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Senate

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, give our lawmakers this day the wisdom to know Your words and obey Your precepts. As they follow Your leading, may they remember the many times You have delivered them in the past.

Lord, give them the courage to not retreat from life's battles but to faithfully keep their hands in Yours.

Guide us, Great Jehovah. We are pilgrims in this land. We are weak, but You are mighty. Guide us with Your powerful hand.

In the time of our distress, console us with Your merciful presence.

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 (Mr. SASSE). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

REMEMBERING TED STEVENS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, later today, I will attend the portrait unveiling of my former colleague and friend, Senator Ted Stevens, who served in the Senate from 1968 until 2009.

This portrait is being added to the Senate leadership portrait collection

because of Senator Stevens' service as the President pro tempore, a position I now hold.

Senator Stevens was known for his tireless work on behalf of the State of Alaska and their citizens. He had quite a reputation for reaching across party lines to get the job done.

I am honored to attend today's ceremony adding Senator Stevens' portrait to the historic walls of the U.S. Capitol.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

THE FIRST LADY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, first, I want to acknowledge two notable events taking place in the Capitol today.

As we speak, the First Lady of the United States is just down the hall for a special event related to our Nation's opioid epidemic, marking the progress that Congress and the administration have made in recent years and focusing our efforts on the work still ahead.

I will have more to say on the subject tomorrow, which will mark the 1-year anniversary of President Trump signing our landmark opioid legislation into law.

I want to warmly welcome the First Lady to the Senate this morning and thank her for her continued focus on this crisis, which affects so many of

our States. I offer these thanks not only as the majority leader but as the senior Senator from Kentucky, which has been hit hard by this epidemic.

REMEMBERING TED STEVENS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, later today, in the old Senate Chamber, family, friends, and former colleagues of our late colleague, Senator Ted Stevens, will gather for the unveiling of the Senator's leadership portrait.

Senator Stevens' likeness will join the storied ranks of the leadership portrait collection—images of majority leaders, minority leaders, and Presidents pro tem, which are proudly displayed around the building.

Our distinguished predecessors watch over the corridors they walked, the rooms in which they debated, and the body they served.

It is fitting that Senator Stevens is being recognized for his service as President pro tem. As we all know, unlike the elected party leaders, that is not a job which you can campaign or persuade your way into. The only way to become President pro tem is to persuade your home State, over and over, to rehire you, and Ted Stevens was about the most dogged advocate for his home State that anybody could possibly imagine. He was Alaska's son and Alaska's champion 24 hours a day and then some.

I look forward to honoring our former colleague's memory this afternoon.

H.R. 4617

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on another matter, later today, I understand the House of Representatives will vote on H.R. 4617. This is the latest installment in Speaker PELOSI's campaign to expand government's control over America's political speech.

It is a transparent attack on the First Amendment that has united an

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



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unlikely band of opponents across the political spectrum. Everybody from hardcore conservatives to the ACLU is speaking out against this effort to erode Americans' constitutional rights.

The proposal would give the Federal Election Commission unprecedented license to track and regulate Americans' political speech on the internet and decide what speech qualifies as political in the first place.

If it were not bad enough on principle to fill more Washington, DC, filing cabinets with which citizens hold what beliefs, their bill would also deputize media companies into this effort. They would force publications to keep excessive records for any advertisement they accept not only for political campaigns but on any issue of national importance.

When this regulatory burden has been tried on a smaller scale, it has frightened media platforms into rejecting political ads altogether. It is a textbook example of policy designed to reduce the amount of free speech in our country. Press organizations such as the Washington Post and the Baltimore Sun have already sued over similar regulations on First Amendment grounds and won in court.

House Democrats want to violate the First Amendment and harm journalists in order to give more control to the FEC. That would be the same FEC that Democrats have recently tried to shift from a bipartisan body to a partisan body for the first time in its history.

A different part of the House bill refers to "legitimate journalistic activities." I look forward to hearing what Orwellian commission or process House Democrats may have in mind for determining whether Washington, DC, deems a particular journalist legitimate.

These are just a few examples. Even the ACLU—widely viewed as a left-leaning organization that is not known for siding with Republicans—is publicly opposing the Democrats' bill. Here is what the ACLU said:

"The SHIELD Act . . . strikes the wrong balance, sweeping too broadly and encompassing more speech than necessary. . . . The SHIELD Act goes too far . . . to the detriment of the public and the First Amendment."

That is the ACLU.

Congress has real business to attend to. House Democrats need to stop blocking the USMCA. Senate Democrats need to stop blocking defense funding. Yet, rather than working on these issues, we instead see Democrats continue to fixate—fixate—on chipping away at the First Amendment. It is a pet project they return to time and again. It is disturbing, especially in light of recent blatant attempts to intimidate Americans into silence.

Just a few months ago, a sitting House Democrat earned national criticism when he publicly tweeted out a list of his own constituents in San Antonio, TX, who had donated to President Trump's campaign. He listed these

private citizens' names along with their employers or businesses. In this era of political harassment and online mobs, the implication was clear as day.

From Twitter posts to partisan messaging bills, House Democrats' mission is the same: Chill the exercise of free speech. Send a message to Americans with inconvenient views that speaking up is more trouble than it is worth.

This proposal will not do anything to stop maligned foreign actors—something that every Member of this body cares deeply about. As three former FEC Chairmen recently pointed out, foreign adversaries like Russia are not going to stop their malign operations for fear of an FEC fine. Let me say that again. Adversaries like Russia are not going to stop their malign operations for fear of an FEC fine.

"Campaign-finance law isn't the tool to prevent foreign meddling. . . . Adversaries won't be scared off by civil penalties. . . . This is a job for diplomatic, national security, and counterintelligence agencies. [This legislation] is a needless sacrifice to First Amendment rights, not a serious effort to secure elections."

That is three former Chairmen of the Federal Election Commission. I certainly agree. It was focusing on defense and counterintelligence, not attacking the First Amendment, that made the 2018 elections go more smoothly than the 2016 elections. That is why the hundreds of millions of dollars Congress has set aside for State grants have made a big difference. That needs to remain our focus as we continue our efforts to avoid repeating the mistakes of 2016.

House Democrats have achieved something remarkable here. They have drafted legislation that is so anti-First Amendment that it has united everybody from former FEC Commissioners, to the ACLU, to yours truly in opposition.

I am sorry that Speaker PELOSI deems go-nowhere messaging bills a better use of the House's time than the USMCA and the 176,000 new American jobs that experts tell us it would create. The American people deserve a House of Representatives that works with the Senate and the President to actually make law and make progress for the families we represent.

TAX REFORM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today Senate Democrats will push forward their own resolution that seeks to undermine part of the historic tax reform we passed in 2017.

Remember, back then, Washington Democrats were downright hysterical about our plan to let working Americans send less of their paycheck to the IRS. Speaker PELOSI called the tax cuts "Armageddon." She said it was "the worst bill in the history of the United States Congress." That is the Speaker on the 2017 tax reform bill. I guess that shows how much Democrats

hate to cut taxes. But tax reform passed, and the results are clear. It has increased Americans' take-home pay and helped generate one of the best economic moments for working families in a generation.

Since tax reform, 22 States, including my State of Kentucky, have set new record-low unemployment rates. The national unemployment rate has set a 50-year low. But, alas, rather than acknowledge that the sky hasn't fallen, our Democratic friends still want to undermine tax reform—and listen to where they have elected to start. Listen to this. Democrats' first target is changing the Tax Code so that working families across the country have to subsidize wealthy people in States like New York, New Jersey, and California.

Here is the background. As part of tax reform, in order to maximize middle-class relief, the deductibility of State and local tax payments was capped. Most middle-class taxpayers were more than compensated for this through other tax cuts, but for some wealthy people who elect to live in high-tax States, this represented a partial increase.

Republicans didn't think it was fair that middle-class working families in States the Obama economy left behind had to subsidize the tax bills of rich people in high-tax States without limit. We didn't eliminate the State and local tax deduction; we just capped it for high earners. That cap is what Democrats want to undermine. Their resolution would help high-tax States—typically governed by Democrats—create workarounds for their high-earners.

Let's be clear about what would happen if Democrats got their real objective and repealed the SALT cap altogether. According to data from the Joint Committee on Taxation, 94 percent of the benefit would flow to taxpayers who earn more than \$200,000 a year. That is what they are advocating. Ninety-four percent of the benefit would flow to taxpayers who earn more than \$200,000 a year. More than half of it would actually go to people who make more than \$1 million a year—cutting taxes for the rich. Repealing the SALT cap would give millionaires an average tax cut of \$60,000. Meanwhile, the average tax cut for taxpayers earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 would be less than \$10. There would be \$60,000 tax cuts for wealthy people and \$10 tax cuts for the middle class. Apparently that sounds like a good trade to our Democratic colleagues. It doesn't sound like good trade to me.

I am sorry to break it to my Democratic colleagues, but the middle-class Kentuckians I represent have zero interest—zero interest—in cross-subsidizing the tax bills of millionaires who live in Brooklyn and the Bay Area.

It is bad enough that my Democratic colleagues want to unwind tax reform, but it is downright comical that their top priority—a top priority—is helping wealthy people in blue States find loopholes to pay even less. They won't even

propose to repeal the SALT cap outright because they know it is bad policy and negates all of their talking points about tax fairness. They just want to bless a backdoor workaround.

I urge Members on both sides to use common sense and reject Democrats' resolution when we vote on it later today.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S.J. RES. 59

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a joint resolution at the desk that is due a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the joint resolution by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 59), expressing the sense of Congress on the precipitous withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Syria and Afghanistan, and Turkey's unprovoked incursion into Syria.

Mr. McCONNELL. In order to place the joint resolution on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

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 "CON- TRIBUTIONS IN EXCHANGE FOR STATE OR LOCAL TAX CREDITS"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S.J. Res. 50, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 50) 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."

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). The majority whip.

TAX REFORM

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today, Democrats are forcing a vote to repeal

the administration's sensible rule to disallow bogus charitable deductions that are designed to circumvent the SALT, or the State and local tax, deduction cap that was part of the 2017 tax reform bill.

Frankly, I welcome this vote and today's debate. It gives us an opportunity to review all the benefits of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

While drafting the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, Congress made a conscious choice to cap the State and local tax deduction, or SALT, at \$10,000. Doing so allowed us to provide additional tax relief to the middle class, support families by doubling the child tax credit, and simplify the Tax Code for filers by nearly doubling the standard deduction.

These changes resulted in the average family of four in my home State of South Dakota receiving a tax cut of more than \$2,000.

