kevin Cramer,
Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer:

Please accept this letter as an expression of support on behalf of the City of Valley City, North Dakota for the reauthorization of the FAST Act. In my role as Mayor, I can attest to the fact that infrastructure funding in this critical piece of legislation is a key priority for our community.

At the local level, the City of Valley City funds transportation infrastructure projects through special assessments and the local renewal and replacement fund (R&R) which uses sales tax and utility fees. To fund critical infrastructure projects, voters passed a half percent sales tax in 2007 and an additional one percent sales tax in 2019 for a total of 1 percent dedicated for infrastructure.

At the state level, legislators are currently debating a bill commonly referred to as “Operation Prairie Dog” which is designed to provide and increase in infrastructure funding to townships, cities, and counties throughout North Dakota.

Despite significant efforts on the local and state level to fund infrastructure needs, federal funding can often be the determining factor as to whether or not many projects come to fruition. Uncertainty of federal funding after the FAST Act’s expiration in 2020 would jeopardize many needed infrastructure projects in our community and state. Many communities, like the City of Valley City, rely on the certainty provided by an entirely funded and planned federal highway authorization program to move forward more projects in North Dakota and the City of Valley City can proceed, much like those successfully funded by the current FAST Act and other authorizations preceding it.

Our community has seen success through critical programs such as the Transportation Alternatives (TA) program and the Urban Grant Program (UGP), and we urge you to consider those programs favorably throughout the legislative process. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via telephone at (701) 845-6125 or email at dcarlsrud@valleycity.us.

Sincerely,

Dave Carlsrud,
Mayor, City of Valley City.

City of Grand Forks,
Grand Forks, ND, February 27, 2019.

Re Grant Forks comments on Federal Transportation Authorization.

Senator Kevin Cramer,
Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment on the reauthorization of Federal Surface Transportation bill and, particularly, your personal interest and involvement through the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

We support your committee’s current strategy and timeline of reauthorization and we thank you for your work and support.

Infrastructure needs are a national issue and we support ongoing efforts that ensure transportation programs are right-sized to meet the needs of all cities, particularly those of the size and needs of North Dakota cities.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express how very fortunate we are to have such solid partners in the NDDOT and we continue to support this productive partnership that best coordinates resources from federal, state and local partners.

Our comments will follow three key themes: 1) Continue to deregulate and encourage further confluence of programs to provide for effective and efficient use; 2) Continue and expand funding and funding flexibility that best leverages federal, state and local—as well as private investment. 3) Continue focus on local transit solutions that promote a state of good repair and levels of service necessary to North Dakota communities.

1) Continue to deregulate and encourage further confluence of programs to provide for efficient use.

We applaud the streamlining policy changes of the current bill, Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. These include environmental review deregulation efforts that result in the consolidation of “siloed” programs that enables more effective flexibility.

Deregulation can go further, for example, by providing for categorical exclusions for projects under $5M, which would cover a significant number of projects in cities across North Dakota.

Michael R. Brown,
Mayor,

City of West Fargo,
West Fargo, ND, February 27, 2019.

Re Surface Transportation Reauthorization.

Hon. Kevin Cramer,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer:

It is with great pleasure that I write to you to share the City of West Fargo’s thoughts related to the reauthorization of the Highway Bill. Of course funding to continue to support our residents and the great amount of commerce coming out of our City is important, but the preservation of items within the current bill that we’d like to improve upon.

Increased Emphasis on Land Use: Planning funds are under tremendous scrutiny by the Federal Highway Administration. The City feels strongly that land use decisions are closely tied to transportation and the use of Consolidated Planning Grants (CPG) in transportation stewardship reflects this. We believe that by decreasing the focus and weight on levels of service of roadways and increasing the focus on adjacent land use and increased connections will result in a more reliable transportation network.

Increased Funding Opportunities for Infrastructure Preservation, Replacement and Maintenance: The City believes that although growth requires ongoing transportation infrastructure, it is the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of existing infrastructure that will burden our citizens. Increasing funding opportunities will mean our City and allow us to thrive into the future.

Continue Accelerated Project Delivery: The FAST Act helped streamline the environmental review process. The City continues to support this and any opportunity to improve upon this may be explored under the reauthorization.

We thank you for your time and consideration and offer our assistance in any way we can as your work on this Committee.

Sincerely,

Bennie L. Daris,
President of the Board of City Commissioners.

Memorandum

Cass County Government,
West Fargo, ND, February 25, 2019.

Re FHWA Reauthorization Bill for the FAST Act.

Senator Kevin Cramer,
Washington, DC.

Senator Cramer: As the Cass County Engineer, I am writing to request your support for the reauthorization of the FAST Act. Across the country our counties face infrastructure challenges every day. In North Dakota, our counties have varying issues from traffic around key hub cities, oil impacts, and agricultural impacts. On top of these issues, we face aging infrastructure with deficient bridges and roads designed to the safety standards of the 1960s. To improve our aging roads and bridges, I support our National Association of Counties and Association of County Engineers in these three core areas:

Ensure that the federal highway program dedicates funds for rural secondary infrastructure, particularly bridges.

Ensure that the federal reauthorization process is simpler and more streamlined.

Ensure the long-term certainty and solvency of the Federal Highway Trust Fund.

I have also been working with our neighboring counties across the Red River for a critical bridge replacement project. We have three bridges along the Red River in eastern North Dakota/northern Minnesota have fallen into severe disrepair, and our county will need help to procure funds for the building new structures. Our group of counties applied for a federal grant through the Competitive Highway Bridge Program. I ask for your support in innovative project delivery through project bundling and other FHWA Every Day Counts Initiatives.

If you have questions, please call Jason Benson.

Sincerely,

Jason Benson, P.E.,
Cass County Engineer.

American Council of Engineering Companies of North Dakota,

Re Highway Bill Input Request.

Hon. Senator Kevin Cramer,
Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Cramer: We appreciate the opportunity to outline our industry priorities for the reauthorization of federal surface transportation programs. We are very pleased that your seat on the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee gives you a strong position to advocate for our state’s needs.

As you know, in December 2015, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, providing five years of increased funding to support highway and transit projects, while including new reforms to enhance program efficiency. The American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC) at both the state and national levels strongly supported this landmark legislation, and we remain focused on adopting long-term, sustainable funding mechanisms to support the nation’s transportation needs.

At the state level, North Dakota represents the consulting engineering firms in the state by assisting members to provide better consulting
engineering services for their clients while protecting the public welfare and safeguarding the ethical standards of consulting engineers in private practice. We strive to cooperate with public bodies and other organizations in matters of common interest. In addition, ACEC North Dakota acts as a resource among our members to provide cooperative services and support the advancement of the science and practice of engineering. We believe that infrastructure is the backbone of our United States economy. A modern and efficient transportation system is critical for protecting public health and safety, promoting commerce, and providing mobility to manufacturers to get their products to market, farmers to get to jobs.

Unfortunately, our nation’s infrastructure remains severely deficient and underfunded. According to the U.S. DOT, improving the condition and performance of highways and bridges requires $1.42 trillion annually from all levels of government: we currently invest approximately $105 billion. North Dakota faces a $2.5 billion shortfall from 2018 to 2023.

Mandan Chamber EDC

DEAR SENATOR CRAMER: Please accept this letter as an expression of my personal support for the reauthorization of the FAST Act.

In my role as President of the Bismarck Mandan Chamber EDC, I actively advocate for probusiness policies on behalf of the organization’s more than 2,000 members. Recently, those efforts have focused on infrastructure funding.

At the local level, voters in the City of Bismarck recently passed a half-cent sales tax increase dedicated to arterial roadway construction. And at the state level, legislators are currently debating a bill dubbed “Operation Prairie Dog” designed to provide more infrastructure funding to townships, cities and counties around North Dakota. However, there is concern among all of the aforementioned political subdivisions regarding the uncertainty of federal funding after the FAST Act’s expiration in 2020. That’s because while we can attempt to fund projects at the local and state level, the federal match for some projects can mean the difference between them happening or not.

The priority yielded by an entirely funded and planned federal highway bill means more projects in Bismarck-Mandan can proceed. As a result, we provide badly needed infrastructure improvements for our residents and continued opportunity for our businesses.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via telephone at (701) 223-5600 or email at britter@bmcedc.com. Sincerely,

BRIAN RITTER

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent on Tuesday, July 30, 2019, for rollcall votes 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, and 251 due to a commitment in Williamsburg, VA, related to the events surrounding the 400th commemorative session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Had I been present I would have voted “nay” on confirmation: Sean D. Jordan, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas—rollcall vote 241, PN205; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Mark T. Pittman to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 242, PN307; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Jeffrey Vincent Brown, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Texas—rollcall vote 243, PN510; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 244, PN512; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Ada E. Brown to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Texas—rollcall vote 245, PN510; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas—rollcall vote 246, PN524; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Steven D. Grigsmark, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia—rollcall vote 247, PN566; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Jeanette K. Pulliam, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas—rollcall vote 248, PN545; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture on Martha Maria Pacold, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois—rollcall vote 249, PN780; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture on Steven C. Seeger, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois—rollcall vote 250, PN782; and “nay” on motion to invoke cloture on William Shaw Stickman IV, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania—rollcall vote 251, PN727.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, on July 30, 2019, I voted for the following rollcall votes due to a commitment in Williamsburg, VA, for an event surrounding the 400th commemorative session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Had I been present I would have voted “nay” on confirmation: Sean D. Jordan, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas—rollcall vote 241, PN205; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Mark T. Pittman to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 242, PN307; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Jeffery Brown, of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Texas—rollcall vote 243, PN510; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 244, PN512; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Stephanie L. Haines, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania—rollcall vote 245, PN453; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Ada E. Brown to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 246, PN524; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Steven D. Grigsmark, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia—rollcall vote 247, PN566; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Jeanette K. Pulliam, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas—rollcall vote 248, PN545; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Ada E. Brown to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Texas—rollcall vote 245, PN510; “nay” on motion to invoke cloture: Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas—rollcall vote 244, PN512; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Stephanie L. Haines, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania—rollcall vote 245, PN453; “yea” on motion to invoke cloture: Ada E. Brown to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern
Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or is below its allocation for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2019 enforceable levels filing required by BBA18. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. For this reporting period, of the 16 authorizing committees are not in compliance with their allocations. Over the current 10-year enforceable window, authorizing committees have increased outlays by a combined $13.0 billion. Of the bills clearing Congress this reporting period, P.L. 116–34 added to the Judiciary Committee’s existing violations, including an increase in spending of $0.4 billion over the 10-year window. P.L. 116–33 reduced the Banking Committee’s allocation violation by $3 million in each enforceable window, and P.L. 116–29 added $5 million to the Finance Committee’s existing fiscal year 2019 violations.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. Appropriations for fiscal year 2019, displayed in this table, show that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending limits for the current fiscal year. Those limits for regular discretionary spending are $647 billion for accounts in the defense category and $597 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending. The fiscal year 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPs. Table C, which tracks the CHIMP limit of $15 billion for fiscal year 2019, shows the Appropriations Committee has enacted $15 billion worth of full-year CHIMPs for this fiscal year.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables, which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress. For fiscal year 2019, CBO estimates that current-law levels are $2.9 billion above and $3.3 billion below enforceable levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. These levels were adjusted to accommodate the budget authority and outlay effects of P.L. 116–26, as that funding was designated as an emergency and qualified for an equivalent and concurrent increase in enforceable levels under existing statute. Revenues are $526 million below the level assumed in the budget resolution. Further, Social Security revenues are at the levels assumed for fiscal year 2019, while Social Security outlays are $4 million above assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO’s report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule. The PAYGO scorecard shows deficit increases in fiscal year 2019 of $1.959 million, $427 million revenue loss, $1.532 million outlay increase; over the fiscal year 2018–2023 period of $3.490 million, $907 million revenue loss, $2.502 million outlay increase; and over the fiscal year 2018–2028 period of $7.098 million, $758 million revenue loss, $1 million outlay decrease. During this reporting period, P.L. 116–33 reduced the deficit by $3 million over the fiscal year 2019, fiscal year 2018–2023, and fiscal year 2018–2028 periods. P.L. 116–29 increased the deficit by $5 million in fiscal year 2019. P.L. 116–34’s budgetary effects are not included in this table or the PAYGO scorecard pursuant to the direction included in the statutory text.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate’s budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 7, 2018. Since my last report, no new budgetary points of order were raised.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record.

Table A—Senate Authorizing Committees—Enacted Direct Spending Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019–2023</th>
<th>2019–2028</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Foresty</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>4,269</td>
<td>3,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Services</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and Public Works</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Relations</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6,363</td>
<td>9,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6,357</td>
<td>9,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules and Administration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligience</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Affairs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>12,081</td>
<td>11,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B—Senate Appropriations Committee—Enacted Regular Discretionary Appropriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,042</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>5,149</td>
<td>58,619</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>605,540</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>23,440</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and Governmental Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,552</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>2,064</td>
<td>47,553</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>178,076</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>4,836</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>10,332</td>
<td>86,804</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46,218</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70,779</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>647,000</td>
<td>597,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C—Senate Appropriations Committee—Enacted Changes in Mandatory Spending Programs (CHIMPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIMPs Limit for Fiscal Year 2019</th>
<th>15,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate Appropriations Subcommittees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>7,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and Government</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>7,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CHIMPs Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limit. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and necessity spending, as defined by all other spending.

Table D—Senate Appropriations Committee—Enacted Changes in Mandatory Spending Programs (CHIMPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIMPs Limit for Fiscal Year 2019</th>
<th>15,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate Appropriations Subcommittees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>7,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and Government</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>7,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CHIMPs Above (+) or Below (−) Budget Resolution</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limit. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and necessity spending, as defined by all other spending.


Hon. Mike Enzi, Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current through July 26, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 7, 2019, pursuant to section 30108 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123).

Since our last letter dated June 26, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2019:

A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (Public Law 116–29);

Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–33);

Sincerely,

PHILIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

### TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JULY 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Resolution</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>On-Budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Authority</td>
<td>3,663.0</td>
<td>3,665.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlays</td>
<td>3,556.4</td>
<td>3,553.2</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>2,590.5</td>
<td>2,590.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Off-Budget:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Outlays*</td>
<td>908.8</td>
<td>908.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Congressional Budget Office.

- Prevents administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and for the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

**Total, Enacted Legislation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,267,855</td>
<td>3,238,363</td>
<td>2,590,194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Previous Enacted Legislation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorizing and Appropriation legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offsetting receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total, Previous Enacted Legislation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enacted Legislation</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Authorizing Legislation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Enrolment Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–3)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–4)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–16)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total, Authorizing Legislation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entitlements and Obligations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,665,907</td>
<td>3,553,156</td>
<td>2,590,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Senate Resolution:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,663,031</td>
<td>3,556,421</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Current Level:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Current Level</th>
<th>Current Level Over/Under Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,329,886</td>
<td>7,149,785</td>
<td>6,180,566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Congressional Budget Office.

*Sections 1–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2016 through 2024 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—shall be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include $781 million in budget authority and $770 million in estimated outlays.

### TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019, AS OF JULY 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget Authority</th>
<th>Outlays</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Aggregates Printed on May 7, 2018</td>
<td>3,547,094</td>
<td>3,508,052</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 312 and 314(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 313 and 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 314 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 315 and 314(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 316 and 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>20,165</td>
<td>6,795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 317 and 314(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>19,121</td>
<td>5,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuant to sections 318 and 314(h) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Senate Resolution</td>
<td>3,663,031</td>
<td>3,556,421</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Congressional Budget Office.

*Sections 1–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—shall be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include $781 million in budget authority and $770 million in estimated outlays.

### TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JULY 26, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(In billions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior legislative action</td>
<td>3,508,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td>2,590,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,180,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018–2023</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018–2028</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beginning Balance:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(In billions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior legislative action</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2018–2028**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(In billions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior legislative action</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2018–2028**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(In billions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior legislative action</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF JULY 26, 2019—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure Description</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018–2023</th>
<th>2018–2028</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>June 18, 2018</td>
<td>H.R. 5515—John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (H.R. 5515, P.L. 115–232)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>August 23, 2018</td>
<td>Amendments (see H.R. 6157, the Defense, Labor, NASA, and Education Appropriations Act 2010)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

- P.L. = public law; * = between $500,000 and $1,000,000; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard.
- Divisions I of P.L. 115–254 contains the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018, which provided $1,600 million in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2018, and designated that amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251 of the Disaster Relief Act. The amount was scored as discretionary spending.
- The budgetary effects of this act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 251 of the Disaster Relief Act. The amount was scored as discretionary spending.

Impact on deficit:
- Total change in outlays: $1,359, 3,409, 797
- Total change in revenues: $1,592, 2,562, 1
- Total change in surpluses: $427, 907, 798

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT FILING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Measure Description</th>
<th>Motion to Waive</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>August 23, 2018</td>
<td>Amendments (see H.R. 6157, the Defense, Labor, NASA, and Education Appropriations Act 2010)</td>
<td>Sen. Leahy (D-VT)</td>
<td>Rejected (68–24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Senator Sanders offered a motion to strike lines 7–8 of page 270 in Division B (Title III) of the substitute amendment, which was related to the Pell Grant program. This provision was a Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP) estimated to increase spending by $390 million over 10 years.

2 By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to a rollcall vote to waive the point of order.

3 The budgetary effects of this act would have increased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

4 The budgetary effects of this act would have increased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

5 The budgetary effects of this act would have decreased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

6 The budgetary effects of this act would have decreased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

7 The budgetary effects of this act would have increased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

8 The budgetary effects of this act would have increased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

9 The budgetary effects of this act would have decreased spending by $390 million over 10 years.

10 The budgetary effects of this act would have increased spending by $390 million over 10 years.
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES REPORT

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the Legislative Activities Report of the Committee on Rules and Administration during the 115th Congress be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY DURING THE 115TH CONGRESS

JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules and Administration is set forth in paragraph 1(n)(l) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate. The following are excerpts from that paragraph.

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTERS

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

(1) Committee on Rules and Administration, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space.
2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules.
3. Corrupt practices.
4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices.
5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress.
6. Government Publishing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record, as well as those matters provided for under paragraphs (1) through (5) above.
7. Meeting of the Congress and attendance of Members.
8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same, except on an emergency basis; or
9. Preservation and maintenance of the art, historical, and memorial collections maintained by the United States Government, and enabling it to better meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States.

(B) identify any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the Committee, of vital interest to the Congress as a constitu-
tionally established institution of the Fed-
eral Government and call such proceeding or action to the attention of the Senate.

* * * * *

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

TITLE I—MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The regular meeting dates of the Committee shall be the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 10:00 a.m. in room SH-306, Russell Senate Office Building. Additional meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

2. Meetings of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, unless a quorum of meetings by the committee on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 cal-
edays may be closed to the public on a motion by a majority of the Members of the committee (with the vote by a majority of the committee determining the closing of the session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in subparagraphs (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed fol-
ed immediately before a recorded vote in open session by a majority of the Members of the committee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at the meeting or meetings:

(A) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the for-
eign relations of the United States;
(B) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of the confidentiality of the deliberations and committee business.

(C) will disclose information to be kept confidential under the provisions of law or Government regulations.

3. The results of roll call votes taken in open session by a majority of the Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including action on amendments to measures prior to voting to report the measure to the Senate.

4. Under no circumstances may proxies be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

TITLE II—QUORUMS

1. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(1) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, a majority of the Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of legis-

2. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(2) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 2 Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath and 1 Member of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony not under oath; provided, how-
ever, that in either instance, once a quorum is established, any one Member can continue to take such testimony.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 7(a)(3) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules, 2 Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath and 1 Member of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony not under oath; provided, however, that in either instance, once a quorum is established, any one Member can continue to take such testimony.

4. Under no circumstances may proxies be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

5. After the Chairman and the Ranking Mi-

6. Proxy voting shall be allowed on all mea-

7. In general, testimony will be restricted to 5 minutes for each witness. The time may be extended by the Chairman, upon the Chair's own direction or at the request of a Member. Each round of questions by Mem-

8. Payment of money out of the contingent

9. After the Chairman and the Ranking Mi-

10. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the committee who are physically present at the time of the vote.

Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters having a quorum. However, the vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the committee who are physically present at the time of the vote. Proxies will be allowed in such cases solely for the purpose of re-

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4. A copy of the committee's intended agenda enumerating separate items of legis-

lative business and committee business will normally be sent to all Members of the committee and released to the public at least 1 day in advance of all meetings. This does not preclude the committee from discussing appropriate non-agenda topics.

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the proposed bill or resolution has been made available at least five business calendar days in advance, it shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the form proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless such amendment has been delivered to the office of the Committee and circulated via e-mail to each of the offices by at least 5:00 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled start of the meeting.

2. In the event the Chairman introduces a substitute amendment or a Chairman’s mark, the requirements set forth in Paragraph 1 of this Title shall be considered waived unless such substitute amendment or Chairman’s mark has been made available at least five business days in advance of the scheduled meeting.

3. It shall be in order, without prior notice, for a Member to offer a motion to strike a single section of any bill, resolution, or amendment under consideration.

4. Tied, provided adequate notice of their intention to do so is given to Members of the committee.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY
* passed Senate; + obviated

H.R. 1695, Register of Copyrights Selection and Accountability Act
H.R. 3293, Wounded Officers Recovery Act of 2017
H. Con. Res. 148, directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3629.
H. Con. Res. 112, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha I.
H. Con. Res. 107, authorizing Reverend Billy Graham to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol.
H. Con. Res. 106, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the members of the Office of Strategic Services.
H. Con. Res. 103, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass.
H. Con. Res. 18, permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO COMMITTEE FUNDING
S. Res. 22, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
S. Res. 21, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. Res. 22, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.
S. Res. 24, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.
S. Res. 30, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
S. Res. 31, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging.
S. Res. 32, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.
S. Res. 33, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.
S. Res. 34, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
S. Res. 36, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.
S. Res. 37, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations.
S. Res. 39, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.
S. Res. 42, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
S. Res. 43, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget.
S. Res. 48, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence.
S. Res. 52, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Finance.
S. Res. 53, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE
S. 26, Presidential Tax Transparency Act
S. 27, a bill to establish an independent commission to examine and report on the facts regarding the extent of Russian official and unofficial cyber operations and other attempts to interfere in the 2016 United States national election, and for other purposes.
S. 296, Senate Campaign Disclosure Privacy Act
S. 360, Same Day Registration Act
S. 402, a bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to enter into an agreement with the Harriet Tubman Statue Commission of the State of Maryland for the acceptance of a statue of Harriet Tubman for display in a prominent location in the United States Capitol.
S. 589, Real Time Transparency Act
S. 1231, Vote By Mail Act of 2017
S. 1333, Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2017
S. 1364, National Museum of the American Latino Act
S. 1437, Voter Empowerment Act of 2017
S. 1498, Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum Act
S. 1510, Helping State and Local Governments Prevent Cyber Attacks (HACK) Act
S. 1547, Anti-Voter Suppression Act
S. 1569, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to eliminate the non-application of certain State waiver provisions to Members of Congress and congressional staff.
S. 1585, DISCLOSE Act of 2017
S. 1604, Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Act of 2017
S. 1608, Wounded Officers Recovery Act of 2017
S. 1660, Stop Foreign Donations Affecting Our Elections Act
S. 1683, Restoring Integrity to America’s Elections Act
S. 1772, Confederate Monument Removal Act
S. 1783, PROVE Act
S. 1821, a bill to establish the National Commission on the Cybersecurity of United States Election Systems, and for other purposes.
S. 2078, Weekend Voting Act
S. 1929, Empower Act of 2017
S. 1931, Empowering Citizens Act
S. 1934, Smithsonian National Zoological Park Central Parking Facility Authorization Act
S. 2035, SAVE Act
S. 2106, Register America to Vote Act
S. 2249, Students VOTE Act
S. 2330, Earmark Elimination Act of 2018
S. 2467, a bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to obtain a statue of Shirley Chisholm for placement in the United States Capitol.
S. 2593, Secure Elections Act
S. 2673, PAPER Act of 2018
S. 2917, Pay for Print Act
S. 2941, PAPER Act of 2018
S. 3049, Protecting American Votes and Elections Act of 2018
S. 3096, Save Voted Act
S. 3116, PRIDE Voting Act
S. 3150, DISCLOSE Act of 2018
S. 3274, CLRAN Act of 2018
S. 3572, ESIA
S. 3573, Protect our Elections Act
S. 3708, One Subject at a Time Act
Review of S. Res. 355
the 115th Congress
of United States Capitol Grounds: Land-

ceedings of the Senate.

consideration of changes to rules for the pro-

tended debate in the Senate to improve the

purposes.

limit the time during which a nomination

sion.

tember 2018 as National Voting Rights

accountable.

Putin, and those who carried out the attacks

holding the Russian Federation, President

November 02, 2019—Confirmed

PN1425 James E. Trainor III, of Texas, to

be a Member of the Election Assistance Com-

mission for a term expiring April 30, 2023,

vice Matthew S. Petersen, term expired.

Latest Action: January 02, 2019—Returned

PN2559 Benjamin Hovland, of Maryland, to

be a Member of the Election Assistance Com-

mission for a term expiring December 31,

vice Matthew Vincent Masterson, re-

sign.

Latest Action: January 02, 2019—Confirmed

by the Senate by Voice Vote.

PN2158 Robert B. Pelin of Virginia, to be

Director of the Government Publishing Of-

fice, vice Davita Vance-Cooks.

Latest Action: January 03, 2019—Returned to

the President under the provisions of Sen-

ate Rule XXXI, paragraph 6 of the Standing

Rules of the Senate.

PN1245 James E. Trainor III, of Texas, to

be a Member of the Federal Election Com-

mission for a term expiring April 30, 2023,

vice Matthew S. Petersen, term expired.

Latest Action: January 03, 2019—Returned to

the President under the provisions of Sen-

ate Rule XXXI, paragraph 6 of the Standing

Rules of the Senate.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

S. Pct. 115–3—Expenditure Authorizations and

Requirements for Senate Committees

S. Pct. 115–4—Congressional Pictorial Di-

rectory

S. Rept. 115–20—Review of Legislative Ac-

c tivity during the 114th Congress

S. Pub. 115–7—The Congressional Directory

S. Doc. 115–4—Authority and Rules of Sen-

ate Committees, 2017–2018

S. Doc. 115–18—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Kelly Ayotte, United States Senator—

2011-2017

S. Doc. 115–19—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Barbara Boxer, United States Congress-

woman—1983-1993, United States Senator—

1993-2017

S. Doc. 115–20—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Daniel Coats, United States Congress-

man—1981-1989, United States Senator—2011-

2017

S. Doc. 115–21—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Mark Kirk, United States Senator—

2010-2017

S. Doc. 115–22—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Robert P. McCulloch, United States Con-

gressman—1977-1987, United States Senator—

1987-2017

S. Doc. 115–23—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Harry Reid, United States Congress-

man—1933-1987, United States Senator—1987-

2017

S. Doc. 115–24—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: David Vitter, United States Congress-

man—1999-2005, United States Senator—2005-

2017

S. Doc. 115–25—Tributes Delivered in Con-

gress: Joseph R. Biden, Jr.—United States Vice

President of the Senate—2009-2017, United States

Senator—1973-2009

EC212 Senate Rules and Administration

A communication from the Assistant At-

torney General, Office of Legislative Affairs,

Department of Justice, transmitting, pursu-

ant to law, the annual report from the Attor-

ney General to Congress relative to the Uni-

formed and Overseas Citizens Abroad Vot-

ing Act; to the Committee on Rules and Ad-

ministration.

EC471 Senate Rules and Administration

A communication from the Assistant At-

torney General, Office of Legislative Affairs,

Department of Justice, transmitting, pursu-

ant to law, the annual report from the Attor-

ney General to Congress relative to the Uni-

formed and Overseas Citizens Abroad Vot-

ing Act; to the Committee on Rules and Ad-

ministration.

EC1031 Senate Rules and Administration

A communication from the Chairman, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commis-

sion, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the memorial construction, to the

Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC1668 Senate Veterans’ Affairs and other committees . . . (June 06, 2017)

A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office

of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “OMB Sequestration Pre-

view Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2018”; to the Special Com-

mittee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Serv-

ices; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Trans-

portation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Com-

mittee on Ethics; Foreign Relations; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Homeland

Security and Governmental Affairs; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; the

Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Small Business and Entrepreneurship; and Veterans’ Affairs.

EC1667 Senate Veterans’ Affairs and other committees . . . (June 05, 2017)

A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office
of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “OMB Final Sequestration Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2017”; to the Special Committee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Ethics; Finance; Foreign Relations; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; the Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Select Committee on Veterans’ Affairs; and the Select Committee on the Judiciary.

ECS166 Senate Rules and Administration (September 19, 2017) A communication from the Chair, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled “OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2018”;

ECS166 Senate Rules and Administration (October 04, 2017) A communication from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, and the President, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to its budget request for fiscal year 2019; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC2284 Senate Rules and Administration (November 08, 2017) A communication from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, and the President, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to its consolidated financial statements, supplemental schedules of operations, and independent auditor’s report for the years ended October 2, 2016, and September 27, 2015, and a report relative to the Center’s schedule of expenditures of federal awards and judicial activities, and the Director’s reports for the year ended October 2, 2016; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC2365 Senate Rules and Administration (January 08, 2018) A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to efforts to protect the United States when it comes to delivering high-speed wireless broadband to rural communities.

EC2397 Senate Rules and Administration (January 09, 2018) A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report from the Attorney General relative to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC2398 Senate Rules and Administration (January 09, 2018) A communication from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, and the President, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC2459 Senate Rules and Administration (January 09, 2018) A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2019”; to the Special Committee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Ethics; Finance; Foreign Relations; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; the Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Select Committee on Veterans’ Affairs; and the Select Committee on the Judiciary.

EC2491 Senate Rules and Administration (March 07, 2018) A communication from the Assistant Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Center’s consolidated financial statements, supplemental schedules of operations, and independent auditor’s report for years ended October 1, 2017, and October 2, 2016, and a report relative to the Center’s schedule of expenditures of federal awards and independent auditor’s reports for the year ended October 1, 2017; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC2577 Senate Rules and Administration (December 20, 2018) A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Reporting Multistate Independent Expenditures and Electioneering Communications” (Notice 2018–17) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 20, 2018; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

THE E-FRONTIER ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I wish to give notice of my intent to object to any unanimous consent agreement regarding S. 918, the E-FRONTIER ACT.

In January of 2018, media reports revealed that officials in the National Security Council were considering a proposal for the Federal Government to pay for and build a national 5G telecommunications network. This proposal was then widely criticized by top administration officials, including Federal Communications Commission Chairman Ajit Pai, and White House Economic Adviser Larry Kudlow. The President himself subsequently distanced himself from the proposal and made it clear that he favored a 5G strategy that is private-sector driven and led.

In response to this controversial proposal, a Senator introduced the E-FRONTIER Act. This bill prohibits the Federal Government from constructing, operating, or offering retail or wholesale services on broadband networks absent congressional authorization.