In response to this cap, certain high-tax States adopted—what some would call "creative" but what I would call "bogus"—schemes to try to circumvent the cap. These so-called charities that these States have set up are designed solely as an alternative method of paying State and local taxes so millionaires can shirk their Federal tax obligations. So the IRS did what the tax law directed. It enacted sensible regulations to shut down these bogus tax avoidance schemes. But it did so in a thoughtful manner, carefully considering more than 7,700 comments and creating a safe harbor for certain donations to avoid unintentionally discouraging actual charitable giving.

It is ironic that Democrats, who uniformly opposed the middle-class tax cuts in the new tax law, are now calling for a tax cut for the most well off Americans. Based on nonpartisan data from the Joint Committee on Taxation, 94 percent of the benefit from passing this CRA would flow to taxpayers with incomes of over \$200,000. Fifty-two percent of the benefit would go to those with incomes of over \$1 million.

In fact, repealing the SALT cap would result in millionaires receiving an average tax cut of nearly \$60,000, while the average tax cut for taxpayers with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 would be less than \$10.

If you put that into perspective, the choice here is very clear. Today, we have an opportunity to vote no—to vote no—on the Democrats' proposed tax cut for millionaires.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The Democratic Party has undergone quite an evolution over these past 3 years. Like all political parties, the Democratic Party has always had an extremist fringe, with the far-left wing of the Democratic Party rapidly becoming its mainstream. Democrats have been falling all over each other to see how far they can run to the left. Socialism, a concept that, in America at least, seemed to have been firmly consigned to the ash heap of history is

now being openly embraced by the Democratic Party. Leading Democrats have embraced putting the government in control of everything from American's energy usage to healthcare.

It is not socialism or government-run healthcare that I want to focus on today. I want to talk about another trend that has been gradually emerging in the Democratic Party but doesn't always get the coverage that proposals like Medicare for All receive. It is the growing Democratic hostility to religion, which culminated a couple of weeks ago in a Democratic Presidential candidate's proposal to selectively tax churches based on whether he agrees with their religious beliefs.

Let me repeat that. Think about that for a minute. A Democratic Presidential candidate proposed that the government should selectively tax churches and synagogues and mosques based on whether their religious beliefs pass muster with the President. That is, or should be, a shocking statement.

The idea of taxing churches based on whether their religious beliefs meet with a political party's approval is antithetical to the fundamental right to freely exercise one's religion. It is not just antithetical, but it is unconstitutional. Targeting churches for discriminatory treatment based on their theology is a violation of the First Amendment.

It is an understatement to say that it is deeply disturbing to see this proposal emerge from a mainstream candidate. But what might be even more disturbing is that members of the Democratic Party aren't lining up to reject this outlandish and unconstitutional proposal.

Maybe we shouldn't be surprised. This is not the first time a Democrat has shown signs of regarding religious people as second-class citizens. During some of the judicial confirmations of this administration, it became clear that Democrats believed religious people should be subjected to extra scrutiny.

There was the nomination of Amy Coney Barrett during the first year of this administration. She was an outstanding judicial candidate who received the American Bar Association's highest rating of "well qualified." The ABA's evaluation, as the Democratic leader once said, is "the gold standard by which judicial candidates are judged."

Yet during the confirmation process, it became clear that some Democrats thought she should be disqualified because she is a practicing Catholic. "The dogma lives loudly within you" is a quote from the Democratic ranking member on the Judiciary Committee, with the implication that anyone who takes his or her religious faith seriously can't be trusted to hold public office.

Last December, Democrats raised questions about another judicial nominee because he is a member of a Catholic charitable organization, the

Knights of Columbus, which participates in such disturbing activities as serving veterans, raising money for the needy, and providing young people with scholarships. The Constitution is very clear on whether being a person of faith can disqualify you from public office. From article VI, “no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.”

“No religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.” That is a quote from article VI of the Constitution.

Religious liberty is a foundational part of our system of government. There is a reason it is the very first freedom mentioned in the Bill of Rights. More than one of the 13 original colonies were founded for the express purpose of securing religious freedom. By religious freedom, I don't mean the right to worship privately as long as you don't bring your faith into the public square. What people were looking for in America—what they still look for in America—is the freedom to live according to their religion and according to their conscience and beliefs, freely and publicly, without interference from the government. That is what the First Amendment was intended to protect.

I want to move away from the Constitution for a minute, though. There is no question that Democrats' increasingly hostile public attitude toward religion raises some serious questions about constitutionality. I think that is clear. That is not the only disturbing aspect of it.

I am also profoundly disturbed by the none-too-subtle implication that religious people are somehow second-class citizens, that we may have to tolerate them, but that we should seek to push them out of public life. That idea is also one that would be absolutely antithetical to the Founders.

The Founders didn't see religion as something to be tolerated. They saw it as an absolute good, and that isn't just because a number of the Founders were men and women of faith. They didn't think religion was just a private good—that it kept you in a good place with God. No, they thought religion was good for society. Think of the famous passage from Washington's Farewell Address, which we read in the Senate, literally, every single year in observance of Washington's birthday.

Let me quote:

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity.

Again, this is from President Washington's Farewell Address. This is a sentiment that occurs over and over

again during the founding—that religion is a benefit not just to individuals privately but to the public, that it makes men and women into good citizens. It encourages them to uphold the law, to live virtuous lives, to take their oaths seriously, to respect the property of others, and to moderate problematic passions like vengeance and avarice.

That is not to say that you have to be religious to be a good citizen, but it does point to the truth that religion is something that adds value to society and that it builds men and women who are a blessing to their neighbors and to their country.

Americans are known for being a generous people. I don't think it is much of a coincidence that Americans are also known for being a religious people. Again, to be clear, that doesn't mean you have been to be religious to be generous, but religion encourages generosity. Think about how much of the charitable work in this country would go away overnight without religion. Churches and religious organizations support food banks and homeless shelters and crisis pregnancy centers. They run tutoring programs and scholarship programs and mentoring programs. They reach out to immigrants and refugees and to struggling parents and struggling families. They serve military members and first responders. They sign up people to vote. They help families looking to adopt. They implement recycling programs. They collect aid for individuals caught in the path of natural disasters. They build houses for those without a home, and I could go on and on and on.

I will provide just one South Dakota example. A few months ago, I visited LifeLight's new youth center in the Pettigrew Heights area of Sioux Falls. In addition to providing spiritual opportunities, the center is focused on providing a safe place where underprivileged children can come to hang out, play games, have a snack, and do their homework. It is just one of the many tremendous things being done by churches and religious organizations in Sioux Falls and around my State. I doubt there is any area where good work is being done in this country where you won't find religious people helping out.

I don't just want to see religious people tolerated. I want to see the Democratic Party rejecting the un-American idea that being religious somehow makes you less qualified to participate in the public square, and I want to see the Democratic Party standing up to condemn unconstitutional ideas like that proposed by one of their Presidential candidates.

Until then, I will keep fighting to ensure that every American's fundamental right to live in accordance with his or her religious beliefs is protected.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

TURKEY AND SYRIA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 3 weeks ago, a small number of U.S. Special Forces were working with our Syrian Kurdish partners to conduct operations against ISIS and hold more than 10,000 detainees, many of them hardened ISIS fighters. It was a product of a half decade of hard work by American and coalition forces and the Kurds to degrade ISIS, to put them on the run, and stabilize the postconflict region.

Today, only 3 weeks later, as American troops continue their withdrawal from their bases in northern Syria at the President's orders, President Putin and President Erdogan have announced a plan to establish Russian and Turkish control of a region that was once controlled by American and Kurdish forces. Our partners, the Syrian Kurds, have been killed and wounded in Erdogan's invasion and forced to leave their homes in droves. Most importantly, the upper hand we once held over ISIS has been eroded.

We don't know how many ISIS detainees have escaped from detention facilities or where they have gone. There seems to be no articulable plan on how to get them back. In the blink of an eye, President Trump has undone over 5 years of progress against the Islamic State.

Three weeks after first announcing the troop withdrawal, the President does not seem to have a clear strategy for securing the enduring defeat of ISIS and fixing the mess he has created in Syria. Secretary of State Pompeo does not have a clear strategy. Secretary of Defense Esper does not have a clear strategy. Every day it seems like we are going in a completely different direction. One day, reports indicate the administration was considering a residual force in eastern Syria; the next report says the administration planned to target ISIS from Iraq. The next minute, reports said Iraq will not allow our forces to do that.

What is the strategy here? America's security is at risk. ISIS is dangerous. ISIS is escaping. How will the administration continue to bring the fight to ISIS? What will the President do to prevent Russian and Turkish aggression and the potential slaughter of our allies and friends, the Kurds? When will the administration present its strategy to Congress?

We need answers to these questions right away, but, shockingly, the administration's top officials, Secretary of State Pompeo, Secretary of Defense Esper, have now canceled two scheduled briefings with the Senate, and there is no new time on the calendar.

Secretary of State Pompeo apparently had time to speak to the Heritage Foundation yesterday, which is four blocks away from the Capitol, but he doesn't have time to come to Congress, not even to brief us on Syria?

Secretary Pompeo is derelict in his duty. He has an obligation to come here. It is not a question of time if he spoke four blocks away at the Heritage Foundation. He is ducking. We need answers, and if they don't have answers, we need to have a Q and A, a dialogue, and maybe that will push them to some answers. It is too dangerous for America to sit and do nothing—to run and hide, as Secretary Pompeo is now doing.

Today Senate Democrats are holding a special caucus to hear from Brett McGurk, the former government envoy in charge of countering ISIS under both Presidents Obama and Trump. While I expect Mr. McGurk's presentation to be helpful to our caucus, it does not replace the need for the Trump administration and its officials to come to Congress and explain their strategy.

At the same time, we should send a message to the President that both parties oppose his policy in Syria. The House has passed such a resolution on an overwhelming bipartisan vote, including the Republican leaders like Leader MCCARTHY, Representative SCALISE, and Representative CHENEY.

I have asked the Senate twice now to take up the House resolution, only to be blocked by a single Republican Member. I continue to believe the quickest and most powerful way to convince the President that he is on the wrong track is for Congress to put a bipartisan, joint resolution on his desk saying so. That is what the House resolution does, and the Senate should take it up and pass it.

We all know it is hard to shake the President from his thoughts and ideas, even when they are creating such disaster. His ego is enormous, but the one thing we can do is our Republican colleagues joining us in a resolution that reaches his desk. When Republican colleagues criticized him about Doral, he backed off. It is the only thing that can get him to change, and America is at risk.

Why aren't our Republican colleagues stepping forward? Do they care more about protecting President Trump than protecting America? I hope not.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

USMCA AGREEMENT

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, it has been over 1 year since the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement was signed by President Trump and the leaders of Canada and Mexico. This landmark trade agreement is expected to create 176,000 new American jobs. It is expected to grow American businesses all over our country and help give a jump-start to our hard-working

farmers and ranchers. With 95 percent of the world's population outside of the United States, Montana producers need access to these global markets.

Agriculture drives our economy in Montana. In fact, it is the No. 1 economic driver in our State. Canada and Mexico both are in high demand for our products like wheat, barley, and beef. In fact, in 2018 alone, Montana had \$731 million in total exports to Canada and Mexico.

For our producers in Montana, the USMCA would be a positive step forward in providing certainty and alleviating the challenges and obstacles they faced virtually every single day this season.

When I travel across Montana, I have heard from folks in every corner of our State: 4-H members, FFA members, farmers and ranchers at local county fairs, and producers along the highway. They all want action on USMCA. They all need relief. They are looking for something certain coming out of Washington, DC, in these uncertain times.

I cannot stand by any longer as my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives fail to act. Listen, we have enough votes in the Senate to pass it. There are enough votes in the House to pass it. President Trump can't wait to sign it. Mexico is ready; Canada is ready; the United States is ready; and I can state that in my home State of Montana, we are very ready. I, along with the majority in the U.S. Senate, am ready to get this deal done and get it across the finish line for some of the hardest working folks in our Nation, our farmers and ranchers.

Hard-working small business owners and folks on farms and ranches all over Montana are sitting and waiting for Speaker PELOSI to stop slow-walking the USMCA. The House Democrats cannot continue to hold our farmers and ranchers hostage for any future political gain that we are seeing right now in the House. It has been a political game over there. This is negatively impacting the Montana way of life.

There are countless numbers of Montana families out there who are surviving paycheck to paycheck. They are living on a prayer. They are sick and tired of politics and the partisan games being played in Washington, DC, and, you know what, I am too.

We were elected to come here and get something done, not spin the wheels on cable TV at night just talking about other issues that aren't moving the ball forward on behalf of the American people. What Montanans care about is how they are going to put food on the table and how they are going to make ends meet this winter coming up. The USMCA is more than just a trade deal, it is an opportunity for more jobs and, importantly, higher wages.

That is why I am here today. I am here to encourage our Democratic colleagues in the House to stop playing politics with our communities, our jobs, and our very lives. I am calling on the U.S. House to act, bring this impor-

tant trade deal up for a vote. Let's have an up-or-down vote. Let the House Chamber speak. Let them vote.

The USMCA has the potential to boost our Nation's GDP by \$68 billion, plain and simple. That means more money in the pockets of Montanans. It is a better opportunity for our folks in agriculture. There is more revenue for Main Street businesses in Montana. The USMCA will deliver much needed trade certainty, secure intellectual property rights, and modernize digital trade.

I am not alone in wanting swift action. I am honored to have support from the Montana Chamber of Commerce, the Montana Farm Bureau Federation, from the Montana Grain Growers Association, from the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and from the Montana Pork Producers Association. They are all with us to get the USMCA done. The longer we stall this deal, the further we stall economic opportunity in Montana and across this Nation.

To Speaker PELOSI and to my colleagues in the House, the time to act is now. Our neighbors depend on it, my Montana farmers and ranchers depend on it, and the entire country depends on it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

COLORADO FARM TOUR

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Montana for his comments on the USMCA.

I come to the floor today to talk about a farm tour that I have done every year that I have been in the Senate. This is a tradition that started when I was in the House of Representatives with the wheat growers in Colorado, where we go around the Fourth Congressional District talking about those issues that matter to our farmers in the wheat business. Colorado's Fourth Congressional District raises the vast majority of wheat in the State of Colorado, and about 87 percent of that wheat gets exported.

Senator DAINES' comments on the USMCA and what that means for Eastern Colorado are incredibly important. I hope that is a bipartisan effort that we can all get behind in the House and the Senate, and, of course, it has to start in the House, and we need the House to act as quickly as possible because those wheat farmers in Eastern Colorado need the certainty of new markets. The cattlemen in Colorado need the certainty of new markets and existing markets. That is exactly what the USMCA will do. I commend my colleague for his words on the USMCA.

Over the last several months, I have been participating in this annual Colorado farm tour that I undertake every year with not only my staff but producers from across Colorado. It is in conjunction with a number of organizations in Colorado, like the Colorado Farm Bureau, Colorado wheat growers, corn growers, cattlemen, and others,

who all come together to show us every aspect of Colorado agriculture, from the production itself to the actual processing and finishing of agricultural products.

We drove hundreds of miles across the State of Colorado, starting in Greeley at a cheese-making plant. Almost all of the milk that is produced in Colorado—Colorado being one of the highest milk-producing States in the country—goes into cheese that every American gets to enjoy. Whether it is Domino's pizza or Papa John's pizza, that cheese most likely comes from Colorado. This is a great opportunity on this tour to connect all four corners of Colorado and the work that we do in agriculture and to hear their concerns.

We ended the farm tour at the State Fair in Pueblo.

What was particularly special about this year's farm tour, though, was, of course, being joined by the Colorado Farm Bureau, and the fact that it is the 100th year anniversary of the Colorado Farm Bureau. Congratulations to the Colorado Farm Bureau. We will be talking about that more over the next several months. Congratulations on this very historic anniversary, and thank you so much for joining this tour and making it happen once again.

As Members of Congress, all of us are used to discussing policy topics, but keeping farming and ranching at the forefront and keeping rural America at the forefront of those discussions is critically important because we need to focus specifically on those issues facing our farming and ranching communities.

In Colorado, the ag community accounts for more than 170,000 jobs. It is responsible for more than \$40 billion in economic activity. It is one of the largest economic drivers in our State—a State that has been transformed by energy jobs and high-tech aerospace jobs. Agriculture remains one of the highest job sectors in the State.

Even though it is so vital to our State, we know how much of a struggle it has been in agriculture over the last several years. According to the Department of Agriculture, 2019 farm income is projected to be down 49 percent from its peak in 2013. Over the last 6 years, we have seen a nearly 50-percent drop in farm income. Debt held by our farmers and ranchers is at \$409 billion this year. That is up from \$385 billion the year before. There is significant worry in the heartland about what is happening to our agricultural communities and the future of farming and ranching in this country.

One way to immediately help to provide solutions to solve this problem for farmers and ranchers is to make sure that we implement the 2018 farm bill programs as quickly and expeditiously as we can and that we resolve outstanding trade disputes, that we pass the USMCA, and that we resolve the trade dispute with China so that we can continue to open up new markets, develop new markets, and thrive with existing markets.

When an industry that accounts for nearly 11 percent of our Nation's employment is struggling like agriculture is, we simply can't wait any longer to provide help. We must act now to put the ag community back on the path to sustainability, so that not only current generations of farmers and ranchers can continue in operation but new generations of farmers and ranchers can come back to Colorado, North Dakota, and States across this country to make sure they have bright futures in agriculture.

Even in the face of difficult times, we saw on this tour how farmers and ranchers are innovating and looking to address new markets to increase their incomes. They are opening up new markets through the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act, whether that is a trade agreement with ASEAN or Taiwan.

Another example is clean energy opportunities that our farmers have embraced. On one of the stops during the tour, we visited a farm in Eastern Colorado near Limon, CO, to talk about what wind production means for that rancher. The farmer leased the land, the area, to Xcel Energy, which is Colorado's largest investor-owned utility, to install wind turbines, which provides them with an alternative source of income.

Another rancher in the county talked about how they may earn as much as \$5,000 per turbine for the wind operations on their ranch. If you think about it, this farmer had 20 turbines on his land—that is \$5,000 times 20. That is \$100,000 in income that this farmer would not have otherwise had. Farm income is down 50 percent, farm debt has increased, but this wind production, with a very small footprint, may be the difference between keeping in operation this year and next year. We have to welcome that kind of diversified agriculture opportunity.

Another example of diversified income for agricultural producers is in Springfield, CO, in the far southeastern area of the State, where we visited a hemp processing plant. This Chamber has done great work when it comes to hemp, a new value-added opportunity for farmers and ranchers in Colorado. When this hemp processing plant is fully up and running, they are hoping to employ around 50 people. We went to this facility, and there is millions of dollars of equipment being invested in a small town. Employees will have a shop, a gym, and recreational facilities. They are going to build a lake there and hire 50 employees in Springfield. I remember asking one of the other county commissioners who was on the tour with us in Baca County: Did you ever imagine a day when one business would bring 50 employees to Springfield?

The answer was very quick: No, never at all.

This is an incredible opportunity, not only for the farmers in the area but the community that will now benefit from 50 good-paying jobs with benefits.

That is just one other source of revenue that we can achieve.

We also had the opportunity to visit Agriculture Research Station in Akron, CO, where they are doing tremendous research on dryland oilseeds and new technologies. One of the things we talked about is how we can make it more effective to produce dryland crops and how we can make oilseed opportunities available for additional value-added opportunities in the area.

We also had opportunities on the farm tour to talk about mental health needs and what is happening in our communities. On too many stops during the farm tour, I heard about the impact that our struggling ag economy is having on the mental health of farmers and ranchers. A 2016 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention study found that agricultural workers have a higher suicide rate than any other occupation.

When we passed the farm bill in 2018, we also included language called the FARMERS FIRST Act, which will help to create mental health opportunities for those involved in agriculture and help to make sure that we have suicide assistance and prevention training for mental health assistance and suicide prevention efforts for farm advocates to help create support groups and reestablish the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network. That needs to be something that we all talk about back home with our agricultural community. Because they have provided food and fiber for this country and, certainly, the world, we need to make sure we are supporting them in every way.

We also talked about how we saw a nearly 40-percent increase in admissions for meth addiction in Colorado between 2011 and 2018. While we talk a lot about opiate addictions in this country, it is actually meth that our sheriffs are most concerned about in our rural areas. While we address the opiate epidemic, we also have to be giving and providing new tools and resources to deal with the addiction scourge of methamphetamine.

Alarmingly, a significant number of that meth is coming into Colorado from, basically, industrial-scale manufacturing facilities and sophisticated operations in Mexico and China. We need to make sure that we disrupt those operations. We need to advocate more for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program and the anti-methamphetamine task force to help law enforcement prevent cartels from getting these kinds of drugs into the country and continue to work on programs like the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to focus on recovery resources and prevention.

Everywhere we went on the farm tour, we heard about the labor shortage, whether it was the cheese-making facility or whether it was the ranch or the hospitals that we visited on the farm tour. They talked about the need

for labor. We need a guest worker program that meets the needs of labor in this country.

Housing issues seem to be something that we don't talk about when it comes to our rural areas. We talk a lot about it when it comes to the Denvers and the mountain communities and resort communities. Our rural areas are facing housing shortages and needs, as well. We introduced legislation and are working on legislation out of this farm tour to help focus our labor and housing shortage needs.