My colleague stated the bill is intended to “protect commercial 5G broadband networks from nationalization without authorization from Congress.” While I agree that there is no need, at the current time, for the Federal Government to offer commercial wireless service in well-served urban markets, I do not believe that Congress should be taking any options off the table when it comes to enhancing high-speed wireless broadband to rural communities that have long been ignored by the private sector.
This bill is also drafted so that its impact would extend significantly beyond its stated goal. Not only would my colleagues’ proposal prohibit the Federal Government from operating commercial wireless networks without explicit congressional authorization, but it would also prohibit the permitment from operating wireline networks, such as fiber and cable networks.

Passing this legislation would bar the Federal Government from providing connectivity to the tens of millions or Americans who currently have no meaningful option for high-speed broadband internet access at home. In effect, it would tell Americans in rural and low-income communities across the country that, if the private sector does not think it can make a profit offering service in their communities, that is the end of the line for them. Outside of providing subsidies, the Federal Government would be barred from addressing these market failures by contracting to build the infrastructure itself.

Time and time again, Congress has, on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis, maintained the critical importance of delivering broadband to all Americans and not just those in big cities. This body should not ban any option for internet connectivity without fulsome debate and regular order.

Unfortunately, this need case is far from a hypothetical. As many as 162 million Americans across the country do not have access to internet service at broadband speeds, according to one recent analysis cited by the FCC. Congress should be passing laws that work to close this gap and not those that tie our hands as millions and millions of Americans are left behind in this new digital divide. It is an issue of fairness, it is an issue of equality, and it is an issue that must be subjected to vigorous public debate.

So I rise today with a simple and straightforward request: Before Congress limits possible broadband build-out options for decades to come, let’s give my colleagues’ proposal the careful consideration that it deserves. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see if we can resolve some of these outstanding issues in a manner that is fair, transparent, and timely.

For all of these reasons, I will object to any unanimous consent agreement to consider S. 918.

CONFIRMATION OF HEATH P. TARBERT

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I applaud the Senate’s bipartisan confirmation of Dr. Heath Tarbert to head the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. I am confident that Dr. Tarbert, who is no stranger to public service, will lead the CFTC well. As the former Under Secretary for International Affairs at the Department of the Treasury, Dr. Tarbert has exactly the right experience, at the right time, to lead the CFTC. The CFTC needs a strong leader like Dr. Tarbert. He understands how the markets are impacted by actions taken by Congress and U.S. Federal regulators, as well as those of our legislative and regulatory partners around the world. This demonstrates appreciation of what led to the financial crisis 10 years ago. Dr. Tarbert also has the support of a range of agricultural groups, all voicing strong sport and appreciation for his experience in the financial sector, the efforts he demonstrated to understand priority issues, and the commitment to visiting agricultural operations to reinforce the importance of these markets to farmers, ranchers, growers, and agribusiness.

The CFTC is charged with fostering open, transparent, competitive, and financially sound markets, while working to prevent systemic risk. The regulation and oversight provided by the CFTC allows end users—farmers, ranchers, commercial companies, municipalities, energy companies, pension funds, and others—to hedge commercial risk using the derivatives market. These markets allow companies to generate jobs and produce goods and services for our economy. I look forward to working with Dr. Tarbert in his new role. Thank you.

CAMEROON

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to discuss the grave situation in Cameroon, specifically the targeted attacks against the English-speaking minority community there, the ongoing conflict between armed separatist groups and Cameroonian security forces, and the country’s many political prisoners. In response to the escalation of conflict in Cameroon’s north-west and southwest regions, yesterday, Senator Tomato and I introduced a resolution calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed separatist groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue an inclusive dialogue to resolve the conflict.

Since the outbreak of violence in 2016, Cameroon’s security forces have been credibly accused of grave human rights abuses, from suppressing the basic freedoms of expression and assembly, to torture and extrajudicial killings. The victims of these abuses include Anglophone activists, some of whom were forcibly returned to Cameroon after fleeing to Nigeria. Since 2016, entire villages have been burned down, displacing hundreds of thousands of Cameroonians from their communities.

Where did all this begin? The current conflict can be traced back to a conflict between Cameroonian national identity, as a country with a colonial history, and a country formed through merging pieces of a former French colony with parts of a former British colony. The Francophone majority has held much of the land since 1961, when Cameroon gained its independence. All the while, the Anglophone minority held on to its language and distinct judicial and educational systems as it continued to be governed largely by Francophones.

About 3 years ago, this all began to shift. The Francophone government began implementing the French language and imposing its own laws, judges, and teachers in Anglophone communities, and protests rose up in response. Anglophone Cameroonians rightly saw this as an unjust imposition on their autonomy, as a tyranny of the majority seeking to do away with their language and identity. The fact that Anglophone Cameroonians are vastly underrepresented in the central government only exacerbates their grievances in this matter. In response to citizens’ voicing their discontent, the government cracked down, arresting hundreds of people—including civil activists who worked on terrorism charges—and deploying the military to Anglophone areas.

Over the past 3 years, violence has claimed 2,000 lives in the Anglophone region. Human Rights Watch has documented extensive violations by members of the security forces in the last 2 years in both the northwest and southwest regions, as well as rampant killings of civilians and sexual violence. According to a July 22 Human Rights Watch report, Cameroonian security forces have killed at least four civilians and raped one woman since mid June alone during their security operations in the northwest region. Shockingly, those killed included an elderly man with a physical disability and a young man with a mental disability.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the circumstances there. My home State of Maryland is home to a large, active population of Cameroonian diasporans. Marylander Sylvie Bello and members of her advocacy organization, the Cameroon American Council, have been a leading diaspora voice calling for the United States to encourage the Cameroon Government and armed militias to stop the violence. Many in the diaspora community across the United States are working with civil society organizations in Cameroon to address the needs of internally displaced persons. DIHA’s new report, Cameroon’s west and southwest regions of the country and refugees on the Nigerian side of the border.

This important community has made something very clear to me and my team, and I would like to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues in the U.S. Congress of it. The conflict in Cameroon greatly impacts Americans here in the United States, whether it be Americans with loved ones affected by the conflict, those who have traveled to escape the conflict, or simply those of us who understand that being silent on issues of human rights is analogous to being complicit to their
occurrence. I encourage the Government of Cameroon to engage with diaspora organizations, along with a broad spectrum of Cameroonian civil society leader, in meaningful and constructive dialogue to resolve the conflict.

Moving forward, as we look for ways to take action in Cameroon, we must look to longtime President Paul Biya and his ongoing attacks on the legitimacy of Cameroon's democracy. President Biya rose to office in 1982 after serving as Prime Minister. In 2008, Presidential term limits were removed from Cameroon's Constitution. Protests ensued, but when the public wished to voice their disapproval of this decision, security forces violently repressed their actions.

In October 2018, Biya claimed a seventh Presidential victory in an election that many considered to be neither free nor fair. There were numerous credible reports of fraud, voter intimidation, violence, and low voter turnout in the Anglophone regions. The opposition party who reportedly came in second place, the Cameroon Renaissance Movement, claims that it had the support of the people. In January of this year, protests and demonstrations against election results were summarily suppressed by the Biya regime. Over 200 people were arrested, including opposition leader Maurice Kamto and his close supporters.

The United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, and the International Law Commission have called for Mr. Camto’s release, and just last month, thousands of Cameroonian refugees demonstrated in Yaounde with the same demand. Biya’s government forces responded as they usually do, by arresting 73 of the demonstrators.

Even members of the President’s own inner circle are not immune to his thugs. In 2012, Mr. Marafa Hamidou Yaya, the former Secretary General of the President, was arrested and sentenced to 25 years in prison for complicity in an embezzlement scheme that many suspect befell him not because of any actual involvement in embezzlement, but as a way to prevent him from ever challenging Biya for the Presidency. His arrest and imprisonment make clear that Biya will target anyone who threatens grip on power.

President Biya has the broad authority to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, members of Parliament, judges, generals, and governors. The executive and judicial branches are clearly a product of the President’s preference, rather than a reflection of the will of the people. Although several press outlets exist and multiple political parties compete in elections, freedom of expression is greatly constrained. Journalists have been jailed, and Reporters Without Borders has described the circumstances for Cameroonian media as a “climate of fear.”

In addition to these democratic concerns, Cameroon currently faces three major humanitarian challenges, which are exacerbated by President Biya’s unchecked authority. About 275,000 refugees from the Central African Republic reside in the eastern part of Cameroon. In the north, Boko Haram threatens the communities near the Nigerian border. And in the west, where most of Cameroon’s Anglophone minority resides, allegations of human rights abuses and the duty to address the situation in Cameroon, including the persecution of Cameroonian conflict to prioritize respect for human life over the desire for political gain. This must be done by leaders on both sides:

1. **Additional Statements**

   **Recognizing the 2019 Arkansas Women’s Hall of Fame Inductees**

   - Mr. Boozman, Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Arkansas Women’s Hall of Fame Class of 2019 inductees and celebrate their contributions to our State and our country.

   Founded in 2014, the Arkansas Women’s Hall of Fame honors women whose contributions have influenced the direction of Arkansas in their community or the State as a whole. The
AWHOF recognizes women, contemporaries or historical, who have achieved prominence within the State. By providing a place for women in the State to be admired, the AWHOF inspires future generations of young Arkansas women to achieve great things.

Alice Andrews is a conservationist and a leading voice for environmental protection in Arkansas. As a farmer’s daughter, Alice developed an interest in the environment and protecting land and water resources. Alice’s conservation efforts began with advocacy work for the Buffalo River designation in 1972, which protects the river from industrial uses that may change its natural character or surrounding habitat. She has continued her efforts by serving on the Arkansas Trails Council, being appointed to the Arkansas Scenic Rivers Commission and serving as president of the Ozark Society. Alice has also been credited with helping preserve the landscape where iconic landmarks including the Big Dam Bridge, Two Rivers Bridge, and the River Trail, can be found. Her continued support and consultation with nonprofits, governments, and local churches have made Arkansas a better place for many generations to live, work and play.

Olivia Myers Farrell is among Arkansas’s most influential women in media. She graduated from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock before starting her career as part of the conservation department at the Arkansas Writers Project at the Arkansas Times. She then cofounded Arkansas Business and Southern magazine in the years following. Olivia has been honored as a Young Achiever by the National Council of Women of the United States—one of only six women selected in 1984 and the first Arkansas woman to receive the honor. She then became the CEO and principal owner of the Arkansas Business Publishing Group, which has received awards for its outstanding journalism by its publications, including Arkansas Business, Little Rock Family, and Little Rock Soiree. In 1998, she cofounded the Arkansas Women’s Foundation, which has provided millions in grants and scholarships to girls and women. In 2003, she was named one of America’s 100 Most Influential Women by Women’s Wear Daily for her leadership in philanthropy by and for women, and enhance the economic viability of emerging leaders in Arkansas. Her efforts in the community earned her the Distinguished Citizen Award given by former Governor Mike Beebe in 2012.

Jo Luck attended Hendrix College before graduating from David Lipscomb College with a degree in education in 1963. Jo went on to earn a master’s degree from Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government and served as the assistant director in the Governor’s Office of Volunteer Services before becoming the first director of the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. As Governor Bill Clinton, she became the executive director of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. Under Jo’s guidance, the economic impact of Arkansas’s tourism industry more than doubled. In 1992, she became president and CEO of Little Rock-based Heifer International—a global nonprofit dedicated to fighting hunger and poverty—where she led the organization’s state-of-the-art, LEED-certified headquarters was designed and built. In 2011, Jo was appointed by Barack Obama to serve on the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Board of Global Food and Agricultural Development. She has worked throughout her career to improve food availability around the globe and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Charlotte Tillar Schexnayder was born in TILLAR, AR, in 1923. When she was 16 years old, she enrolled in the University of Arkansas at Monticello while also freelance writing for the McGeehee Times. She went on to become editor of the McGeehee Times in October 1944. She and her husband Melvin worked at the newspaper for 6 years before purchasing the Dumas Clarion, which they owned for more than four decades. Although the paper was a local news, writing about local media, Charlotte took an editorial stand on many issues, including the desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock along with economic and development issues in Dumas, AR. Along with her husband and local media, Charlotte was a board member of the Dumas Chamber of Commerce and served as the first female president of the organization. In 1975, Governor David Pryor appointed Charlotte to the Arkansas Board of Pardons and Parole, making her the first female to serve on the group’s board. Charlotte went on to become president of many journalism organizations, including Arkansas Press Women, the Little Rock chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Arkansas Women, the Arkansas Press Association, and the National Newspaper Association. In 1984, she was elected to the State house of representatives where she served until 1999. While in office, she was the lead sponsor for several bills, including the expansion of the Freedom of Information Act, a bill creating the Arkansas Ethics Commission, and the creation of a sales tax for a research center and endowed chair at the University of Arkansas in Medical Sciences in alcohol abuse prevention. Charlotte’s consistent efforts to improve her community and State are both courageous and groundbreaking.

Carolyn Witherspoon graduated from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock in 1974 and continued her education at the UALR School of Law, where she graduated with honors in 1978. Throughout her legal career, Carolyn has advocated for promoting a healthy, work-life balance and supporting the needs of those that serve women. She served as the commissioner of the Arkansas Real Estate Commission from 1978 until 1981, when she became the president of the Arkansas Association of Women’s Lawyers. Her law practice has centered on representing private and public employees in defending employment-related matters, including title VII litigation. Her practice has also honored to serve on the Union Internationale des Advocats. Carolyn has also earned recognition from the American Psychological Association, the Society for Human Resources Management, and the State of Arkansas. Her firm has been honored with the WE WORKs Award three times for incorporating flexibility in workplace practices. Under her direction, Cross, Gunter, Witherspoon, and Galichus is the only woman in the State of Arkansas with 50 percent ownership by female attorneys. Her community involvement includes serving on the Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault and as former president of the Women’s Foundation of Arkansas, as well as promoting the women’s coaching people through a program known as VOCALS. We can be proud of Carolyn’s contributions to the legal community in our State, country, and internationally.

Diane Frances Divers Kincaid was born in Washington, DC in 1938. She graduated cum laude from Cornell University’s Department of Government in 1959. When she returned to Washington, she served as an analyst for the President’s Committee on Government Contracts, a research assistant with the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment, and legislative secretary and speechwriter for former U.S. Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri. After marrying Hugh Kincaid, she moved to Fayetteville in 1963. Diane completed her master’s degree through the Department of Political Science at the University of Arkansas in 1967. The following year, Kincaid became a part-time lecturer in political science at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and in 1979 became an assistant professor of political science. In 1971, Governor Dale Bumpers appointed Diane to chair the Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women, where she served until 1975. In 1979, David Pryor selected her to chair a commission on public employee rights. In 1980, she was appointed to the commission for the Arkansas Educational Television Network, where she served until 1993. She also served as an advisor for the Clinton-Gore campaign in 1992 and 4 years later worked on the President’s reelection campaign. President Clinton appointed Diane to the board of directors of the U.S. Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which she later chaired. In 2004, Clinton honored her with the “Arkansas Politics and Government: Do the People Rule?” which is used by many Arkansas colleges and...
universities as part of their curriculums. Blair passed away in 2000 of lung cancer, but left behind a legacy of service and dedication to the State of Arkansas.

Louise McPhetridge Thaden was born in Bentonville on a small family farm and became interested in aviation at an early age. She attended the University of Arkansas, but never graduated. Instead, she continued to pursue her love of flying, taking her skills to Kansas and eventually California, working various jobs until she eventually earned her pilot’s license. She became the only female pilot to simultaneously hold the women’s record for speed, altitude, and solo endurance, beating out Amelia Earhart and other pilots at the National Women’s Air Derby in 1929. Together Earhart and Thaden formed the Ninety-Nines, an advocacy group for women pilots. Additionally, Louise opened a flight school for women at the Penn School of Aviation and raised the scholarship money for its first 12 students. In 1932, she set a refueling endurance record of 196 hours in the air over Long Island. In 1996, Louise became the first woman to win the President’s Air Race from New York to Los Angeles. She was the 1937 recipient of the Harmon Trophy, which is the highest honor given to a female pilot. Her achievements have been honored in numerous ways, including by the community of Bentonville, where its airport now bears her name, as well as by former Governor David Pryor’s declaration of August 22 as “Louise M. Thaden Day.” She was posthumously inducted into the International Air and Space Hall of Fame in 1999. Louise’s pioneering and competitive spirit will continue to inspire future generations of pilots and women for many years to come.