I have talked about trade and the opportunities we have with trade to open up new markets and to resolve current trade issues, and we need to continue to work on that.

While the agricultural community is currently facing very serious issues, I want to be clear that our farmers and ranchers are as strong as ever.

Growing up on the Eastern Plains of Colorado and still living in the heartland of Colorado agriculture, I have always observed the incredible positive impact that agriculture has on our communities—rural communities and urban centers as well. When the Federal Government gets out of the way of farmers and ranchers and growers and allows good things to happen, that is when our rural communities grow and thrive.

A couple of weeks ago, we had the opportunity to celebrate National Farmers Day. It was a day to celebrate the great community that has always been the backbone of this Nation, but we can never express all of our thanks to this industry simply on 1 day of the year.

To all of our farmers and ranchers, to those who make our breakfast, lunch, and dinners possible by providing abundant food and fiber for this country and this world, I am grateful for them and look forward to continuing to work on new solutions and better opportunities in the years to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

APPROPRIATIONS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am here this morning very pleased to be at this point where we are talking about consideration of an appropriations package that includes the fiscal year 2020 bills for the subcommittees on Interior and Environment; Commerce, Justice, and Science; Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration; and Transportation and Housing and Urban Development; and the various related agencies.

It may be premature to call this a return to regular order, but I think that is kind of what it feels like. I would note that it is October 23, well past time that we should have finished our appropriations work, but we are advancing. We have bills that we have moved through the subcommittees and the full committee, and we are now moving packages of these to the floor.

I am pleased that we are here, where we have an opportunity to take up these substantive measures that the full committee has addressed with strong bipartisan support.

In the case of the Interior and Environment bill, there was unanimous support for our bill. Then, there is the opportunity to bring the bills to the floor for consideration, where other Members have an opportunity to debate these appropriations bills, offer amendments, and, then, advance them through the process.

I am pleased this morning—particularly pleased—to be able to speak on the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee bill and to be here with my ranking member, Senator UDALL. We have worked through this subcommittee account now for several years. It has been a good partnership, a strong partnership, with our teams working side by side. It is not the easiest of bills. We get our fair share of controversy.

In addition to taking care of all of our public lands, we also have oversight of our Native peoples. We also have oversight of the EPA. So we have a range of subject matters that sometimes can bring us together and sometimes can cause some bumps along the way. Yet what we have committed to doing, I think, in working collaboratively, in working together, has resulted in a good, strong measure that the Senate now sees before it.

Last year was the first time since fiscal year 2010—9 years now—that the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations was brought before the full Senate. We have been in a situation in which, for years, we have kind of been at the tail end of the line, the last of those spending bills to move. Now we are debating it in the first package, so we really feel like we have kind of arrived here. Again, you don't arrive here as part of the first package without having done a great deal of work. You don't do that and receive unanimous support coming out of the committee for the second year in a row now if you do not demonstrate this strong commitment that both sides have made to create an environment in which we can work through these issues in a bipartisan manner.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies portion of this minibus includes funding for all of the major Federal land management agencies. This includes the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency. We also provide funding for essential Indian health, education, and resource management programs through the BIA and the Indian Health Service. Then we also provide funding and oversight for important cultural institutions, like the Smithsonian Institution, our National Gallery of Art, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. This

aspect of our oversight is often kind of forgotten because it doesn't necessarily fit in with the public lands, with the EPA, with the BIA, but it is an important and an integral part of our subcommittee's work.

Our subcommittee's allocation for fiscal year 2020 is \$35.8 billion. This is \$248 million more than last year, with an additional \$2.25 billion being made available by the wildfire cap adjustment, and I will speak to the wildfire cap issue a little bit later here. Similar to the approach that we took in fiscal year 2019, the bill rejects the proposed budget decreases. We make investments in our highest priorities, such as infrastructure investments for our land management agencies, Indian Country, and wastewater and drinking water improvements.

The Department of the Interior itself is funded at \$13.7 billion. These funds go to support energy development that is critical to our Nation's economy, to recreation activities that power our rural communities, and to conservation efforts to protect our public lands and the wildlife that relies on them. Funding is provided to support an all-of-the-above energy approach, both onshore and offshore, that will continue to help our country achieve energy independence.

On the conservation front, investments in grants programs for species protection, wetlands conservation, and to combat wildlife trafficking are included. We also took a keen look at some of the invasive species that are wreaking havoc in certain of our regions, like the Asian carp, so we provide a lot of good focus there.

Americans love to love our national parks, so this bill provides the funds that are necessary to meet our responsibility at the national park units. We also focus on the deferred maintenance, which is something we have talked a lot about in committee and on the floor. We invest \$127 million for deferred maintenance. We also increase funding for historic preservation, which is critical to preserving the sites and the stories of our Nation.

The USGS, the U.S. Geological Survey, receives funding for important programs that help our emergency responders during natural disasters like earthquakes or tsunamis. We work within this bill to provide assistance for responses to natural hazards and disasters as well as to inform the public. In my State of Alaska, the support for the Earthquake Hazards Program helps us. As a State that is very seismically prone, it helps us with warnings, and it helps to enhance the earthquake monitoring capability. The bill also maintains funding for mapping initiatives that will help to gather data to improve our maps, which enhances the safety of activities such as aviation. In certain parts of the country, believe it or not, we do not have current and accurate mapping. Certainly, in my home State—and I know in other parts of the country—the updates to the maps have simply not been made.

We also fully fund another lands matter, PILT, which is estimated at \$500 million, and it maintains our commitment to meeting the needs of local communities for county roads, public safety, and schools. I know many of us in this Chamber hear from our constituents about the significance of adequate PILT funding.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is something that is near and dear to many in this body. You will see in this bill an increase to the LWCF, which receives \$465 million. This is \$30 million above the enacted level. This also includes \$140 million for the NPS State side program as well as additional funding for recreational access. We focus on how we are able to access our treasured lands and ensure we have a level of conservation that is supported across the country.

In working with Senator UDALL over these years, I think it has been important—it has certainly been important for me—to have had a great partnership, a strong partnership when it has come to trying to meet the needs of those within Indian Country and having to fund the critical services. With this bill, I think we are making good measure to do that. The two primary agencies that deliver services to the Indian community are the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. They receive a combined increase of \$288 million over the 2019 levels. We maintain all critical program funding with some important increases for Indian Country.

For the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the BIA, we maintain the substantial increases we have provided over the last 2 fiscal years. We are helping on matters such as the construction, operation, and maintenance of Indian schools. We know, unfortunately, that in so many of the reservations in the lower 48, our schools are simply inadequate. The education scores we are seeing from our schools are not where we need to be. Making sure we are doing right by our Native children around the country is so important when it comes to education.

We also include funding for irrigation systems. We also fully fund contract support costs. We increase funding for public safety and justice facilities construction and programs. Certainly, as I hear from folks in Alaska and those around Indian Country in the lower 48, public safety is something by which, again, we are not doing right by those whom we must serve in these areas. This is an effort that I intend to continue to push in my going forward.

I would specifically like to point out to my colleagues that for the very first time, we include a comprehensive look with new funding into those issues related to murdered and missing indigenous women. Many of us have been shocked at what we are coming to understand about the murdered and missing of our Native women around the country. The data we have we know is lacking. We don't know what we don't

know. Thus, oftentimes it is difficult to respond and to address resources. The fact is that many who live in Tribal communities are often located in rural areas that lack public safety, and even though you have high rates of violence, abuse, murder, trafficking, we simply don't have the resources there to help to respond to it.

I have been working with several of my colleagues to address these challenges—Senator UDALL, Senator HOEVEN, Senator DAINES, and so many—to shine a light in this area. We know it is going to take a lot of coordination and communication among law enforcement agencies to get this right. In this bill, we include \$6.5 million for cold case investigations, equipment, training, background checks, and the necessary report language to move us in the right direction.

Attorney General Barr came to the State of Alaska in May. In Anchorage, he had an opportunity to sit and listen to statewide leaders, Native leaders, and law enforcement. He then had an opportunity to get out of the rural areas and into the villages. After he left, he declared a public safety emergency in the State of Alaska because of where we sit. So we have been working with the Attorney General and greatly appreciate his efforts there, but we need to do more through these appropriations to look specifically at these issues as well.

For the Indian Health Service, there are also programs we have an obligation to fund that are vital to Indian Country. Many of these programs and the costs associated with them have grown since we enacted the 2019 bill. Among these are leasing and staffing costs that are associated with new healthcare facilities that are operated by the IHS or by Tribes under compact agreements. Our bill funds these new increases. We provide additional funding for recruitment and quality improvement as well as providing a \$24 million increase for facilities, including an increase for medical equipment.

The Forest Service receives investments in funding for the improved health and management of our Nation's forests, including for recreation assets, such as the cabins so many of us enjoy, the trails on which we hike, and recreation special use permitting to allow certain businesses to operate in our national forests in order to enhance the many recreational experiences and opportunities.

At the beginning of my comments, I mentioned the wildfire cap adjustment. It was back in the 2018 omnibus that we created the wildland fire cap adjustment, and fiscal year 2020 is the first year this is now available. The bill invests \$5.167 billion in wildland fire activity, including \$2.25 billion in fire cap adjustment funding.

In my State over this past summer, we certainly saw intense and extensive fires. It was a recordbreaking heat year this past summer, and we had some pretty devastating fires. We are still

talking about the fires just last year in California. We know the threat is real, and we know we have to respond. So making sure we have the capacity to fight fire is important. In this bill, we not only invest in fire suppression, but we also invest in State and volunteer fire assistance. We provide increases for hazardous fuels reductions.

As far as the EPA budget goes, we prioritize funding for the programs that result in concrete actions to improve the quality of the environment across our country. The bill provides significant increases in State and Tribal grant programs, which will lead to tangible, on-the-ground cleanup and environment benefits, which was another priority that was strongly supported by many in this Chamber.

The priority that was targeted by many in the waters phase was water infrastructure development. Many of the newly authorized programs in America's Water Infrastructure Act are funded for the first time in this measure. Funding is also provided for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and for the WIFIA Program to build and support critical water infrastructure in communities in every State. The bill also equips the EPA with a powerful set of tools to further the Agency's core missions of clean air, clean water, and clean land.

One of the issues I hear a lot about from the folks back home, as well as from my colleagues in the Senate, is the issue of PFAS and PFAS contamination. In this bill, we have provided \$25 million in increases to address PFAS, including new funding for State-led cleanup and remediation efforts. We also focus on the research of human health and environmental impacts and related priority regulatory actions. There is a \$20 million increase provided for EPA grant programs to support States in their cleanup and remediation efforts of PFAS-contaminated water sources as well as the water systems and the lands.

The remaining \$5 million in increases will support the EPA's priority actions on PFAS and supplement the research that other agencies are currently conducting on the chemicals.

So we heard the concerns of so many, and we really worked to respond in this measure.

Lastly, the bill includes important increases for our cultural institutions and our agencies. The Smithsonian Institution, the Gallery of Art, and the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities all receive increases in our measure.

I think it is so important to make sure that when we think about our treasures—clearly our land, the cleanliness of our water, but we also have national treasures, and we see so much of that reflected in the arts, whether it is the Smithsonian, the galleries, or what the Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities do.

Consistent with fiscal year 2019, we do not include new policy provisions

that were not in the enacted bill. So we worked with Chairman SHELBY, Vice Chairman LEAHY, and the ranking member, again, with Senator UDALL, to assemble a package that both sides supported in committee.

I want to reiterate the work Senator UDALL and I put in to produce a bipartisan product that invests in programs that we care about—programs that protect our land and our people and enable infrastructure projects to boost the economy and help communities provide vital basic services that many might take for granted. We also worked hard to shape this bill so that it reflects the priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle. I am proud—I am really very proud—of the good, bipartisan work to ensure that this Interior appropriations bill directs the Federal resources to where they are needed most, providing critical investments in communities across the Nation.

Of course, this Interior bill is just a part of this package. We also have Commerce-Justice-Science, Agriculture, and T-HUD. All of these have significant impacts across the country. Certainly in my home State, we are looking at the Commerce-Justice-Science bill to help keep our fisheries healthy and provide assistance for public safety programs.

In the Agriculture bill, there is funding for much needed water infrastructure in our villages, and it helps expand our ever-growing agricultural industries.

Of course T-HUD makes sure that rural communities in my State can still receive things like essential air service and helps with our ferry transportation system and to provide Tribal housing.

There is so much good in all of these measures. I would commend them to Members' consideration but would certainly urge passage of this very important Appropriations bill.

I am pleased to be here with my colleague, the good Senator from New Mexico.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, it is great to be here with Senator MURKOWSKI.

I rise to speak in support of the fiscal year 2020 Interior appropriations bill, which is now before the Senate. I want to begin by thanking my chairman and partner in this endeavor, Senator MURKOWSKI, for her working with me to produce a very fine bill that was crafted on a bipartisan basis. It is extraordinary that this bill is on the floor for the second consecutive year after many years when we were not able to move the bill by regular order. Much of the credit goes to her leadership and her commitment to working through tough issues in a fair and a pragmatic way.

One of the reasons I am particularly proud of moving a bipartisan bill is the importance this bill has for my home State of New Mexico.

This bill reflects the long tradition we have in my State of working across the aisle to support conservation priorities. It includes a number of important accomplishments for the State, including language to protect the sacred landscape of Chaco Canyon, along with funding to support the Valles Caldera National Preserve and the new resources to clean up the PFAS contamination in New Mexico and across the country.

This bill is also an important reflection of why the work that Chairman SHELBY and Vice Chairman LEAHY did earlier this year to secure a 2-year budget agreement is so important.

The Interior bill delivers roughly 2.5 percent more funding than last year once you factor in the increase we received under the budget agreement and the savings we picked up from using the first year of the wildfire cap adjustment.

The funds in this bill allow this body to make solid increases to support the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to protect and manage national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. I know many hope we can do better on the Land and Water Conservation Fund funding, and so do I. While I am pleased about the increase in this bill above the enacted level, I will be working to improve the LWCF's funding when we conference with the House. But our efforts in the short term should not take away from the goal we have set on a bipartisan basis to provide permanent, mandatory, full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. That remains a top priority for me, and I think we can and should accomplish that in this Congress.

The bill also makes critical investments in Indian Country. Many of those were mentioned by Chairman MURKOWSKI, and we believe there are really solid things that have been done there—investments in Indian Country, providing a 4-percent increase for the Indian Health Service and a 2-percent increase for programs funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education.

We provide \$2.25 billion in new firefighting funds using the wildfire cap adjustment, which means that these funds are finally, for the first time, provided without requiring reductions to other important programs. It also means that the Forest Service will not be forced to raid nonfire programs to pay for firefighting needs without knowing whether those funds will be repaid.

The bill increases funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by 2 percent in order to support new bipartisan infrastructure priorities and to make important investments in regional cleanup programs. The EPA is still struggling after years of budget cuts, but I am proud that our bill includes the best EPA budget in a decade and completely rejects the billions in cuts proposed by the Trump administration.

It also provides vital resources to our counties by fully funding the payment in lieu of taxes program—a program that supports over \$40 million per year in local government services in New Mexico.

This bill boosts funding for cultural agencies, including the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, as well as the Kennedy Center, the National Gallery of Art, and the Smithsonian Institution. Specifically, I am very proud that we were able to increase the budgets of NEA and NEH by \$2 million each. These funds provide a critical boost to local arts and humanities programs in small towns across the United States—programs that create countless jobs and ensure economic vitality in communities like those in New Mexico.

I am also pleased that the bill contains no new funding requested by the administration for the Interior Department reorganization, including the efforts to dismantle the Bureau of Land Management. This bill sends a strong message that the administration needs to push "pause" and work with Members on both sides of the aisle. It is vitally important that we now have both Chambers on record on this important issue, and I hope the administration hears us loud and clear.

I appreciate that the bill contains no new poison pill riders for the second year in a row, which is all the more notable given the number of difficult issues that we confront through the EPA and the Federal land management agencies.

I want to thank Chairman SHELBY and Senator MURKOWSKI for their commitment to moving a clean Interior bill.

That said, I do want to note that the bill does continue several provisions that I oppose, including provisions dealing with the lead content of ammunition, biomass energy policy, Clean Water Act exemptions, and Clean Air Act exemptions.

I also oppose a troubling provision in the bill that weakens protections for the sage grouse. Given the bad-faith efforts by this administration to weaken efforts to protect the sage grouse, it is extremely shortsighted for Congress to continue to block protections under the Endangered Species Act for the species when the administration has failed to hold up its end of the bargain.

These provisions are contrary to the spirit of the no poison pill riders agreement. Thankfully, they are not in the underlying House bill, H.R. 3055, and I expect to have some frank conversations as part of the conference process about the need to remove them and the need to include a number of other important curbs on this administration included in that legislation. So I want to be on record that in the conference, I will be fighting to keep the House's positions on several of these very important items.

I look forward to debating this bill, considering amendments, and ultimately passing it with a bipartisan

vote so that we can proceed to a conference with the House.

I also want to express my personal thanks to the majority subcommittee staff—Emy Lesofski, Nona McCoy, and Lucas Agnew—for working with me and my staff. This is Emy's first bill serving as the clerk of the subcommittee, and I congratulate her on this milestone as the Senate takes up the bill. Their work is a great credit to Chairman MURKOWSKI and Chairman SHELBY.

I would also like to thank my staff—Rachael Taylor, Ryan Hunt, Melissa Zimmerman, and Faisal Amin—for all of their hard work to accommodate the priorities of Senators on both sides of the aisle.

I think one thing that Chairman MURKOWSKI and I worked on was trying to handle any request that came to us from wherever in the Senate and deal with it in a bipartisan way. So I very much appreciate working hard with Senator MURKOWSKI to get this bill done and to move it on to conference with the House and to get it into law.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

S.J. RES. 50

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise to address the Congressional Review Act measure we will be voting on later today.

Let's be very clear. This is a vote the purpose of which is to overturn a very, very important part of the tax reform that we passed in December of 2017 that made the Tax Code much more fair than it was before. Specifically, I am referring to the limitations that we put on the ability of people to deduct State and local taxes.

Let's remember what our Tax Code looked like before our tax reform. Wealthy individuals could deduct the full amount of any State and local tax deductions, however high they got. And we use the acronym "SALT" to refer to these State and local tax deductions. So why do I say that is unfair? Well, it is unfair because it subsidizes people who choose to live in high-tax jurisdictions. It does that because it lowers the tax bill of somebody who lives in a high-tax jurisdiction, like Manhattan or San Francisco, because they get to deduct the full amount of the outrageously high State and local taxes they choose to pay. The fact that they get to deduct that big number means the rest of us have to pay higher rates on our income than we otherwise would have to pay. Why should my constituents in Blair County or Cambria County or anywhere else in Pennsylvania—constituents with modest incomes who choose local governments that keep a modest level of service and therefore a modest level of taxes—why should those constituents have to pay higher tax rates to subsidize the folks who have multimillion-dollar condos on the Upper West Side of Manhattan? It is totally unfair. They certainly should not have to do that. And have

no doubt about it—the huge benefits of this unlimited State and local tax deduction that we used to have always flowed to a handful of States that have chosen to have very, very high taxes. California and New York are two good examples. Under the old regime, about one-third of all the benefits of the State and local tax deductions went to just those two States—just California and New York. They had one-third of all the benefits.

Take New Jersey, right next door to my State of Pennsylvania. New Jersey has 4 million fewer people than we have in Pennsylvania, almost one-third fewer people, but they got more of the benefit of the SALT deductions than my entire State. That is because New Jersey is a very high-tax State. Guess what. It is a high-tax State because the people who live there voted for politicians who raise their taxes. That is apparently what they want. They want to have all of the services that go with that. They are happy with very high State income tax and local property taxes. That is their decision. Look, if you want to vote for someone who is going to impose exorbitantly high taxes on you, you should be free to cast that vote. But don't expect my constituents to subsidize them.

So that was the regime we had in place. Tax reform came along, and we said: Do you know what we are going to do? We are going to put a limit on the amount of State and local taxes that a tax filer can deduct. The limit is \$10,000. It is not trivial. It is a lot of money. But that is the limit. If you pay more than that in State and local taxes, you do not get to deduct it.

In response to that, very interestingly, several of these high-tax States have designed a scam to get around the limitation we imposed. The scam is that they create this vehicle, and then they have their taxpayers pay their taxes into that vehicle and call it a charity, call it a charitable contribution. The money then goes out of that vehicle and goes to the government. It is not a charitable contribution at all. It is a transparent, obvious attempt to circumvent the law that we passed in 2017.

The IRS came along and said: Well, this is an obvious scam. They developed a rule that shuts down the scam. It says: If you create this scam, this make-believe charity, as a way to circumvent the cap on State and local deductions, we are going to disallow the deduction. So the IRS ruling shuts down the scam and maintains the deduction cap, and what my Democratic colleagues want to do right now is have a vote to invalidate the IRS ruling—in other words, have a vote to keep the scam. That is what the vote is today, to make sure we destroy the IRS ruling and keep this scam in place.