The final inductee, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority’s Beta Pi Omega Chapter, was chartered in Little Rock in 1937. It is the oldest graduate chapter in the State of Arkansas. The chapter’s 265 members regularly complete service projects and host health fairs, workshops, education programs, voter drive, and fundraisers. The group’s members use their education, skill, and expertise to make an impact in the community. Beta Pi Omega has sponsored the chartering of two new Alpha chapters. The Gamma Alpha Chapter at Philander Smith College and Epsilon Phi Chapter at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Through the years, over 500 High School seniors and college students have received scholarships or financial assistance from Beta Pi Omega. The chapter has been recognized for its programs and partnerships with the Little Rock School District, American Heart Association, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, and Lion’s Club International. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority’s Beta Pi Omega chapter has demonstrated a true commitment to improving Arkansas for future generations of citizens in all corners of the State.

Congratulations to the 2019 Arkansas Women’s Hall of Fame inductees. We are grateful for their contributions to our State and the work they have done to inspire us to achieve great things and help their neighbors and fellow citizens through their efforts to uplift and improve their communities.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER THOMAS TOBIN

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Father Tobin, of Carter County, for his leadership in the church and devotion to serving the faithful of Montana.

Father Tobin was ordained in a small church in Tipperary, Ireland, in June of 1936, shortly after, he made the trek to Montana in September of 1959. During his 38 years of service, he ministered across Big Sky Country, including in Billings, Hilger, Livingston, Big Sandy, Baker, and Ekalaka.

As a member of the Knights of Columbus, Father Tobin has been active in promoting Christian values from his local parish to the broader community. Father Tobin has been a strong defender of the pro-life movement—regularly defending the rights of the unborn from the pulpit. He has participated in a handful of right-to-life marches and has routinely promoted pro-life activities.

During the days leading up to the 9/11 attacks, Father Tobin was in New York City visiting parishes. When the attacks unfolded, Father Tobin delayed his return home to Montana to pray and minister to the people of New York City.

In addition to his devout faith and commitment to others, Father Tobin has a profound love for our great outdoors. Those who know him best say he can often be found at a local dam or lake with a fishing pole. He also enjoys long drives across his country and taking long walks and hikes.

I am proud to honor Father Tobin as this week’s Montanan of the Week. His devotion to his Catholic faith and his community is exemplary of the Montana spirit.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
EC–2167. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Indian Electric Power Utilities (RIN1076–AF09)" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 30, 2019; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
EC–2169. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment; Annual Adjustments" (RIN1076–AF40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 30, 2019; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
The following reports of committees were submitted:
By Mr. BLUMENTHAL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

* Brent James McIntosh, of Michigan, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.
* Brian Callanan, of New Jersey, to be a Commissioner of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulatory Action During the 115th Congress" (Rept. No. 116–68).

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:
S. 1441. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export facilities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:
S. 1992. A bill to amend the FAST Act to repeal a rescission of funds.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:
By Mr. INHOFE for the Committee on Armed Services:
* Air Force nomination of Gen. John E. Hyten, to be General, by Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOEVEN for the Committee on Indian Affairs:
* Travis Geaues, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
* Brian McGuire, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.
* Brian Callanan, of New Jersey, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury.
* Brent James McIntosh, of Michigan, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. HOEVEN for the Committee on Indian Affairs.

E. Sequoyah Simmermeyer, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission for the term of six years.

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

* Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:
By Mr. GARDNER:
S. 2347. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude employer contributions to a loan repayment from income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. MARKEY): S. 2348. A bill to restore administrative law judges to the competitive service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 2349. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission and the Commissioner of the common carrier exempt for telecommunications companies; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. MERKLEY):
S. 2350. A bill to prohibit States from retroactively imposing a sales tax collection duty on a remote seller, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):
S. 2351. A bill to promote human rights and accountability in Saudi Arabia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):
S. 2352. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify nondiscrimination rules to protect older, long service participants in retirement plans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTER (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. SULLIVAN):
S. 2353. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. GARDNER):
S. 2354. A bill to direct the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse to support research on opioid addiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARNEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRANO, Mr. DUKEN, Mr. MARKEy, Mr. VAN HOIEN, Ms. STARKIN, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MENENDEZ):
S. 2355. A bill to eliminate racial, religious, and other discriminatory profiling by law enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. SULLIVAN):
S. 2356. A bill to provide a definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HAWLEY):
S. 2357. A bill to establish a national goal and mechanism to achieve a trade-balancing exchange rate for the United States dollar, to impose market access charge on certain purchases of United States assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):
S. 2358. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligibility for children to receive benefits under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KENNEDY:
S. 2359. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require consideration of the assets of a household for broad-based categorical eligibility for the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):
S. 2360. A bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. GILLIBRAND:
S. 2361. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase lending to underserved borrowers through the largest loan program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:
S. 2362. A bill to establish a process for United States businesses to obtain exclusions from certain duties imposed under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Ms. SULLIVAN):
S. 2363. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a Telecommunications Workforce Development Advisory Council within the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. COLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. SCOTT):
S. 2364. A bill to enhance domestic marine debris response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. SMITH):
S. 2365. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize urban Indian organizations to enter into arrangements for the sharing of medical services and facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):
S. 2366. A bill to streamline the employer reporting process and strengthen the eligibility verification process for the premium assistance tax credit and cost-sharing subsidy; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. JONES):
S. 2367. A bill to support the preparation and retention of outstanding educators in all fields to ensure a bright future for children and youth in under-resourced and underserved communities, and States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.
By Mr. COONS (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY):
S. 2368. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to support licensing and relicensing of certain nuclear facilities and nuclear energy research, demonstration, development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):
S. 2372. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the use of grant amounts awarded under the Veterans Cemetery Grants Program for construction of fully accessible emergency service stations at certain State veterans’ cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:
S. 2370. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand personal saving and retirement savings coverage by enabling employees not covered by qualifying retirement plans to save for retirement through automatic IRA arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS):
S. 2371. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to designate the Honor and Remember Flag created by Honor and Remember, Inc., as an official symbol to recognize and honor the Armed Forces who died in service to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. RICHARD, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. CARDIN):
S. 2372. A bill to enhance global engagement to combat marine debris, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. MURkowski, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. CAPITO):
S. 2373. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve obstetric care in rural areas; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):
S. 2374. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to include a prohibition on the listing of any nonnative species as a threatened species or an endangered species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY:
S. 2375. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to relocate the headquarters of the Government Accountability Office of screening protocols of the Transportation Security Administration relating to breast milk and formula, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. CARDIN):
S. 2384. A bill to promote botanical research and botanical sciences capacity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:
S. 2385. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to improve access to broadband telecommunications services in rural areas, including by encouraging the provision of broadband loans and grants Act to increase broadband in emerging harbors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 2386. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons who come from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):
S. 2397. A bill to establish a process by which reasonable drug prices may be determined, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAIS):
S. 2388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the postponement of the January 1, 2019 filing deadline for certain taxpayers for purposes relating to the purchase of certain equity securities by issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Ms. ROSEN):
S. 2392. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the circumstances under which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide reimbursement for burial and funeral services for veterans(xs), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. BOOKER):
S. 2393. A bill to promote a 21st century energy workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):
S. 2394. A bill to require certain reports pursuant to the program of the Armed Forces to ensure the expiration of the New START Treaty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY:
S. 2395. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to support early college high schools and dual or concurrent college high schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):
S. 2396. A bill to protect United States citizens and residents from unlawful profiling, arrest, detention and other discrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. COONS):
S. 2397. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and Tribal courts in order to allow the electronic service of certain court orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEINSTEIN:
S. 2398. A bill to amend the Federal Elecric Power Policy Act of 1974 to impose requirements relating to the purchase of certain equity securities by issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN:
S. 2400. A bill to promote cannabis research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY:
S. 2401. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the importation or transportation of child sex dolls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN:
S. 2402. A bill to enhance the safety of Certain Curvable and Reusable launchers by rail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. MURRAY):
S. 2403. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to provide loans for the acquisition of electric vehicles and related infrastructure; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.
S. 2404. A bill to establish an expansive infrastructure program to create local jobs and raise the quality of life in every community, to launch flexible career pathways in infrastructure, and to invest in high quality American jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND).

S. 2406. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Health Service Corps Rural Provider Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. JONES, and Ms. MURKOWSKI).

S. 2406. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the requirements for permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. CRAMER).

S. 2408. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national telehealth program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN).

S. 2409. A bill to authorize the President to take certain actions relating to reciprocal trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself and Mr. STABENOW).

S. 2410. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for individuals acting as agents or attorneys for the preparation, presentation, or prosecution of a claim administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs without being recognized by the Secretary for such purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. CRAMER).

S. 2421. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national health center innovation awards program and a rural health center enhancement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WHITE, Mr. HERSEY, Mr. HERRERA, Ms. WASSERMAN SHAW, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI).

S. 2421. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the requirements for permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI).

S. 2421. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a rural health center innovation awards program and a rural health center enhancement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WHITE, Mr. HERSEY, Mr. HERRERA, Ms. WASSERMAN SHAW, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI).

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
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(Mr. Boozman) was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 340

At the request of Mr. Leahy, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) were added as cosponsors of S. 340, a bill to promote competition in the market for drugs and biological products by facilitating the timely entry of lower-cost generic and biosimilar versions of those drugs and biological products.

S. 427

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Whitehouse) were added as cosponsors of S. 427, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance activities of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research into autism spectrum disorder and enhance programs relating to autism, and for other purposes.

S. 430

At the request of Mr. Crapo, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) was added as a cosponsor of S. 430, a bill to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

S. 433

At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) was added as a cosponsor of S. 433, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve home health payment reforms under the Medicare program.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. Warner, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) 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. 518

At the request of Ms. Cantwell, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 518, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 560

At the request of Ms. Baldwin, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) were added as cosponsors of S. 560, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 576

At the request of Mr. Moran, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 576, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of herbicide exposure for certain veterans who served in Korea, and for other purposes.

S. 633

At the request of Mr. Moran, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Booker) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) were added as cosponsors of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Public Assault Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

S. 636

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Blumenthal) was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to designate the "Six Triple Eight" of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of Venezuela to be eligible for temporary protected status under such section.

S. 638

At the request of Mr. Carper, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 638, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

S. 683

At the request of Mr. Toomey, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. Capito) was added as a cosponsor of S. 683, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property.

S. 689

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) was added as a cosponsor of S. 689, a bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs.

S. 944

At the request of Mr. Schatz, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) was added as a cosponsor of S. 944, a bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and the stability of the transportation security workforce by applying a unified personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who are responsible for screening passengers and property, and for other purposes.

S. 996

At the request of Ms. Duckworth, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Durbin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 996, a bill to modify the microloan program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. Moran, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1099

At the request of Mr. Udall, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1099, a bill to limit the use of funds for kinetic military operations in or against Iran.

S. 1071

At the request of Mrs. Shaheen, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) were added as cosponsors of S. 1071, a bill to support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, and for other purposes.

S. 1099

At the request of Ms. Stabenow, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. King), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Cortez Masto), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Hassan) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) were added as cosponsors of S. 1094, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify limitations on the credit for plug-in electric drive motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 1102

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1102, a bill to promote security and energy partnerships in the Eastern Mediterranean, and for other purposes.

S. 1107

At the request of Mr. Rubio, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. Shaheen) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally) were added as cosponsors of S. 1107, a bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 1139

At the request of Mr. Cramer, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Jones) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1134, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from nuclear energy.

S. 1148

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the name of the Senator from Michigan
Mr. Peters] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1148, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to give preferential consideration to individuals who have successfully completed air traffic controller training and veterans when hiring air traffic control specialists.

At the request of Mr. Cotton, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kennedy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1522, a bill to improve broadband data collection, mapping, and validation to support the effective deployment of broadband services to all areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. Hassan, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1527, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of, an assessment of the total amount of nonhighway recreational fuel taxes received by the Secretary of the Treasury and transferred to the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Coons, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1527, supra.

At the request of Mr. Markley, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1721, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit gay and trans panic defenses.

At the request of Mr. Markley, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1750, a bill to establish the Clean School Bus Grant Program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Menendez, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1750, supra.

At the request of Mr. Kennedy, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cornyn) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1782, a bill to add suicide prevention resources to school identification cards.

At the request of Mr. Barrasso, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Sullivan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1830, a bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Young, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Braun) were added as cosponsors of S. 1881, a bill to provide PreCheck to certain severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Whitehouse, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1915, a bill to require the recording and reporting of communications between the Department of Justice and the White House relating to civil and criminal investigations, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Boozman, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1918, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require alternative options for summer food service program delivery.

At the request of Mr. Gardner, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Isakson) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1953, a bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to include the setting of reference prices for aluminum premiums, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kennedy) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as cosponsors of S. 2024, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the American History for Freedom grant program.

At the request of Mr. Leahy, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2026, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to reauthorize the farm to school program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. Stabenow) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2061, a bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 and title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the HUD–VASH program, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit annual reports to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Jones) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2063, a bill to improve access to affordable insulin.

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2185, a bill to provide labor standards for certain energy jobs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Feinstein, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2237, a bill to authorize the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to seek civil monetary penalties to deter violations of section 2 of the Sherman Act, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Markley, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2237, supra.

At the request of Mrs. Shaheen, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2240, a bill to promote digital citizenship and media literacy.

At the request of Ms. Baldwin, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. Hirono) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish State and tribal grants for community colleges and grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2257, a bill to reform the financing of Senate elections, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Sullivan, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Murphy) were added as cosponsors of S. 2260, a bill to provide for the improvement of domestic infrastructure in order to prevent marine debris, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Wicker, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2306, a bill to intensify stem cell research showing evidence of substantial clinical benefit to patients, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Schumer, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Carper) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 50, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, relating to “Contributions in Exchange for State or Local Tax Credits”.

At the request of Mr. Graham, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kennedy) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 232, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect.
on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 27, a resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 277, a resolution remembering the 25th Anniversary of the bombing of the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and recommitting to efforts to uphold justice for the 85 victims of the attacks.

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 285, a resolution designating September 2019 as “School Bus Safety Month”.

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 289, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that socialism poses a significant threat to freedom, liberty, and economic prosperity.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL);

S. 2349. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to eliminate the common carrier exemption for telecommunication companies; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the introduction of the Protection from Robocalling Act of 2019. This bill would address the problem of illegal robocalls and spam calls. I thank Senators KLOBUCHAR and BLUMENTHAL for cosponsoring this legislation.

Last year, I introduced this legislation to address the nuisance of illegal robocalling.

Since then, these calls have become even more prevalent. For example, last month alone, an estimated 4.7 billion robocalls were placed in the United States—nearly one billion more than the year prior. That amounts to 153 million calls per day, or nearly 2,000 robocalls placed each second. Some of these calls are organized scams.

In one case, one robocall company called people offering to help lower their credit card interest rates. Instead, it tricked them into giving up sensitive personal information, including their Social Security numbers.

Another company dialed millions of phone numbers on the Do Not Call registry trying to find new customers for a third party, connecting a single number more than 1,000 times in the same year. Robocall companies are also engaged in credit card and loan scams.

What’s worse, robocalling is now endangering the health and safety of Americans by tying up emergency service lines. Tufts Medical Center in Boston received more than 4,500 illegal robocalls in the span of two hours last April. Each time the medical staff had to answer one of those robocalls could have been an instance when someone who needed life-saving help was unable to get through to a medical professional.

One reason the problem is increasing is because the cost of making and deploying these calls is decreasing. Advances in software make it possible for one person to send out thousands of identical prerecorded messages every second, more quickly and more cheaply than employing armies of human telemarketing agents.

In addition, technology is making it even easier for illegal robocallers to hide their true identity and location. Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology enables robocallers to launch their call campaigns from anywhere in the world. And new technology allows illegal robocallers to disguise where they are actually calling from. This technique, known as “spoofing,” tricks consumers into thinking they are receiving a local call.

The Federal Trade Commission now receives nearly 10,000 robocall complaints every day. With its broad consumer protection authority, the Commission can take steps to stop illegal robocalling. But due to an historic exemption, the Commission has no enforcement authority over telecoms.

When the FTC Act was enacted in 1914, this exemption was put in place because telecoms were monopolies and subject to heavy regulation so FTC enforcement was not needed. In the decades that followed, that regulatory oversight was rolled back, while the exemption remained in place. This created an uneven playing field. A set of federal rules and regulations protecting consumers applied to most industries, but not all.

We must give the Commission the authority they need to pursue complete relief for American consumers. The Protection from Robocalling Act of 2019 removes telecoms from the common carrier exemption in the law. By eliminating this special exemption, telecoms will now have to abide by the same regulations that apply to other sectors such as privacy and advertising that apply to other sectors already subject to the FTC’s jurisdiction.

It’s a matter of fairness, as well as common sense. There’s no reason that consumer data held by a broadband service should have more protection under the law than the same data held by their wireless service.

Robocalls are a problem for everyone with a cell phone. It is a problem that is only going to get worse. And we can’t expect our law enforcement agencies to keep up with today’s technologies if their hands are tied.

We need to be smarter about how we approach this problem. Going after the robocallers and installing call blocking technology on phones is fine; but we need to strike at the systems that they use to perpetrate their scams if we want to see a real difference.

I urge all colleagues to join us in supporting this legislation that will help consumers fight back against illegal robocalling.

I yield the floor.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2360. A bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the focus on small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Unlocking Opportunities in Emerging Markets Act, which establishes an Office of Emerging Markets (OEM) within the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Office of Capital Access to ensure that SBA’s access to capital initiatives address the specific needs of entrepreneurs in underserved domestic emerging markets. Capital is the lifeblood of small businesses, but for women, minorities, veterans and other underserved entrepreneurs, access to capital remains the key roadblock to owning and operating a successful business.

The challenges that underserved entrepreneurs face are historic and pervasive with minority and women entrepreneurs, for example, having less wealth from which to fund new businesses.

Black families have $17,150 in wealth and Hispanic families have $20,720 in wealth, while white families have $171,000 in wealth. Similarly, women have $3 in wealth for every $10 men have.

These historical barriers are compounded by systemic inequality in the capital markets. Minority-owned businesses are two to three times more likely to be denied credit; more likely to avoid applying for loans, based on the belief that they will be turned down; and more likely to receive smaller loans and pay higher interest rates on the loans they do receive. Rural businesses owners often face an uphill battle to secure funding for their startups. And women are significantly
less likely than men to be approved for a business loan and are more likely to experience funding gaps. SBA was created to solve these very problems, but instead of being a solution, lending patterns in the agency’s largest loan programs mirror the trends. During Fiscal Year 2018, only 7.5 percent of all loans approved by SBA’s highest volume loan program—7(a)—went to Black entrepreneurs. Another 8.5 percent went to Hispanic entrepreneurs, while 59 percent went to white borrowers. Despite these challenges, SBA does not have the coordinated effort required to address them. In multiple hearings in the Small Business Committee, SBA has not been able to explain how they are addressing these urgent issues. By creating OEM, and empowering a Senior Executive Service level director to lead the office, we in Congress can ensure that SBA is giving the problems that underserved entrepreneurs face the attention and resources they deserve.

Eliminating disparities in the capital markets for underserved business owners is not just the right thing to do, it will spur growth in the American economy.

In the years since the Great Recession, minority-owned small businesses have been driving the growth of small business formation in spite of the significant headwinds they face. Just imagine what they could do if SBA was laser-focused on removing some of those headwinds. SBA has helped level the playing field for underserved communities in government contracting, and entrepreneurial development, but access to capital is the only major area where there is no office specific to the needs of underserved communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this critical piece of legislation, so SBA can begin making the concerted effort required to help more underserved entrepreneurs face the attention and resources they deserve.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 2361. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase lending to underserved borrowers through the largest loan program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Closing the Credit Gap Act to make the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Community Advantage program permanent.

Community Advantage in 2011 to provide capital and support to small businesses that have been historically underserved by SBA’s highest volume loan program, 7(a).

Community Advantage allows non-profit mission lenders like SBA micro-lenders, Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) and SBA 504 lenders to make 7(a) loans of up to $250,000 to small businesses.

The program has shown year after year that it is more capable of getting capital into the hands of minority, women and veteran entrepreneurs than the 7(a) program. During Fiscal Year 2018, the most recent year for which numbers are available, 4.5 percent of 7(a) approvals went to Black business owners compared to 12 percent of Community Advantage approvals; 9 percent of 7(a) approvals went to Hispanic borrowers compared to 17 percent in Community Advantage program; women-owned businesses received only 18 percent of 7(a) approvals while receiving 30 percent of all Community Advantage approvals; and veterans, who only received 4 percent of 7(a) approvals, received 10 percent of approvals in the Community Advantage program.

Capital is the lifeblood of small businesses, so for many women, minority, veteran and other underserved entrepreneurs being a part of the Advantage is a lifeline, because the program fills a gap in traditional credit markets.

Minority-owned businesses are two to three times more likely to be denied credit; more likely to avoid applying for loans, based on the belief that they will be turned down; and more likely to receive smaller loans and pay higher interest rates on the loans that they do receive. Rural businesses owners often face an uphill battle to secure funding for their startups. And women are significantly less likely than men to be approved for a business loan and are more likely to experience funding gaps.

My bill will make this vital program a permanent part of the Community Advantage program administered by SBA, and it will allow SBA to lift the cap up to $350,000 from $250,000 to help borrowers in more expensive regions and industries, as well as victims of abusive loan products.

My home State of Maryland has the highest concentration of minority- and women-owned businesses in the country. That designation makes me proud, but it also makes me think of the countless entrepreneurs whose dreams of business ownership or growth remain unfulfilled because they could not get financing.

If we pass the Closing the Credit Gap Act, we can empower more entrepreneurs with the ideas but not the networks or capital needed to start and grow their businesses and create jobs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Ms. KLOBUCAR, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SCHIAVITZ):

S. 2360. A bill to prohibit the imposition of the death penalty for any violation of Federal law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2390

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

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON IMPOSITION OF DEATH SENTENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person may be sentenced to death in the United States after the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law.

(b) PERSONS SENTENCED BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person sentenced to death before the date of enactment of this Act for any violation of Federal law shall be resented.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2400. A bill to promote cannabis research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2401. A bill to authorize the Department of Health and Human Services, by the expanded cannabis research agenda that addresses key questions and gaps in evidence, including with respect to each of the following:

"(1) The efficacy of cannabis in providing therapeutic benefits for certain priority diseases or conditions, which may include epilepsy, multiple sclerosis-related spasticity, chemotherapy-induced pain and discomfort, asthma, Parkinson’s disease or conditions, which may include asthma, traumatic stress disorder, and any other disease or condition determined to be appropriate and of importance by the Director.

"(2) The effect of cannabis on at-risk populations, including children, older individuals, and pregnant or breast-feeding women.

"(3) The long-term effects of cannabis use, including dose-response relationship and the connection between cannabis use and behavioral health.

"(4) The clinically appropriate modes of delivery of cannabis.
SEC. 310B. SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES ON CANNABIS USE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, shall carry out surveillance activities to collect public data on cannabis use.

(b) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary may collect, as appropriate, with respect to cannabis use—

(A) data on—

(i) health outcomes, including biological data; (ii) health care utilization, which shall include hospitalizations and utilization of emergency departments related to consumption of cannabis in all age groups and sub-populations; and (iii) demographic factors associated with cannabis use;

(iv) the variety of products and delivery modes used;

(v) other relevant health information to improve the understanding of cannabis use in all age groups and sub-populations; and

(vi) data through public health surveillance systems, surveys, questionnaires, and databases of health care records, including, as appropriate, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, the Monitoring the Future health survey, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, or the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (or any successor surveys).

(2) PRIVACY.—Any data collected under paragraph (1) shall be collected in a manner that protects personal privacy to the extent, at a minimum, that is required under applicable Federal and State law.

SEC. 3. RESCHEDULING OF MARIJUANA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section I of schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (10). (b) IN GENERAL.—Schedule III of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) Minimana.".

SEC. 4. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE IN CANNABIS RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294 et seq.), as amended by section 2(a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 409L. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE IN CANNABIS RESEARCH.

(a) DESIGNATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of NIH shall designate institutions of higher education as Centers of Excellence in Cannabis Research for the purpose of interdisciplinary research related to cannabis and other biomedical, behavioral, and social issues related to cannabis. No institution of higher education may be designated as a Center unless an application therefor has been submitted to, and approved by, the Director of NIH. Such application shall be submitted in such manner and contain such information as the Director of NIH may reasonably require. The Director of NIH may not approve such a Center unless—

(A) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that—

(i) at least 1 individual employed by the applicant—

(ii) is registered under section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act to conduct research with controlled substances under schedule II of section 202(c) of that Act; and

(iii) is an active participant in the cannabis research activities of the applicant; and

(B) the request for registration to conduct research with controlled substances under section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act is denied, revoked, or suspended, the contractor is considered to conduct research under this part if the Attorney General has determined that the research to be conducted is for legitimate scientific research and is consistent with effective controls against diversion. A Center of Excellence in Cannabis Research may contract with such additional manufacturers of marihuana or amended protocols. The registration shall expire on the date on which the entity is no longer designated as such a Center of Excellence in Cannabis Research under that section. A Center of Excellence in Cannabis Research registered under this part may cultivate marihuana, including any controlled substance, for lawful purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) CANNABIS.—The term ‘cannabis’ has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.”. By Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself and Mr. WICKER): S. 2410. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the requirements for permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mrs. HYDE–SMITH. Mr. President, in my maiden floor speech on May 9, I spoke on behalf of thousands of Mississippians suffering from consecutive months of catastrophic flooding in the South Mississippi Delta. Today I rise again to speak on behalf of thousands of Mississippians who are still suffering from catastrophic flooding, which started in January and continues to disrupt the lives of residents in the Mississippi Delta and my State overall.

Floodwaters must recede before damage can be fully assessed, but we already know that more than 600 households have suffered severe damage, nearly 300 families displaced since February, and agricultural losses will likely exceed $800 million. Much of the necessary infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and drainage culverts are beyond repair.

In June, LaTanya Taylor—13 weeks pregnant—and Darron Wilson died when their car lost control and sank into the floodwaters. Something must be done.
My colleagues might ask: How could an area more than 11 times the size of Washington, DC, remain underwater for nearly 7 months? How could floodwaters swamp more than half a million acres of homes, businesses, highways, forests, and farmlands spanning six Mississippi counties for so long?

The answer is quite simple. Similar to New Orleans, a complex system of levees and floodgates constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers protected the roughly 1,416-square-mile Yazoo Backwater area in West Central Mississippi. This levee system protects the areas when the Mississippi River is high, and the floodgates are closed. However, these same protections became the problem when the river is high, floodgates are closed, and excess rainfall occurs. The interior creeks and rivers have no way to drain, and the result is a bathtub-like effect.

Unlike New Orleans and numerous Federal flood control projects up and down the Mississippi River, there is no mechanism to remove the trapped water from the Yazoo Backwater area. Aside from evaporation, pumping is the only viable option for removing vast amounts of water that have no place to go.

This year, the Mississippi River remained above flood stage longer than anytime in recorded history. The floodgates to prevent the Mississippi River from backing up into the Yazoo Backwater area in January. Above-average rainfall occurred in the months thereafter, and here we are today with a disaster on our hands.

For nearly 7 months, more than a half million acres of land—806-square-mile area—has been underwater. Little attention outside of Mississippi was paid to the lives lost, the destroyed homes, or the displaced families.

Roughly, 225,000 acres of agricultural crops have been destroyed or will go unplanted. Hundreds of thousands of acres of Timberland ruined. Whitetail deer, black bear, turkey, and other wildlife are starving to death and spreading the disease, as you can see from these pictures. Wetlands have become lakes. Stagnant, contaminated water continues to threaten human and environmental health. The list goes on.

Paul Hartfield, an endangered species biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said: “This is biblical proportion. Nothing like this has ever been seen.”

While he is correct in that the current situation in the South Mississippi Delta is a complete disaster—the worst backwater flood since 1973—devastating flooding in the area has become almost an annual occurrence.

This year marks the 10th time the Yazoo Backwater area has flooded since 2008, each time causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damages. The area residents cannot sustain this, and they certainly do not deserve this.

According to U.S. census data, roughly 35 percent of the residents of the six-county area live in poverty. The median household income is $31,187 per year below the national average. This perpetual flooding plagues agriculture production, which has damaged the primary economic mainstay in this region and increased unemployment. I fear what the 2020 census will reveal.

In a 1982 environmental impact statement, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stated the following:

Flooding in the Yazoo Area is historic and will continue as long as pumps are not constructed to complete the flood control system for the area. The flooding will continue to damage crops, homes, roads, and other improvements.

In a 2007 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the Corps stated the following:

The no-action alternative would not eliminate any of the flood damages the area has historically experienced. Existing Yazoo Backwater flood duration and frequency would continue to adversely affect residential and commercial properties, floodgates would also have adverse impacts on the standard of living for residents, interrupting daily practices and travel to work, school, and church.

The Corps of Engineers was accurate in its predictions. Mississippians are living these predictions out in real life, and they have for years. It is time for the people of Mississippi to receive the level of flood protection promised to them by the Federal Government in 1941. It is time for the Corps of Engineers to complete the last remaining unconstructed feature of a 77-year flood control effort—the Yazoo Backwater pumps.

The people of Mississippi are beyond ready to see this crisis resolved. They are, frankly, extremely frustrated with the Federal Government. More than 17,000 people have signed a petition to remove an Environmental Protection Agency 2008 regulatory veto preventing construction of the pumps. Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant, the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, the Mississippi Department of Agriculture, and many other State leaders and organizations have been overwhelmingly in their support and advocacy for the pumps.

I am grateful for this administration’s responsiveness to Mississippi’s perpetual flood problems and needs, and I will continue to work with the administration, relevant Federal Government agencies and departments to see this through.

As I continue working to provide greater predictability and regulatory certainty for Mississippians and the American public, I am committed in my capacity as a U.S. Senator to proposing commonsense reforms to the laws governing the regulation of our Nation’s waters and permitting process.

For this reason, I, along with the senior Senator from Mississippi, have introduced the Flood Reduction, Wildlife Habitat, and Water Quality Improvement Act of 2019. This legislation seeks to make commonsense reforms to section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Our bill mirrors the directives outlined in Executive Order No. 13807 issued by President Donald Trump on August 24, 2017, and would establish greater discipline and accountability in the environmental review and permitting process for infrastructure projects.

More specifically, it would prohibit EPA from vetoing a Corps of Engineers flood control project specifically authorized by Congress. This is a basic constitutional principle of separation of powers. Pursuant to that, it would immediately nullify any prior veto determinations made by EPA if said actions had resulted in severe flooding and damage to life and property.