One of the ironies of this whole debate is that our Democratic colleagues voted against our tax reform because they said that it was too much of a tax cut for the rich, despite the fact that,

in fact, our tax reform shifted the tax burden from lower income taxpayers to higher income taxpayers while saving money for everybody.

The relative proportion of taxes paid increased for wealthy people, decreased for low-income people, while everyone had some savings. That was objectionable to my Democratic colleagues.

Now they come along, and they want to repeal the rule that shuts down the scam. They want to perpetuate the scam that is a massive giveaway to the wealthiest Americans. It is amazing.

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, 94 percent of the benefit—if they had their way and prevailed on this vote, 94 percent of the benefit would go to people whose income is over \$200,000; 52 percent of the benefit would go to taxpayers with income over \$1 million.

Not only is it fundamentally unfair to ask people in some low-tax jurisdictions to subsidize the taxes chosen by people in high-tax jurisdictions, the subsidy all flows from low- and middle-income people to very, very wealthy people. That is the deal: Millionaires would receive an average tax cut of \$60,000; taxpayers with income between \$50,000 and \$100,000 would receive an average tax cut of less than \$10—not \$10,000—\$10.

What we did when we put a limit on the ability to deduct State and local taxes was a big step in making our Tax Code more fair. The States came along and developed a scam to circumvent it. The IRS, quite rightly, saw through the scam and said: We are not going to allow that scam to continue. Now my Democratic colleagues want to tear up the IRS rule to perpetuate the scam. That is a very bad idea, and I hope we will all vote against the Congressional Review Act effort that is scheduled for a vote later today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2242

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am here today because, unfortunately, our elections still remain vulnerable to foreign election interference.

Earlier this month, the Senate Intelligence Committee, which I am proud to serve on, released its report on Russia's use of social media to undermine our democracy.

The committee's bipartisan conclusion was clear. Russia attacked our democracy in 2016; their efforts on social media are ongoing; and they will be back in 2020. Frankly, they never left.

This echoes all of the evidence we have seen from the intelligence community and from companies like Facebook, whose CEO, Mr. Zuckerberg, is testifying on the other side of the Capitol today on some of the ongoing efforts. We have seen this evidence, as well, from Special Counsel Mueller and many, many others.

The alarm bells are going off, and what are we doing? We are running out of time to do something about it.

Twice in recent weeks I have come to the floor to make a unanimous consent request on bipartisan legislation, which I have introduced, called the FIRE Act, and twice this bipartisan legislation has been blocked by my Republican colleagues. Actually, their actions earned applause from the President on Twitter.

Again, let me once again go forward with what this bill does. It is pretty simple and very straightforward. It would say to all Presidential campaigns going forward: If a foreign power reaches out to your campaign, offering assistance or offering dirt on a political opponent, the appropriate response is not to say thank you; the appropriate response is to call the FBI.

When I first introduced this legislation, we were concerned about the Mueller report's finding that the Trump campaign welcomed the assistance of the Russian Government during the 2016 election.

At the time, I was also deeply alarmed by the President's comments in the Oval Office during the summer that he would entertain offers of foreign assistance in future elections.

A lot has happened since then, which makes this legislation more necessary than ever. In the time since I last spoke on the FIRE Act, the President has used his office to seek dirt on a political opponent, Mr. Biden. It appears he pressured the Ukrainians. In the middle of ongoing trade negotiations, he went on national television to call on China to investigate Mr. Biden.

He also, during this period of time, has used the bully pulpit to intimidate and threaten an intelligence community whistleblower. I am glad to see that many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have stood up for the integrity of the whistleblower program and the notions that whistleblowers are a critical part of keeping our system on the up and up and that whistleblowers should not be threatened.

We have also heard in these past few weeks—I am not going to get into all of the details—a lot of contradictory and, frankly, almost Orwellian claims about whether the President's asking a favor of the Ukrainian President is evidence of a quid pro quo. Then, just in recent days, we have seen a series of career diplomats coming forward, basically trying to validate the whistleblower's complaints.

I know the House is working on some of this, and our Senate Intelligence Committee is also looking at some of the counterintelligence concerns about the President's deals—about the President's deals particularly with Mr. Giuliani and his associates.

I have particular interest, as well, in terms of what the Attorney General is doing when he is going out, asking our closest allies—our FVEY partners, in the case of Australia and the United Kingdom—to use their intelligence services to bring us dirt on the President's political opponents. That puts in

jeopardy the trust basis the Five Eyes plan operates under.

We need, more than ever, this basic FIRE Act bill to make it absolutely clear that if we see foreign governments interfering, the obligation ought to be on any Presidential campaign to tell the FBI.

I see my colleague on the other side of the aisle, and I know she will probably object again. I just hope my colleagues will think about and look back on how history is going to judge this body. Did we do what was necessary to protect the integrity of our democratic process? And how in the heck did we allow the protection of our democratic process to become a partisan issue? We would never make protection of the power grid a partisan issue. Yet, unfortunately, I think we are going to see folks on the other side of the aisle object to this commonsense basic reform.

If there are ways to improve on this legislation, I am wide open. I know my colleague raised concerns about the breadth. Let me be clear. Some of the claims that were made last time are not true, do not affect diplomatic efforts, do not affect folks who are visiting here in this country. We have been very, very clear. This is about a foreign government's offer or their spy service's offer of assistance during a Presidential campaign directly to that campaign.

But if there are ways to improve on the legislation, let's have it at it. Let's offer an amendment. Let's at least vote. The truth is, we know what we need to do to protect our elections.

Before I make my unanimous consent request, I want to recognize my friends and colleagues, Senator KLOBUCHAR and Senator WYDEN, who, after I make my request, will be speaking on a broader election security bill of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor as well. Let me simply say that I support their efforts to make sure we have paper ballot backups, to make sure we have postelection audits, to make sure if the Kremlin is paying for advertising on Facebook, they have the same kind of disclosure requirements as if they advertise on FOX—commonsense bipartisan proposals that, if they actually got to the floor of the Senate, I bet we would get 80 votes. My hope is that we will have that opportunity.

The truth is, the only person winning from our failure to act—and, unfortunately, this person seems to be winning, as well, in Syria and seems to be winning, as well, in terms of the split between America and Ukraine—is Vladimir Putin.

Again, I appeal to my colleagues: Let's move forward on the first step, protecting the integrity of our elections. Let's bring forward the FIRE Act. Let's make absolutely clear that if a foreign government tries to intervene in a Presidential election, the obligation is to report to the FBI and not say thank you.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be dis-

charged from further consideration of S. 2242, the FIRE Act; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill be 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. Is there objection?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I would allow my colleague to speak on this item. I say to my colleague from Tennessee, and others, that if there are ways to improve this legislation, let's have at it. But the notion that we are going into a Presidential election in which our intelligence community has said that Russia and others will be back, and we have taken no action to prevent that when there are commonsense items from social media constraints to making clear the foreign government shouldn't intervene, to having paper ballot backups, to making sure we have appropriate campaign disclosure, we are shirking our responsibility, and I hope in the future my colleagues will reconsider.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2669

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I am proud to be here with Senator WARNER and Senator WYDEN, both leaders on this election security issue.

This is the second time I have come to the floor this week to urge the Senate to take action on election security legislation. It has been 1,006 days since Russia attacked us in 2016, something that has been confirmed by all of President Trump's top intelligence agents. In fact, former Director Coats actually said they are getting bolder.

The next major elections are just 377 days away. We must take action now to secure our elections.

I know Senator WYDEN will be addressing the actual hacking of our election equipment, which is so important, as well as other issues, but I am focused on this propaganda issue, this disinformation campaign that we have seen from the Russians.

The Honest Ads Act, which is part of the bill that I will be asking for unanimous consent on, the SHIELD Act, which is going to be passed by the House today, includes a number of measures that would close loopholes to stop foreign spending on issue ads in our elections. It would boost disclosure and transparency requirements, and it would help to stop bad actors from using deceptive practices to mislead voters.

All that may sound like a list of policy issues that seem very removed, but let me make it very specific. Here is one example of, literally, millions.

In the last election, an ad was discovered that was paid for in rubles. It had been paid for in rubles before the election. It happened, but we did not know

about it until long after the election. It was the face of an African-American woman, an innocent woman, in Chicago. She later called our office and said: I don't know where they got my face. They put her face on a Facebook ad that went to African-American Facebook pages in swing States. This is what the Russians did. Her picture was there, and it said: Don't wait in line to vote for Hillary Clinton. You can text your vote at—and it gave a five-digit number, like 86153.

That is a crime. That is a crime. They are suppressing the vote. They are telling a voter to vote illegally in a way that will not register their vote. That is what we are talking about here—propaganda. Yes, it hurt one side in this 2016 election, but the next time it could be someone else on the other side of the aisle.

Fundamental to our democracy and our Founding Fathers was the simple idea that we would determine our faith in America and that we would not let foreign powers influence our elections. That is what this is about. It is about protecting our election hardware and infrastructure, and it is also about protecting us from this disinformation campaign and all of this really bad stuff.

I don't think my colleagues are interested in protecting—I hope this isn't their goal—the big social media companies. I hope their goal is to protect Americans so they can determine their own faith in an election.

With that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2669, the Stopping Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy Act, otherwise known as the SHIELD Act, which was introduced earlier today; further, that the bill 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. Is there objection?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. That is very unfortunate, given how soon the elections are and what a difference we could make, especially with the disinformation campaigns. I hope my colleagues change their minds.

The Honest Ads Act is a bipartisan bill with Senator GRAHAM, the Republican chair of the Judiciary Committee. We must act.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2238

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be making a unanimous consent request to move the SAFE Act in just a couple of moments. This is legislation that Senator KLOBUCHAR and I have teamed up on for quite some time.

It basically incorporates the three priorities that all of the nonpartisan election cybersecurity experts recommend: paper ballots, routine post-election, risk-limiting audits, and Federal cyber security standards for election systems.

I am going to make some brief remarks and then pose a unanimous consent request.

I just find it stunning that the Republican Party continues its wall-to-wall campaign of obstruction against election security. Because of this legislative blockade, the Senate has been AWOL when it comes to stopping foreign cyber attacks on our elections.

For example, I think most Americans would be stunned to learn that there is not a single mandatory, nationwide election cyber security standard on the books. For example, there are no rules barring connecting voting machines to the internet. I say to the Presiding Officer and colleagues that doing so is equivalent to putting American ballot boxes in the Kremlin. That is what happens when you don't have cyber security standards.

Let's remember what happened in the election cyber security debacle of 2016. Russian hackers probed all 50 State election systems. Russians successfully hacked at least one election technology vendor, according to the Mueller report. Russians penetrated two Florida county election systems, according to Florida's Governor. That is just what we know about.