In closing, the arguments I have heard in opposition to this project are not valid. Pumps will save lives, property, local infrastructure, wildlife, and the environment. As we are here going about our daily lives, enjoying the comfort of the home we will return to today after work, these Mississippians are just trying to get through the next 30 minutes to keep their sanity and emotions intact. The real-life experiences Mississippians have endured over time tell the true story.

It is time for the Federal Government to make good on its promises. It is time to construct the pumps.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I congratulate the junior Senator from Mississippi, Senator HYDE-SMITH, for her leadership. She took the lead on this legislation, and I am delighted and honored to join her in this regard.

If Americans could take a moment, a few hours, to come to the South Delta of Mississippi and see for themselves what Senator HYDE-SMITH is talking about, they would understand the gravity of this situation.

She mentioned 7 months. If you are there today, you see dead wildlife floating on the floodwaters. You see coffins that had been buried that are floating on the surface of the floodwater in this area. There is no prospect of an income this year on these small farms and no prospect of a crop this year from some of the most fertile land the United States has been blessed with.

The tragedy of this is that it is entirely preventable. The prevention involves a promise that was made, as the Senator from Mississippi and I think back in 1941 when this country and this Congress collectively adopted the Mississippi River and Tributaries System. That system included, up and down the river, a series of levees and flood-control structures. It also included a series of pumps. We are the only State that still, after this entire time, doesn’t have our pump that has been promised to us.

There have been environmental challenges along the way—unsubstantiated, I might add. As a matter of fact, the environment is harmed, wildlife is harmed when a flood of this magnitude comes into the area, as graphically...
I want to congratulate the Senator and associate myself with the remarks of the junior Senator from Mississippi and thank her for her leadership in thinking this through. Clearly, it would also help if we simply got the Corps and the EPA to agree that the decision 10 years or so ago was made incorrectly and let us have what the rest of the system has; that is, a flood-control promise that gives us certainty that we can conduct our business, have a home, and conduct our lives as it was promised. That is all we are asking for. For 7 months this year and for weeks and months in previous years, we have been denied flood insurance.

I want to congratulate the Senator for thinking this through. That is a piece of legislation that would correct this problem. Clearly, it would also help if we simply got the Corps and the EPA to agree that the decision 10 years or so ago was made incorrectly and let us have what the rest of the system has; that is, a flood-control promise that gives us certainty that we can conduct our business, have a home, and conduct our lives as it was promised. That is all we are asking for. For 7 months this year and for weeks and months in previous years, we have been denied flood insurance.

Whereas the success of the Army Parachute Test Platoon in the days immediately before the entry of the United States into World War II validated the airborne operational concept and led to the creation of a formidable force that included the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions;

Whereas, included in those divisions, and among other separate formations, were many airborne combat, combat support, and combat service support units that served with distinction and achieved repeated success in armed hostilities during World War II;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne units during World War II prompted the evolution of those units into a diversified force of parachute and air-assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the 101st Airborne Division, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division, the 73rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 101st Airborne Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas, the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, Marine Forces Special Operations Command, and air rescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes them from other combat, parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider troops;

Whereas individuals from every State of the United States have served gallantly in the airborne forces, and each State is proud of the contributions of its paratrooper veterans in resolving the many conflicts faced by the United States;

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, since the airborne forces, past and present, celebrate August 16 as the anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon, August 16 is an appropriate day to recognize as National Airborne Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates August 16, 2019, as “National Airborne Day”; and
(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Airborne Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 289—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2019 AS “CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY MONTH”

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 289

Whereas campus-related fires at colleges in Texas, Oregon, Illinois, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, and other States have tragically cut the short lives of several young people;

Whereas, since January 2000, at least 175 people, including students, parents, and children, have died in campus-related fires;

Whereas approximately 87 percent of those deaths occurred in off-campus occupancies;

Whereas a majority of college students in the United States live in off-campus occupancies;

Whereas a number of fatal fires have occurred in buildings in which the occupants had compromised or deactivated the fire safety systems;

Whereas automatic fire alarm systems and smoke alarms provide early warning of a fire that is necessary for occupants of a building and the fire department to take appropriate action;

Whereas an automatic fire sprinkler system is a highly effective method of controlling or extinguishing a fire in its early stages, protecting the lives of the building occupants;

Whereas many college students live in an off-campus occupancy, fraternity or sorority house, or residence hall that is not adequately protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system and an automatic fire alarm system or adequate smoke alarm;

Whereas fire safety education is an effective method of reducing the occurrence of fires and the resulting loss of life and property damage;

Whereas college students do not routinely receive effective fire safety education while in college;

Whereas educating young people in the United States about the importance of fire safety is critical to help ensure that young people engage in fire-safe behavior during college and after college;

WHEREAS, the development of a generation of adults who practice fire safety may significantly reduce future loss of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates the month of September 2019 as “Campus Fire Safety Month”; and

Whereas the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, Marine Forces Special Operations Command, and air rescue teams;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the 101st Airborne Division, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division, the 73rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 101st Airborne Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the 101st Airborne Division, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division, the 73rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 101st Airborne Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, Marine Forces Special Operations Command, and air rescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes them from other combat, parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider troops;
(2) encourages administrators of institutions of higher education and municipalities across the United States—
(A) to provide educational programs about fire safety for students in preschools, day care centers, and schools during September and throughout the school year;
(B) to evaluate the level of fire safety provided in both on-campus and off-campus housing; and
(C) to ensure fire-safe living environments through—
(i) fire safety education;
(ii) installation of fire suppression and detection systems and smoke alarms; and
(iii) the development and enforcement of applicable codes relating to fire safety.

SENATE RESOLUTION 296—CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES WOMEN’S NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2019 FIFA WOMEN’S WORLD CUP
Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOWEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CASEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABELOW, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. WARNEN, Mr. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. GILLIAM, Mr. MENNIEDEZ, Mr. WARNER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KAILIE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. MURkowski) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. Res. 296

Whereas on July 7, 2019, in Lyon, France, the United States Women’s National Soccer Team (referred to in this preamble as the “USWNT”) won the 2019 FIFA Women’s World Cup (referred to in this preamble as the “Women’s World Cup”);

Whereas during the Women’s World Cup the USWNT finished first in its group before eliminating teams representing Spain, France, and England in the knockout stages to reach the final;

Whereas the USWNT secured a decisive 2–0 victory over the Netherlands in the final, winning the Women’s World Cup championship title in a spectacular fashion and becoming the first team to win the Women’s World Cup 4 times;

Whereas the USWNT scored the first goal in every match it played during the Women’s World Cup;

Whereas, in the final match against the Netherlands, Megan Rapinoe scored in the 61st minute and Rose Lavelle scored in the 66th minute to win the match and the championship;

Whereas Crystal Dunn, Alyssa Naeher, and other members of the defensive line played key roles in preventing the Netherlands from scoring against the United States;

Whereas 23 players on the roster should be congratulated, including captains Carli Lloyd, Alex Morgan, and Megan Rapinoe, as well as Morgan Brian, Abby Dahlkemper, Tierna Davidson, Crystal Dunn, Julie Ertz, Adrianna Franch, Ashlyn Harris, Tobin Heath, Lindsey Horan, All Krieger, Rose Lavelle, Jessica McDonald, Samantha Mewis, Alyssa Naeher, Kelley O’Hara, Christen Press, Mallory Pugh, Becky Sauerbrunn, and Emily Sonnett;

Whereas Jill Ellis, the first coach to win consecutive FIFA Women’s World Cup titles, displayed extraordinary leadership in adjusting the team’s starting lineup as the tournament progressed in order to promote teamwork and capitalize on the talents of each player;

Whereas Alex Morgan, the Silver Ball award, which is awarded to the individual who scores the most goals in the tournament, and the Golden Ball award, which is awarded to the tournament’s best player;

Whereas Alex Morgan was presented with the Golden Boot award, which is awarded to the individual who scores the most goals in the tournament, and Rose Lavelle was presented with the Bronze Ball award, which is awarded to the third-best player in the tournament;

Whereas the USWNT was bolstered by historic attacking prowess, setting all-time records for goals scored in a single game and throughout the entire Women’s World Cup, as well as a strong defensive record, conceding only 3 goals over 7 games;

Whereas every participant in the Women’s World Cup from nations all over the world showed the extraordinary quality and spirit of women’s soccer, and will serve as an inspiration to not only women and girls, but to all people around the world;

Whereas for decades the USWNT has been leading the fight to grow and promote women’s soccer;

Whereas the USWNT is leading the fight for equal pay for female athletes; and

Whereas dedicated fans and citizens across the United States showed their unmitigated support for the team as they competed in France; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) congratulates the USWNT for winning the 2019 FIFA Women’s World Cup through spectacular skill, teamwork, and determination;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the success of the USWNT;

(3) stands in solidarity with the women of the world as they fight for equal pay; and

That the Senate—
(1) congratulates the USWNT for winning the 2019 FIFA Women’s World Cup through spectacular skill, teamwork, and determination;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the success of the USWNT;

(3) stands in solidarity with the women of the world as they fight for equal pay; and

(4) recognizes the contributions of the millions of fans across the United States, and the world, who cheered the USWNT to victory, and made the players the best supported team in the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 297—COMMEMORATING THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION (IAF) ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY FOR ITS SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAS
Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. KAIIE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas December 30, 2019, marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Inter-American Foundation (referred to in this preamble as the “IAF”), an independent Federal agency in the United States that prioritizes sustainable, community-led development across Latin America and the Caribbean; and

Whereas for decades the USWNT has been leading the fight to grow and promote women’s soccer;

Whereas the IAF’s support of community-led efforts designed to increase opportunities for employment and the strengthening of civil society and democratic governance has advanced the national interests of the United States and promoted democratic values across the Western Hemisphere; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) commends the Inter-American Foundation for its significant contributions to strengthening democracy, peace, and economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and

That the Senate—
(1) commends the Inter-American Foundation for its significant contributions to strengthening democracy, peace, and economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and

(2) recognizes the bottom-up approach of the Inter-American Foundation empowers individuals in marginalized and underserved communities to be leaders, entrepreneurs, innovators, and changemakers in development processes;

(3) recognizes that the Inter-American Foundation advances the national interests of the United States Government and contributes directly to the national interests of the United States; and

(4) looks forward to continue to support the vital work of the Inter-American Foundation as an independent agency.
S5258

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
July 31, 2019

SENATE RESOLUTION 298—CONCURRING WITH THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW THE UNITED STATES FROM THE INF TREATY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. Tester, Mr. ROCHFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CORNyn) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 298

Whereas, since 2014, the United States Government has found the Russian Federation to be in violation of the limitations in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, together with the Memorandum of Understanding and Two Protocols, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988 (commonly referred to as the “INF Treaty”);

Whereas, per Article XV of the INF Treaty, “Each Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this Treaty, which in its opinion have jeopardized its supreme interests. It shall give notice of its decision to withdraw to the other Party six months prior to withdrawal from this Treaty.”;

Whereas, on February 2, 2019, the United States notified the Russian Federation of its intent to withdraw from the INF Treaty; and

Whereas, during the six-month notice period, required by Article XV of the INF Treaty, will close on August 2, 2019; and

Whereas, during the six-month notice period, the Russian Federation made no attempt to return to compliance with the terms of the INF Treaty; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) in accordance with all powers delegated and implied to Congress, concurs with the decision to withdraw the United States from the INF Treaty; and

(2) declares that—

(A) the United States is free and exonerated from the stipulations of the INF Treaty; and

(B) the treaty shall not be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States.

—Senator LEE—

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 299

Whereas the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that a baby be fed exclusively through breastfeeding for about the first six months of the birth of the baby; followed by continued breastfeeding as complementary foods are introduced, with continuation of breastfeeding for 1 year or longer as mutually desired by the mother and infant; and

Whereas the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action has designated the first week of August as “World Breastfeeding Week”, and the United States Breastfeeding Committee has designated August as “National Breastfeeding Month”;

Whereas National Breastfeeding Month focuses on how data and measurement can be used to build and reinforce the connections between breastfeeding and a broad spectrum of other health topics and initiatives;

Whereas World Breastfeeding Week and National Breastfeeding Month provide important opportunities to address barriers to breastfeeding faced by families across the United States and around the world;

Whereas, according to the 2016 Breastfeeding Report Card of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 81.1 percent of mothers in the United States, or about 4 out of every 5 mothers in the United States, start breastfeeding their babies at the birth of their baby;

Whereas by the end of 6 months after the birth of a baby, breastfeeding rates for mothers in the United States are 51 percent, and only 22.3 percent of babies in the United States are exclusively breastfed at 6 months of age;

Whereas 2 of every 3 mothers report that they are unable to reach their personal breastfeeding goals;

Whereas there are substantial racial and ethnic disparities in breastfeeding initiation and duration;

Whereas, in 2014, 85.7 percent of non-Hispanic White infants were breastfed, as compared to—

(A) 68.0 percent of non-Hispanic Black infants; and

(B) 78.5 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native infants;

Whereas the Healthy People 2020 objectives for breastfeeding are that—

(1) 62 percent of babies are breastfed at some time;

(2) 61 percent of babies continue to be breastfed at 6 months; and

(3) 34 percent of babies continue to be breastfed at 1 year;

Whereas breastfeeding is a proven primary prevention strategy that builds a foundation for life-long health and wellness; and

Whereas the evidence of the value of breastfeeding to the health of women and children is consistent, and continually reaffirmed by new research;

Whereas a 2016 study of maternal and pediatric health outcomes and associated costs based on 2012 breastfeeding rates indicates that if 90 percent of infants were breastfed according to medical recommendations, 3,340 deaths, $3,000,000,000 in medical costs, and $14,200,000,000 in costs relating to premature death would be prevented annually;

Whereas the great majority of pregnant women and new mothers want to breastfeed but face significant barriers in community, health care, and employment settings; and

Whereas a 2016 study found that universal breastfeeding—

(1) could prevent 800,000 child deaths per year around the world; and

(2) is an invaluable tool for mothers to provide essential nutrients to protect newborns against infectious diseases in developing countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of August 2019 as “World Breastfeeding Week”;

(2) designates August 2019 as “National Breastfeeding Month”;

(3) directs the goals of World Breastfeeding Week and National Breastfeeding Month; and

(4) supports policies and funding to ensure that all mothers who choose to breastfeed can access a full range of appropriate support from child care and health care institutions, with the cooperation of insurers, employers, researchers, and government entities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 300—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mrs. MURAY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KING, Mr. BLMENZTL, Ms. HASSELBERG, Mr. SHAKENSY, Ms. LEE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 300

Whereas the week of April 1, 2019, through April 7, 2019, is National Public Health Week;

Whereas the theme for National Public Health Week in 2019 is “Creating the Healthiest Nation: For science. For action. For health.”;

Whereas the goal of National Public Health Week in 2019 is to recognize the contributions of public health to—

Improving the health of the people of the United States; and

(2) achieving health equity;

Whereas, in 2017, the life expectancy for the United States population declined for the third year in a row, and some of the leading causes of death are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems;

Whereas there is a significant difference in the health status of people living in the healthiest States compared to people living in the least healthy States, including differences in obesity rates, the prevalence of chronic disease, and the prevalence of infectious disease;

Whereas, despite significant progress in reducing the infant mortality rate in the United States to a historic low of 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017, the number of infant deaths in the United States greatly varies among States;

Whereas women die from pregnancy-related deaths in the United States at a higher rate than in many other developed countries, and an estimated 60 percent of maternal deaths are preventable;

Whereas poisoning, including drug overdose, has become the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with the number of drug overdoses more than tripling between 1999 and 2016;

Whereas, on average, 130 people in the United States die every day from an opioid overdose;

Whereas the smoking of cigarettes is the leading cause of preventable personal and death in the United States, accounting for more than 480,000 deaths every year, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke;

Whereas the percentage of adults in the United States who smoke cigarettes has decreased from 20.9 percent of the population in 2005 to 14 percent of the population in 2017;

Whereas, according to data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey, between 2017 and 2018, current electronic cigarette use by students in the United States increased by 78 percent among high school students and by 48 percent among middle school students;

Whereas public health organizations use National Public Health Week to educate the public, policymakers, and public health professionals on issues that are important to
improving the health of the people of the United States;
Whereas studies show that small strategic investments in prevention can result in significant savings in health care costs;
Whereas vaccination is 1 of the most significant public health achievements in history and has resulted in substantial decreases in:
(1) the number of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths associated with vaccine-preventable diseases; and
(2) the amount of health care costs associated with vaccine-preventable diseases;
Whereas each 10 percent increase in local public health spending contributes to:
(1) a 2 percent decrease in infant deaths; (2) a 3.2 percent decrease in deaths related to cardiovascular disease; and (3) a 1.4 percent decrease in deaths due to diabetes; and
(4) a 1.1 percent decrease in cancer-related deaths;
Whereas public health professionals help communities prevent, prepare for, withstand, and recover from the impact of a full range of health threats, including—
(1) disease outbreaks, such as the Zika virus and measles;
(2) natural disasters; and
(3) disasters caused by human activity;
Whereas public health professionals collaborate with partners that are not in the health sector, such as city planners, transportation officials, education officials, and private sector businesses, recognizing that other sectors have an important influence on health;
Whereas, in communities across the United States, people are changing the way they care for their health by avoiding tobacco use, eating healthier, becoming more physically active, and preventing unintentional injuries at home and in the workplace; and
Whereas efforts to adequately support public health and the prevention of disease and injury can continue to transform a health system focused on treating illness into a system focused on preventing disease and injury and promoting wellness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week;
(2) recognizes the efforts of public health professionals, Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, and individuals in preventing disease and injury;
(3) recognizes the role of public health in improving the health of individuals in the United States;
(4) encourages increased efforts and resources to improve the health of people in the United States and make the United States, in 1 generation, the healthiest nation in the world—
(A) by providing greater opportunities to improve community health and prevent disease and injury; and
(B) by strengthening the public health system in the United States; and
(5) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the role of the public health system in improving health in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 301—HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RETURN OF THE INDIANA RANGERS
Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:
Whereas the lineage of the 151st Infantry Regiment of the Indiana National Guard dates back to the formation of the 2nd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in June 1861; and
Whereas in 1968, Companies K and L of the 2nd Battalion, 151st Infantry Regiment of the Indiana National Guard was activated in preparation for deployment to Vietnam; and
Whereas Company K of the 151st Infantry Regiment was commonly referred to as the “Indiana Rangers”; and
Whereas in December of 1968, the Indiana Rangers were sent to Vietnam; and
Whereas the Indiana Rangers were the only Army National Guard ground maneuver unit to serve in South Asia; and
Whereas the Indiana Rangers served in Vietnam from December of 1968 to November of 1969; and
Whereas the Indiana Rangers earned more decorations during their year of service in Vietnam than any other Army infantry company during any 1-year period in the Vietnam War; and
Whereas in November of 1969, the Indiana Rangers returned to Indiana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) the Indiana Rangers that served in the Vietnam War fought for the United States with bravery and honor;
(2) the Indiana Rangers and all members of the armed forces who served in the Vietnam War continue to be held in the highest possible regard by their community and the United States;
(3) we honor the service of this unit on the 50th anniversary of the return of the Indiana Rangers; and
(4) for the many that were willing to sacrifice for the United States, and the many that did not return home, the United States was preserved and will continue to prosper.

SENATE RESOLUTION 302—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES
Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JONES, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:
Whereas September 2019 is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase focus on children and youth throughout the United States;
Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight, and be mindful of, the needs of children and youth;
Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a monthlong focus on children and youth; and
Whereas designating September 2019 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2019 as “National Child Awareness Month”:
(1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;
(2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States;
(3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—
(A) have experienced homelessness;
(B) are in the foster care system;
(C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;
(D) have been impacted by violence;
(E) have experienced trauma; and
(F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 23—HONORING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE Fought during World War II, Recognizing the Valiant Efforts of the Allied Forces in December 1944 in Remembering Those Who Made the Ultimate Sacrifice, All of Which Contributed to the Allied Victory in the European Theater
Mr. Cramer (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ISAACSON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASIDY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RISCH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. JONES, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOHER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TESTER, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:
Whereas the Battle of the Bulge was the last major German offensive in Western Europe during World War II, designed to split
the Allied Forces, regain the initiative in the West, and pressure the Allies to seek a negotiated peace;

Whereas, in the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg, more than 650,000 troops from the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, and other Allied Forces defeated Germany in the Battle of the Bulge, which began December 16, 1944, and ended January 25, 1945;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge resulted in over 89,000 United States casualties, including 19,000 soldiers killed, 47,500 wounded, and more than 23,000 captured or missing-in-action;

Whereas the Allied Forces overcame formidable obstacles that included being greatly outnumbered by the German Army, harsh weather conditions, and the treacherous and unknown terrain of the Ardennes Forest region of Belgium;

Whereas on December 17, 1944, during one of the worst atrocities of the war in Europe, the Meuse-Argonne forest was a killing field where thousands of Americans fought and died.

WHEREAS the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge allows us to remember the history of the 1944–1945 campaign, which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 24

WHEREAS the Food and Nutrition Service was founded on August 8, 1965, and has worked in partnership to reduce food insecurity and promote nutritious diets among the people of the United States;

WHEREAS the Food and Nutrition Service partners with Federal, state, local, and Tribal organizations, school systems, non-profit organizations, private sector companies, and faith-based organizations;

(1) to address hunger, poverty, and nutrition; and

(2) to provide support to over 36,000,000 people in the United States who live in households that face hunger on a daily basis;

WHEREAS the Food and Nutrition Service administers 15 nutrition assistance programs that leverage the agricultural abundance of the United States to ensure that children, seniors, and low-income individuals and families have access to nutritious food;

WHEREAS since 1965, the Food and Nutrition Service reach 1 in 4 people in the United States each year;

WHEREAS it is the mission of Food and Nutrition Service to increase food security and reduce hunger while maintaining the integrity and efficiency of programs that provide nutrition assistance to people of the United States when those people are in need;

WHEREAS the Food and Nutrition Service co-delegates with state and local governments, Tribal organizations, charitable organizations, and faith-based organizations to end hunger and provide nutritious food to the people of the United States;

(3) encourages continued efforts—

(A) to educate the people of the United States on the importance of eating nutritiously; and

(B) to provide nutrition assistance to all people of the United States when those people are in need;

(4) recognizes that the Food and Nutrition Service uses the bounty of the farmers and ranchers of the United States to reduce food insecurity; and

(5) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to—

(A) ending hunger in the United States; and

(B) continuing to lead the world in ending hunger worldwide.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 933. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. VAN HOLLEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2052, to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force.

SA 934. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a continuous discretionary budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 933. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. VAN HOLLEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2052, to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force.

SA 934. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a continuous discretionary budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON BENEFITS.

No person is entitled to any bonus, gratuity, pay, or allowance by reason of section 1.

SA 934. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a continuous discretionary budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the title, add the following:

SEC. 3. REDUCING EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” under section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “amount of the increase in the debt limit” means—

(A) the dollar amount of the increase in the debt limit specified in the Act increasing the debt limit; or

(B) in the case of a suspension of the debt limit, the amount by which the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the debt limit shall be increased at the end of the period of the suspension, which the Secretary shall submit to Congress on the date of enactment of such an Act, or in the case of section 301 of this Act, as soon as is practicable after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) the term “debt limit” means the limitation imposed by section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(4) the term “direct cost of Federal regulation” means all costs incurred by, and expenditures required of, the Federal Government in issuing and enforcing Federal regulations, rules, statements, and legislation; and

(5) the term “joint resolution” means a joint resolution—

(A) reported by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the House of Representatives in accordance with subsection (d)(3);

(B) which does not have a preamble; and

(C) the title of which is as follows: “Joint resolution relating to repeal of costly rules”; and

(d) The matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the following rules shall have no force or effect:”, the blank space being filled in with the list of major rules recommended to be repealed under subsection (d) by the committees of the House in which the joint resolution is reported;

(e) the term “major rule” means any rule that has resulted in or is likely to result in—
(A) an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; 
(B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or 
(C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or health of the United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets; and 
(7) the term ‘suspension of the debt limit’—
(A) means an Act that provides that the debt limit is increased for a period and that the amount of the debt limit is increased at the end of such period; and 
(B) includes section 301 of this Act and any Act described in subparagraph (A) that is enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.  
(b) REDUCTIONS IN REGULATORY COST.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, Congress shall consider, in accordance with the rules under subsection (e), legislation eliminating rules that results in a reduction of the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period following the next full fiscal year by not less than 15 percent of the amount of the increase in the debt limit. 
(c) ACTION BY AGENCIES.—
(1) MAJOR RULES.—If the amount of the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, each agency shall submit to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States a report identifying each major rule of the agency, as determined by the head of the agency.  
(2) AGAO.—After receipt of all reports required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a report evaluating whether agencies appropriately identified major rules under paragraph (1), including whether the agencies identified major rules in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–4, or any successor thereto. 
(d) ACTION BY COMMITTEES.—
(1) SENATE.—Each committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall submit to the Committee on the Budget of its House a list of the major rules that—
(A) are within the jurisdiction of the committee, which may include major rules identified in the report of an agency under subsection (c)(1); and 
(B) the committee recommends should be repealed. 
(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to recommend repealing major rules within its jurisdiction, a committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall consider—
(A) whether the major rule achieved, or has been ineffective in achieving, the original purpose of the major rule; 
(B) any adverse effects that could materialize if the major rule is repealed, in particular if those adverse effects are the reason the major rule was originally enacted; 
(C) whether the costs of the major rule outweigh the benefits of the major rule to the United States; 
(D) whether the major rule has become obsolete due to changes in technology, economic conditions, market practices, or any other factors; and 
(E) whether the major rule overlaps with another rule. 
(3) INCLUSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, upon receiving recommendations from all relevant committees under paragraph (1), shall report to its House a joint resolution carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.  
(e) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.— 
(1) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—
(A) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon a joint resolution being reported by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, or upon receipt of a joint resolution from the Senate, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar. 
(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—It shall be in order, not later than 60 days after the date on which the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, to move to proceed to consider a joint resolution in the House of Representatives. 
(ii) PROCEDURE.—For a motion to proceed to consider a joint resolution—
(I) all points of order against the motion are waived; 
(II) such motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed to the joint resolution; 
(iii) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion; 
(iv) the motion shall not be debatable; and 
(v) the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order. 
(C) CONSIDERATION.—The House of Representatives shall establish rules for consideration of a joint resolution in the House of Representatives. 
(2) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—
In the Senate:
(A) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon a joint resolution being reported by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, or upon receipt of a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar. 
(B) MOTION TO PROCEED.—
(i) TIMING.—A motion to proceed to a joint resolution is in order at any time after the joint resolution is placed on the calendar. 
(ii) PRIVILEGE.—Any Senator may move to proceed to a joint resolution. 
(iii) PRIVILEGE.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is privileged. This clause shall apply only to a motion to proceed to a joint resolution reported by the Committee on the Budget under subsection (d) or to the first joint resolution placed on the calendar after passage in the House of Representatives. 
(C) DEBATE.—Debate on a motion to proceed to a joint resolution is limited to not more than two hours equally divided between Senators favoring and Senators opposing the resolution. 
(D) MOTION NOT AMENDABLE.—The motion to proceed to a joint resolution is not amendable. A motion to reconsider is not in order. A motion to table is not in order. 
(E) OTHER MOTIONS NOT IN ORDER.—After a motion to proceed to a joint resolution is agreed to, motions to postpone or to consider other business are not in order. 
(F) MOTIONS AND APPEALS.—All motions and appeals relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate. 
(G) FLOOR CONSIDERATION GENERALLY.—If the Senate proceeds to consideration of a joint resolution—
(i) all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived; 
(ii) consideration of the joint resolution, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees; 
(iii) a motion to postpone or a motion to commit the joint resolution is not in order; and 
(iv) a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business is not in order. 
(2) IN GENERAL.—No amendment that is not germane to the provisions of a joint resolution shall be considered. 
(B) NOTWITHSTANDING any other clause (i) or subparagraph (A), an amendment or series of amendments to a joint resolution shall always be in order if such amendment or series of amendments does not repeal a major rule that would result in a decrease in the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period beginning with the next full fiscal year. 
(3) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the consideration of a joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the consideration of a joint resolution shall be decided without debate. 
(4) C OMMITTEES OF THE J OINT RESOLUTION.— 
(A) IN GENERAL.—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date the President takes action with respect to the joint resolution shall be disregarded in computing the period described in subsection (g); and 
(B) VETOES.—If the President vetoes the joint resolution—
(i) the period beginning on the date the President presents the joint resolution to Congress—
(I) if the joint resolution has been presented to Congress—
(i) the joint resolution is in order at any time after the joint resolution is placed on the calendar. 
(ii) any amendment to or a series of amendments to a joint resolution is in order at any time after the joint resolution is placed on the calendar. 
(iii) any motion to postpone or a motion to limit debate is not in order; 
(iv) the vote by which a joint resolution is disposed of is not in order; and 
(v) motions to reconsider the vote by which a joint resolution is disposed of are not in order; 
(B) WITH FULL RECOGNITION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of any provision of the rules of the Senate, the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate. 
(5) CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Senate passes a joint resolution repealing the major rule that the joint resolution repealing the original rule.
The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, July 29, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Vice Admiral Michael M. Gilday, USN, to be Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations, Department of Defense.

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of W. Stephen Muldrow, to be United States Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, Department of Justice.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Sharon J. Gustafson, of Virginia, to be General Counsel, and Charlotte A. Burrows, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member, both of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICATURE

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Christopher Brown, to be an Additional United States Circuit Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, District of Puerto Rico.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to my interns Christopher Brown, Finn Carnahan, Ayden Kovol, Selma Matiashkowski, Elizabeth Mears, Kaeli Peltola, Kali Spencer, Riley Villemore, Riley von Borstel, Nicholas Schok, and Clare Baldwin for today.

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

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and country</th>
<th>Name of currency</th>
<th>Foreign currency</th>
<th>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
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<tbody>
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* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 925(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR PAT ROBERTS, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, July 11, 2019.
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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 501(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.*

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, July 26, 2019.