People are always saying: Well, no votes were changed. Nobody knows that because you wouldn't know it unless you had a real forensic analysis conducted by cybersecurity experts who broke the systems down, and that hasn't been done.

Despite all of the ways foreign hackers have already made it into our election infrastructure, Congress has refused to arm State and county election officials with the knowledge and funding they need to secure their systems.

I will just make one additional point, and I thank my colleague for her courtesy because I know everyone is on a tight schedule. This summer, I saw for myself how vulnerable election systems are. I went to DEF CON, which is really the major "white hat" hacker convention in Las Vegas. I went because I wanted to see how easy it was to hack e-pollbooks, voting machines, and other key parts of election infrastructure. I sure wish some of my colleagues on the other side, including the distinguished majority leader, could have seen all of these young people in the Voting Village going through a who's who of hackable voting machines and see how easy it was to compromise voting machines to alter votes, disrupt ballot printers, and meddle with registration systems.

Teenagers in the DEF CON Voting Village showed me an e-pollbook hacked so completely that young people were playing video games like "Doom" on it. I sure wish my colleagues could have been there.

I sit on the Intelligence Committee. I am not going to get into anything classified, but I am going to close simply by saying that, as of today, the threats that we face in 2020 from hostile foreign powers, in my view, are going to make 2016 look like small potatoes.

For that reason, I now ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2238, the Securing America's Federal Elections Act, otherwise known as the SAFE Act; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill 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. Is there objection?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, my mom would always say: You know, it is not a good sign if you are doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result.

My colleagues have sought several times, under the guise of election security, to circumvent going to the Rules Committee and trying to bring these bills to the floor.

It is important to note that the legislation they are bringing would do something that most people, especially people in Tennessee, tell me they do not want to see happen. What it would do is take away authority from your local election commission, your State election commission, and then vest that authority with the Federal Government.

Federalizing our elections, in my opinion, would actually make them less secure. Is there anybody who thinks the Federal Government is going to do a better job of administering an election in Williamson County, TN, where I live and where I have served on the election commission? The answer would be "of course, not." They know that their friends and neighbors who served on those entities would do a better job.

I must also remind my colleagues that every single Member—Democrat, Republican, and Independent; every Member of the Senate—agrees that foreign meddling in our Nation's business is a problem. For decades, foreign nations have sought to meddle in our affairs in the physical space. Ought we to have expected them to try this in the virtual space? It ought not have come as a surprise to us.

We also know that Members are working on this issue, and that there has been progress that has been made by the Intel community, by State-level authorities, and by those who are making certain these election systems are secure. And guess what. They are doing this without a Federal power grab taking place.

I fear that my friends on the other side of the aisle still have not gotten

over that they lost in 2016. Further, they have yet to accept that their colleagues in the House of Representatives have turned their best hopes for correcting this electoral disappointment into a farce.

We know that in 2016 the Russians seized upon partisan hysteria and used it to pit the American people against one another. They did not affect voting in election systems.

It is not too much to ask that my friends in the minority cease using the business of the Senate to continue these requests.

I do object to the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am going to be brief because I just think it is so critical to respond to the comments my colleague has made.

The first argument was that, on this side of the aisle, people really aren't interested in election security. The fact is, what Senator KLOBUCHAR and I and those on our side of the aisle have been interested in are the three priorities that independent cyber security experts agree are essential to protecting our elections: paper ballots, audits, and cyber security standards. So that ought to dispose of this issue that somehow on this side of the aisle, people really aren't interested in election security.

Second, I want it understood that over here, we have been interested in working in a bipartisan way. But our ranking member, Senator KLOBUCHAR, on the Rules Committee said that at one point there was a markup scheduled on these issues, and, essentially, the leadership on the other side of the aisle intervened, and it was canceled.

The fact is that here we are, with just a few months until people start voting. They are going to vote in primaries early next year. They are going to go to the polls from sea to shining sea in the fall of 2020. I will just say to my colleagues that we have something like 25 States in America that are nakedly vulnerable. These are the States that are still using hackable, paperless voting machines and States that do not have routine, post-election audits.

As Senator WARNER, Senator KLOBUCHAR, and I have said, and the distinguished minority leader, Senator SCHUMER, all we are interested in is working to deal with this issue in an objective way, based on the facts outlined by the experts who aren't at all political.

I think it is very unfortunate that there has been an objection to the proposal from the distinguished Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER, and the proposal from the ranking member on the Rules Committee, who has worked with me on the SAFE Act, and the SAFE Act itself because, as a result of this action, the Senate is missing yet another opportunity to provide an additional measure of security for the 2020 election.

I will close with one last response in light of a comment my colleague, our

new Senator from Tennessee, has made. She and I have talked about these issues, and I have appreciated it. She said that no votes were changed—no votes were changed in the election. Nobody knows that. Unless you do a forensic analysis and break down the machines, you won't know that.

I sure hope that soon we will be back on this floor moving the proposal advanced by the Senator from Virginia and the proposal advanced by the Senator from Minnesota and me because these are measures proposed by independent experts who don't care about Ds and Rs; they care about what is right for America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

HONG KONG

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, as we gather today here in peace and safety in this quiet Chamber, we must remember that there is a city half a world away that is struggling to survive—a city that is fighting for human rights and human liberty and a city that is a solitary pinpoint of light on a continent of authoritarianism, a city called Hong Kong.

The need there is urgent, and the hour there is late, and it is time for America to act. I know this because I have been there. I have been there myself. I have seen it. I have been to Hong Kong. I have been to the streets of Hong Kong. I have seen the protesters marching in support of and in defense of their basic human rights. I have seen them demonstrating for their basic human liberties. I have seen them confronting the police with their tactics of brutality and oppression.

It makes me think that sometimes, in the course of history, the fate of one city defines the challenge of an entire generation. Fifty years ago, that city was Berlin. Today, that city is Hong Kong. The situation there is critical. Hong Kong is sliding toward becoming a police state. Have no doubt and make no mistake that Beijing wants to impose its will on Hong Kong. It wants to silence dissent in Hong Kong. It wants to steamroll Hong Kong, just as it wants to steamroll all of its neighbors in the region, just as it wants to control the region, and just as it wants ultimately to control the entire international system.

We know what is at stake in this country because we have gotten all too familiar with Beijing's tactics. We have seen what Beijing has tried to do to this country for decades now. They have stolen our jobs. They have stolen our technologies. They have tried to build and are building their military on the backs of our middle class. Their aims are expansionist, and their aims are domination, and their aims are not compatible with the security or the prosperity of this country. That is why what is happening in Hong Kong today is so important and the fight there is so significant.

Will a totalitarian China and totalitarian Beijing be allowed to dominate

the city of Hong Kong, to silence it, and then to turn to the region as a whole?

You know, let's review what is actually happening there in the streets of Hong Kong. This didn't start with the people of Hong Kong; this started with Beijing. This started with Beijing and its puppet government and its puppet chief executive in Hong Kong attempting to revoke the rights of Hongkongers—the rights, by the way, that Beijing promised to the people of that city in 1984 and again in 1997. They are trying to revoke those rights by bringing in a bill for extradition of Hong Kong citizens and Hong Kong residents to mainland China to be tried in China's courts, where there is no due process, where there are no basic guaranteed liberties, and where there is no recourse. That was Beijing's plan, and that would have affected not just the citizens of Hong Kong but the residents there, including over 80,000 Americans who are currently residents in the city. And the people of Hong Kong said no.

On the 12th of July, just a few days after Beijing put forward this extradition bill, 2 million Hong Kong residents—2 million took to the streets in peaceful protest. This is a city of 7½ million. There were 2 million on the streets on the 12th of July. When the Hong Kong Government—the Beijing-controlled government refused to back down, the people of Hong Kong refused to be silenced. For months now, months on end, 20 weeks and more, the people of Hong Kong have been taking to the streets protesting, seeking to vindicate their rights, and they have been doing it in the face of escalating opposition.

The Hong Kong Government—on orders, no doubt, from Beijing—has sought to deny the protesters permits to gather peacefully. They have sought to deny them the right to cover their faces because, let's not forget, China is a surveillance state, and the persecution and retribution against protesters is real, and it is constant.

Now they are talking about a potential curfew. They are shutting down subway stations early so protesters can't get from one place to another. They have used violent tactics to put down the protests—tear gas and beatings and dye blasted at protesters.

China continues to escalate—Beijing continues to escalate the situation, turning the screws on Hong Kong and taking away the rights and liberties of the people there.

Hong Kong's demands are not outlandish; they are asking for what they were promised. They were promised in 1984, by the Government of Beijing—in a duly ratified international treaty, they were promised the right to assemble and the right to peacefully gather and protest. They were promised the right to vote and to be able to choose their own government. They were promised the right to speak openly. They were promised the right to worship. Those are the rights the people of

Hong Kong seek to vindicate today, and those are the rights Beijing is attempting to strip from this city as we stand here today in this Chamber.

The people of Hong Kong—they have an expression. The protesters say they are going to be like water. They say “Be water.” Some have actually referred to this as a water movement. They mean “Be fluid. Be reactive. Adjust to the situation.”

I just have to say, having been there myself, having been to the streets, having seen the protesters, having met with them and talked with them, their courage and their bravery under pressure is really something to behold. It is an inspiration to me, and I think it should be an inspiration to all of us. Their love of liberty—you never love something more than when it is threatened—their love of liberty is really extraordinary.

I want to say something the Reverend Chu Yiu-ming said about liberty and democracy. He said it so beautifully. These are his words:

We strive for democracy, because democracy strives for freedom, equality and universal love. Political freedom is more than loyalty to a state. [Political freedom] professes human dignity. Every single person living in a community possesses unique potentials and unique powers, capable of making a [unique] contribution to society.

That is extraordinary, and he is exactly right. Hongkongers know it, and that is what they are standing for, and that is what they are fighting for.

The people of Hong Kong need our support, they deserve our support, and they are depending on our support. That is why it is time for this body to act. It is time to take up and pass the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. The time for debate is over. The time for delay has passed. It is now time to stand with the people of Hong Kong and to send a signal to the world that the United States will stand with freedom-loving people, that the United States will stand up to Beijing, and that the United States will not permit China to dominate its neighbors and its region and the world.

It is time for this body to act and to act now, and it is time to do more. That is why I will soon be introducing further measures to help support the people of Hong Kong. I will be calling for the imposition of Global Magnitsky sanctions on individuals and business entities that abet Beijing in its suppression of the freedoms of speech and assembly that rightfully belong to the people of Hong Kong.

I would just say to those corporations doing business in China and to those multinational corporate entities and organizations like the NBA that it is time for you to take a stand as well. It is time for you to show a little backbone. It is time for you to show some independence. You may be multinational corporations that do business everywhere in the world, but remember that you are based here in this country. Remember—the NBA should—that

you are an American organization. These companies need to remember that they are American entities, and it is time to show a little American independence.