SENATOR RICHARD SHELBY, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, July 26, 2019.
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<th>Name and country</th>
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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019—Continued

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**Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 503(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.**

SENATOR MIKE CRAPO,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, July 26, 2019.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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**Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 503(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.**

SENATOR MIKE CRAPO,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, July 26, 2019.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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**Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 503(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.**

SENATOR MIKE CRAPO,
### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019—Continued

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* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

**Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, July 22, 2019.**

### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
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<th>Transportation</th>
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* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

**Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, July 25, 2019.**

### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

**Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, July 26, 2019.**

### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

**Chairman, Committee on Finance, July 26, 2019.**
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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

Chairman, Committee on Finance, July 23, 2019.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

#### U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019—Continued

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## Delegation Expenses

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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

Senator James Risch, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, July 26, 2019.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE**

**July 31, 2019**

**U.S.C. 1754(b)**, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY & GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019—Continued

**CONSORTIUM REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR FUNDING OF FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b)**, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019—Continued

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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

*Senator Ron Johnson,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs,
July 25, 2019.*

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

*Senator Lindsey Graham,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
July 15, 2019.*

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

*Senator Lamar Alexander,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions,
July 26, 2019.*
### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

U.S.C. 1754(b), MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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</table>

Total | 7,267.27 | 15,160.91 | | 22,428.18 |

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

U.S.C. 1754(b), DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and country</th>
<th>Name of currency</th>
<th>Per diem U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Transportation U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Miscellaneous U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Total U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brian Moran:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>122.00</td>
<td>8,607.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,607.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,607.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Aiken</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>666.16</td>
<td>5,545.63</td>
<td>5,545.63</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Lari</td>
<td>756.58</td>
<td></td>
<td>756.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Cardin</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>1,110.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td>466.75</td>
<td>466.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Myrick</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,541.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,541.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 7,195.74 | 14,620.31 | | 21,816.05 |

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and country</th>
<th>Name of currency</th>
<th>Per diem U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Transportation U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Miscellaneous U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Total U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donald Bergin:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>488.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>488.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1,085.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,085.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>2,909.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,909.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Roper</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>435.62</td>
<td></td>
<td>435.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>786.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>786.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>2,909.63</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,909.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Lueck</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>299.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>299.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1,066.52</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,066.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

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### CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22

U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATOR JOHNNY ISAKSON, Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, July 23, 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and country</th>
<th>Name of currency</th>
<th>Per diem U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Transportation U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Miscellaneous U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
<th>Total U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patrick McGuigan:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>2,549.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,549.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robyn Engibous</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>2,459.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,459.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tommy Naylor</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>2,459.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,459.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 16,044.00 | 15,071.64 | | 31,115.64 |

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar Nos. 370 and 393; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any statement related to the nominations be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s actions.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

Maj. Gen. Mary F. O’Brien

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

Lt. Gen. Bryan P. Fenton

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment to serve as the Director of the Coast Guard Reserve in the grade indicated under title 14, U.S.C., section 909(b):

Rear Adm. (lower half) Todd C. Wiemers

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Melvin W. Bouboulis
Rear Adm. (lh) Donna L. Cottrell
Rear Adm. (lh) Michael J. Johnston
Rear Adm. (lh) Eric C. Jones
Rear Adm. (lh) Michael P. Ryan

The following officer for appointment to serve as the Director of the Coast Guard Reserve in the grade indicated under title 14, U.S.C., section 909(b):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Rear Adm. Todd C. Wiemers

IN THE ARMY

The following officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be a brigadier general

Col. Robert T. Woolridge, II

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following officer for appointment to serve as a Brigadier General in the United States Marine Corps Reserve while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8084:

To be a brigadier general

Lt. Col. David J. Bellon

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY’S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN659 AIR FORCE nominations (196) beginning MARK C. ALDERMAN, and ending OBERDAN F. E. ZOZO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 29, 2019.

PN686 AIR FORCE nomination of Robert K. Rankin, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN692 AIR FORCE nomination of Judy A. Rattan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN693 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning GAYLAN A. GRAY, and ending DAN H. LINDEKE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN694 AIR FORCE nominations (134) beginning HANS ERIK ANKER, and ending BRIAN DOUGLAS ZULLO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN697 AIR FORCE nomination of John W. Poulsen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN698 AIR FORCE nomination of Thomas D. Asherman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN699 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning EDWARD J. BRENNAN, and ending KENNETH A. STREMMEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN700 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning LAUREN A. BAKER, and ending JESSE W. JOHNSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN681 AIR FORCE nominations (15) beginning JONATHAN D. BARNES, and ending JEREMIAH P. SEXTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

IN THE ARMY

PN673 ARMY nomination of Larry D. Crowder, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN674 ARMY nominations (4) beginning JASON B. BARIATTI, and ending MARK A. PATTERSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN675 ARMY nomination of Roger M. Lewis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN676 ARMY nominations (2) beginning THELMA D. CUMMINGS, and ending KYUNGKUN LEE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2019.

PN692 ARMY nomination of Joshua S. Anderson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN693 ARMY nomination of Joseph P. Blakeney, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN694 ARMY nomination of Patrick D. Casey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN695 ARMY nomination of Marie P. Corpuz, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.
PN916 ARMY nomination of Ernest M. Dorema, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN917 ARMY nomination of Simone M. Edwards, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN918 ARMY nomination of Luciano G. Mizeneri, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN919 ARMY nomination of Rochelle S. Pressley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN920 ARMY nomination of Howard G. Rice, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN921 ARMY nomination of Virginia L. Egli, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN922 ARMY nomination of Darren K. Purcell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN923 ARMY nominations (317) beginning JOSEPH R. ADAMS, and ending LIANG ZHOU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN924 ARMY nominations (93) beginning RYAN H. ALLRED, and ending ANNA YOO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN925 ARMY nominations (46) beginning KEITH J. ANDREWS, and ending JEFFREY T. WHORTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN926 ARMY nominations (38) beginning ARTURO ALVARADO, JR., and ending ELIZABETH M. ZULOAGA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN927 ARMY nominations (22) beginning TIMOTHY G. BOYLE, and ending DELICIA G. ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN928 ARMY nominations (21) beginning AARON T. ALLISON, and ending KRISTIN B. WHITEHOUSE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN931 ARMY nominations (17) beginning RYAN B. BARENG, and ending TIMOTHY A. SPRINGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN932 NAVY nominations (61) beginning KEVIN L. ALBERT, and ending JAMES H. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN933 NAVY nominations (38) beginning ARTURO ALVARADO, JR., and ending ELIZABETH M. ZULOAGA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

PN934 NAVY nominations (22) beginning TIMOTHY G. BOYLE, and ending DELICIA G. ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 8, 2019.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to consider to Calendar Nos. 408, 409, 410, and 412, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service; that the nominations be confirmed; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and the Senate resume then legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named Career Members of the Senior Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for promotion within the Senior Foreign Service of the United States of America, Class of Career Member:

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 300, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 300) supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 300) was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

In the Foreign Service

Robert Mason

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named Career Members of the Senior Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for promotion within the Senior Foreign Service of the United States of America, Class of Career Minister:

James J. Higginston

Byron G. Richey, Jr.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 300, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 300, submitted earlier today.
HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RETURN OF THE INDIANA RANGERS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 301, submitted earlier today.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 301) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 24, submitted earlier today.

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

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 24) was agreed to.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 776.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 302) designating September 2019 as “National Child Awareness Month” to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States, and recognizing the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 127, H.R. 1079.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 128, H.R. 1079.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 302) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”
To be lieutenant colonel

To be colonel

Robert B. Lackey

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Kirsta M. Klein

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Denis J. McConnell, Jeffrey C. Nichols

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Sections 424 and 7001:

Shawn D. Smith

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Apolla A. Bento

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Thomas W. Ewing

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Tonya L. Ehler

The following named officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Tanya L. Ehrler

Randall F. Heegaard

Charles C. Swang

William D. Killgore

Albert L. Kogge

Jimmy Lee

Katherine A. Marr

Patric M. Mcнутt

Michael W. Osborne

Robert D. Payne

Christopher R. Filand

Lisa L. Sauer

Kirk J. Wippliger

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Brian S. Hatler

Gabriel P. Owens

Richard V. Tia

William B. Walker

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Robert G. Bonifacio

Rance P. Irwin

Jul J. Holler

Bradley A. Bouneau

Heather S. Shiery

Michael T. Smoot

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Barbara S. Antus

Angela J. Brathwood

Jeffrey S. Cherek

John L. English

Monica L. Maw

Erik M. Myneghete

Jean V. Moyer

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Joyce A. Anacker

Steven F. Bogdanoff

Joseph S. Christensen

Cameron C. Conner

Clint E. Eau

Jason W. Everett

Byron J. Thompson

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the reserve of the Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

Bruce J. Britson

Brian P. Friedland

Joel Grant

Thomas W. Braegal

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Jason A. Foreman

The following officer for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Alexandra E. Wiskopf

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Tracy A. Ball

Jeffrey E. Roberds

Jordon G. Brock

Lolita E. Cheng

Bernadette D. Christmas

Cynthia R. Copp

Jennifer L. Deering

John J. Evan

Tamarra K. Greenwell

Robert L. Gregg

Graeme L. H. Richardson

John E. Lee

Robert L. McCar

Dhobair A. McKinney

Angelinia C. McNamara

Melissa L. McVeach

Yuri L. Ong

Laura L. Porth

Tina M. Powell

Grethen A. Rittner

Karen M. Smith

Julie A. Vance

Donna E. Ward

The following named officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Laurel A. Kappeala

Rhonda B. Whiter

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Anna L. Aldana

Craig S. Colas

Queensin De Laurent

Virgonda D. Ray

Ren B. Ross

Joseph S. Sulier

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Karl Anderson

Marianne Anderson

Matthew D. Baccetta

Robert Beneficoff

Chad L. Benshe

John G. Bertol

Jimmy W. Benson, Jr.

The following officers for appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Army Reserve under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

Peter B. Chase

John Chovan

Jason E. Cohen

Roy E. Dancy

Karen L. DelaGustina

Charles T. Doggost

Erin Flaherty

James W. Graham

Scott M. Harrington

Penelope J. Harris

James F. Harris

Wayne J. Harsha

Kedron O. Heads

Alan P. Helmbold

Mark M. Jackson
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

July 31, 2019

S5277

ARMY NOMINATION OF PATRICK D. CLARY, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARIE F. CORPLUS, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ERNEST M. DOREMA, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SIMONE M. EDWARDS, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LUCIANO G. MIZERANI, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ROCHELLE S. PRESSLY, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF HOWARD G. RICE, TO BE LIEU-
TENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF VIRGINIA L. BELL, TO BE COLO-
NEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DARREN K. PURCELL, TO BE COL-
NEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH R. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH LIANG ZHUO, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEITH J. AN-
DREWS AND ENDING WITH ELIZABETH M. ZULOAGA, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY G. BOYLE AND ENDING WITH DELICIA G. ZIMMERMANN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AARON T. ALL-
SON AND ENDING WITH JOSHUA M. YU, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KRISTAL D. ANDREW AND ENDING WITH ROBERT D. HANCOCK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ABBAH AND ENDING WITH YU ZHENG, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALLARD AND ENDING WITH ANNA Y. ZUO, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LUIS R. BAEZ AND ENDING WITH YUN YU ZHENG, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARY L. BARNET AND ENDING WITH JIANG MING, WHICH NOMINA-
TIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 8, 2019.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, August 1, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED
SEPTEMBER 17
2:30 p.m.
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights
To hold an oversight hearing to examine enforcement of the antitrust laws.

SD–226
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5207–S5277

Measures Introduced: Sixty-five bills and twelve resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2347–2411, S.J. Res. 52, S. Res. 294–302, and S. Con. Res. 23–24.

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled “Review of Legislative Activity During the 115th Congress”. (S. Rept. No. 116–68)

S. 1441, to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1992, to amend the FAST Act to repeal a rescission of funds.

Measures Passed:

Amending the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 639, to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces may include Federal employees, and the bill was then passed.

Restore the Harmony Way Bridge Act: Senate passed H.R. 3245, to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority.

Colonel Charles E. McGee Honorary Promotion: Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of S. 2052, to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Cornyn (for Van Hollen) Amendment No. 933, to prohibit entitlement to benefits by reason of the honorary promotion.

Authorizing the Use of Emancipation Hall: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 53, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall for an event to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first African slaves to the territory that would become the United States.

The American Legion 100th Anniversary: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 263, honoring the 100th anniversary of The American Legion, and the resolution was then agreed to.

National Airborne Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 294, designating August 16, 2019, as “National Airborne Day”.

Campus Fire Safety Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 295, designating the month of September 2019 as “Campus Fire Safety Month”, and the resolution was then agreed to.

National Public Health Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 300, supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week.

Indiana Rangers 50th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 301, honoring the 50th anniversary of the return of the Indiana Rangers.

Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture 50th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 24, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Creating Advanced Streamlined Electronic Services for Constituents Act: Senate passed H.R. 1079, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms.

Emergency Medical Services for Children Program Reauthorization Act: Senate passed H.R. 776, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program.
National Child Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 302, designating September 2019 as “National Child Awareness Month” to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States, and recognizing the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

Bipartisan Budget Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, August 1, 2019, Senate begin consideration of H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a congressional budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, under the order of Tuesday, July 30, 2019.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:
- Karin J. Immergut, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.
- Mary M. Rowland, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.
- By 54 yeas to 36 nays (Vote No. EX. 253), Mark T. Pittman, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.
  Pages S5228
- By 50 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 254), Jeffrey Vincent Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas.
  Pages S5228
- By 51 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 255), Brantley Starr, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.
  Pages S5229
- By 54 yeas to 36 nays (Vote No. EX. 256), Jason K. Pulliam, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas.
  Pages S5229
- By 87 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 257), Martha Maria Pacold, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.
  Pages S5230
- By 56 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. EX. 258), William Shaw Stickman IV, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
  Pages S5230
- By 56 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. EX. 259), Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.
  Pages S5230–31
- 1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.
- 3 Army nominations in the rank of general.
- 6 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.
- 1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.
  Pages S5273–74
- Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:
  - 1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.
  - 1 Army nomination in the rank of general.
  - 1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.
  - Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps.
  Pages S5275–77

Executive Communications:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Privileges of the Floor:

Record Votes: Seven record votes were taken today. (Total—259)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 6:26 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 1, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S5275.)

Committee Meetings

U.S. GRAIN STANDARDS ACT
REAUTHORIZATION

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine perspectives on reauthorization of the United States Grain Standards Act, after receiving testimony from Brian Linin, National Association of Wheat Growers, Goodland, Kansas; David Ayers, on behalf of Tom Dahl, American Association of Grain Inspection and Weighing Agencies, Sioux City, Iowa; Bruce Sutherland, Michigan Agriculture Commodities, Lansing, Michigan, on behalf of the National Grain and Feed Association; and Nick Friant, Cargill, Inc., Wayzata,
Minnesota, on behalf of the North American Export Grain Association.

FAA OVERSIGHT
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Aviation Administration, after receiving testimony from Carl E. Burleson, Acting Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration.

NOMINATION
Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Vice Admiral Michael M. Gilday, USN, to be Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations, Department of Defense, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:
  S. 2297, to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, with an amendment; and
  S. 2299, to amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance the safety and reliability of pipeline transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

POSITIVE TRAIN CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine next steps for positive train control implementation, after receiving testimony from Ronald L. Batory, Administrator, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation; Susan Fleming, Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office; Robert Bourg, Wabtec Corporation, Wilmerding, Pennsylvania; James Derwinski, Metra Commuter Railroad, Chicago, Illinois; and Chris Matthews, BNSF Railway Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Brent James McIntosh, of Michigan, to be an Under Secretary, Brian Callanan, of New Jersey, to be General Counsel, and Brian McGuire, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, all of the Department of the Treasury, and Travis Greaves, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported S. 1441, to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of E. Sequoyah Simermeyer, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

NOMINATIONS
Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Kenneth Charles Canterbury, Jr., of South Carolina, to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Department of Justice, R. Austin Huffaker, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, who was introduced by Senators Shelby and Jones, Lee Philip Rudofsky, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, who was introduced by Senator Boozman, and Justin Reed Walker, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, who was introduced by Senator McConnell, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, August 2, 2019.

Committee Meetings
No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings
No joint committee meetings were held.
COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY,
AUGUST 1, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, and the nomination of W. Stephen Muldrow, to be United States Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

House

No hearings are scheduled.
**Next Meeting of the SENATE**  
9:30 a.m., Thursday, August 1  

**Senate Chamber**  

Program for Thursday: Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 3877, Bipartisan Budget Act. Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

**Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
11 a.m., Friday, August 2  

**House Chamber**  

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 11 a.m.