When Beijing tries to use threats of coercion and threats of market access to get the NBA to censure and to get corporations like Apple to censure, it is time for these corporations to stand up and say: We are not going to participate, and we are not going to become part of the Chinese Communist Party's propaganda arm. It is time for these companies to remember where their loyalties actually lie.

I have to say, for too long now and for too many years now, we have seen too many of these companies and these same corporate executives—who make money hand over fist in China—we have seen them happily send our jobs to China. We have seen them happily outsource our work to China. Now they want to import censorship into this country from China. Well, no thank you. It is time that they are open about what it is they are doing, and it is time they stand up to Beijing and say: No further.

I want to say again that the situation in Hong Kong is urgent, and the people of Hong Kong are looking to the United States and to other freedom-loving peoples around the world for support and for strength. It is time that we send them the message—and call on our allies to do the same—that we must stand with Hong Kong because our own security and our own prosperity and our own ideals are at stake there.

I think, finally, of the words of John Quincy Adams, whom I will paraphrase. He said: Wherever the standard of freedom is unfurled, there will be America's prayers, there will be America's benedictions, there will be America's heart, and today, there needs to be America's voice.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business, please.

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

REMEMBERING TED STEVENS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, the Senate this week is honoring our former colleague, Senator Ted Stevens, with the unveiling of his official portrait. I come to the floor to say some words about a friend and former chairman.

Ted Stevens' life in public service started early when he joined the Army Corps in 1943. So great was his desire to serve our country that he joined after attending just one semester of college. During the war, he flew dangerous, unescorted missions in China and India, earning two Distinguished Flying Crosses for flights behind enemy lines. After the war, he returned to his studies and graduated from UCLA and

Harvard Law School. Not long after that, he moved to Alaska to practice law, and there he began a life of service to the State he called home for the rest of his life.

Ted served as a district attorney and became known for accompanying U.S. Marshals on raids, and that was really an early hint of his temperament and intensity on the job. Of course, all Senators devote their careers to their States, but few have the distinction of working to achieve statehood. Senator Stevens was one of them. Working in the Department of Interior in the 1950s, he became known as “Mr. Alaska” for his focus on achieving statehood. He worked tirelessly to assuage the concerns of then-President Eisenhower to get statehood passed through both the House and the Senate.

When the Alaska Statehood Act finally passed, Ted returned to Alaska and served as a representative in the State House, becoming majority leader after just one term. Then, in 1968, he came to the Senate, where he would go on to serve for 40 years.

Once here, he distinguished himself as a fierce advocate for Alaska. He fought relentlessly for funding to build rural hospitals, highways, courts, and military bases across the State he helped create. His efforts only increased when he ascended to the powerful chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. He often quipped that being such a young State, Alaska needed extra help to catch up to its elder siblings; and help is exactly what he secured. One estimate says he steered more than \$3.4 billion in Federal funding to Alaskan projects in just the last 14 years of his tenure.

Those of us who served with him on the Appropriations Committee got to know Ted's Incredible Hulk tie, which he would wear on days with especially difficult debates. He was a fighter and a fierce advocate for his State and his party. When a reporter once asked about his reputation for losing his temper, Senator Stevens replied:

I didn't lose my temper. I know right where it is.

But he would also cross party lines and work side by side with his appropriations colleagues, especially Bob Byrd and Daniel Inouye. They would trade the gavel between them, serving as chair and ranking member of subcommittees and the full committee.

Beyond Federal funding, Stevens settled many longstanding issues that faced his young State. Chief among them was the settling of Tribal land claims. The Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act would become the largest land settlement claim in U.S. history. It was hailed as groundbreaking for its involvement of Alaskan Native communities from the outset.

Always with an eye to the future, Ted Stevens not only supported Native leaders in asserting land claims, but he also supported economic development measures in the final bill.

Personally, I remain thankful for Ted's support with the Ten-in-Ten Fuel

Economy Act, a bill I authored in 2007 with Senators Olympia Snowe, MARIA CANTWELL, TOM CARPER, and others. The bill was drafted to increase fuel economy by 10 miles per gallon within 10 years, but it was responsible for much more. The Obama administration went on to use the Ten-in-Ten Act to set rules that will increase fuel efficiency to more than 50 miles per gallon by 2025 and save consumers more than \$460 billion at the pump.

Here is how it got done. I couldn't get it done. It was controversial at the time and, believe it or not, Ted Stevens played a big role in getting this bill passed. As ranking member of the Commerce Committee, he and Senator Inouye included the language as part of a broader energy bill that President Bush signed into law in 2007.

So this was a big deal, and it was controversial. Senator Stevens knew that, but he understood the importance of the issue, and he included the language in one of his bills, and it could not have passed any other way. It was a very big event for me, and it really sealed my respect for this Senator from a different party, a different State; but he cared, you could go to him, and he helped.

I remember back then. Now our mileage is going up, and I think of Ted, when I talked to him, saying: OK. We will get it done—and he and Dan Inouye did do that. He said: "My motto has always been 'To hell with politics, just do what's right for Alaska.'"

I don't think anyone who had the pleasure of knowing Ted Stevens would know him as anything other than a great legislator for the State of Alaska and a great legislator for the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the appropriations bill that is now before the Senate. I would like, however, to defer to the ranking minority member on the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee for his comments, and then I would reserve the rest of my time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, thank you and a huge thanks to my colleague for not just deferring to me to make comments, which I am going to make very brief, but also for the leadership of the subcommittee and the bipartisan work. It is the way the Senate should work. Let's just expand that spirit to the entire Chamber, and we will make a lot of progress.

This bill maintains funding for important rural development programs, including housing and rural broadband, which is essential all across America. It provides assistance with farm ownership and farm operating loans because access to credit to farmers is critical to stay in business, and it helps new farmers come into the farming and ranching

community, including minorities, women, and veterans.

It provides critical funding for SNAP. In our country, no one should go hungry. It assists with school meal equipment grants, the Farmer's Market Nutrition Program, and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, all relevant to making sure our children and our families have basic nutrition. It assists on the international front with Food for Peace, the McGovern-Dole program that feeds millions of children around the world.

I was down in Central America and found that the average child in Guatemala at 9 years old is 6 inches shorter than the average Guatemalan child raised in the United States—stunning. It is a huge factor and affects the entire course of the mind. America is doing incredible work around the world in poverty-stricken countries. This food program also increases school attendance, particularly among girls.

Critical funding for the Food and Drug Administration is part of this bill for a whole host of reasons.

There is only one thing in this bill that I have disagreement with, and that is funding for the relocation of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the Economic Research Service. I think those organizations do a far better job when they are here networking with the other key critical policy groups and when folks coming from Oregon and places remotely around the country visit NIFA and ERS at the same time as visiting other programs.

TRIBUTE TO BOB ROSS

Mr. President, for 11 years, Bob Ross has been a detailee from the Department of Agriculture to our subcommittee. That is because he is fabulous, and we just couldn't let him go here in the U.S. Senate. Most people in rural America haven't heard of Bob Ross, but millions and millions have benefited from his work, particularly his superb work on rural housing. He has been invaluable to us. Few people get a chance to leave such a mark to make the world a better place as much as he has.

He is on to the next chapter of his life, retirement, and perhaps many adventures in retirement. Bob is sitting behind me. We thank him for his years of service and wish him all the best of luck in the chapters to come.

I thank the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. It is a pleasure to work with him.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon for his work and also express appreciation for the bipartisan approach to the appropriations bill. This is regular order. This is how we are supposed to do things.

It is not just the Ag appropriations bill, it is the other bills we have included in this package that includes Commerce-Justice-Science, T-HUD, as well as our Ag appropriations bill and Interior.

This is the work of the Senate. This is regular order. This is how it should

be done. So I am appreciative of the bipartisan approach taken not only on our bill but on these other bills and the fact that we now have them on the floor. I hope it continues in terms of regular order and bipartisanship that enables us to advance these bills in regular order.

Then we have the other appropriations bills as well. We moved all 12 of these bills through our full Appropriations Committee in a bipartisan way. Now we need to do the same thing on the floor and then go to conference with the House to get this done. We have a continuing resolution in place until November 21, so it is imperative that we continue this work and that we do it in this way.

I am pleased to introduce the 2020 appropriations bill for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. This legislation passed out of our Appropriations Committee, as I said, in the case of this appropriations bill, with unanimous support out of the full Appropriations Committee.

I am pleased to bring it to the floor. The other bills we have included now in this package had broad-based bipartisan support as well, as the Presiding Officer knows being a member of the full committee.

I am pleased to join my colleagues on the Subcommittees on Interior; Transportation, Housing and Urban Development; Commerce, Justice and Science. For now, my comments will be focused on our bill specifically, the Ag appropriations bill.

Right now, farmers across this country are really up against it, no question about it. Whether you are from North Dakota, Oklahoma, points in between—east or west or north or south—our farmers are really up against it. In North Dakota, we have had unbelievable flooding. From snowstorms to rainstorms—but pretty much nonstop rain and other challenges that have left our fields swamped.

We have a great diversity of crops, most of which have not been harvested because we can't get farm equipment out in the field in order to conduct that harvest.

Earlier this year in May, we worked to advance supplementals to address the hurricanes—the other wildfires we had out in California, the hurricanes that hit the Southeast, and other weather disasters. So in that supplemental package we passed back in May, we included assistance that we call WHIP+ for the Midwest farm country, anticipating not only that we needed to address the flooding and problems that occurred this spring but if there were additional flooding coming. Of course, that is exactly what happened. So we worked to ensure that there is disaster assistance legislation passed that will help.

Now we need to advance this appropriations bill to make sure we continue to support our folks not only due to the challenges they face because of weather issues but also low commodity

prices and the real challenges we face due to trade right now. We need to keep advancing on all these fronts. Of course, this legislation is an important part of that.

It includes support for our producers, funding for ag research, housing and business loan programs for rural America, domestic and international nutrition programs, and food safety and drug safety because we also fund the FDA, the Food and Drug Administration, as part of this bill.

Again, these are very important priorities for this body that we need to take up and pass. The subcommittee has made difficult decisions in drafting the bill, and I am proud of the work that has been done to this point.

It is written to our allocation of \$23.1 billion, which is \$58 million above the current enacted level. We worked hard to invest taxpayer dollars responsibly, funding programs to provide assistance to our farmers in rural communities and supporting programs that provide vital direct health and safety benefits and safeguards for all Americans not only through the USDA but, as I said, the Food and Drug Administration.

Agriculture supports more than 16 million jobs nationwide and forms the backbone of our rural communities. Our farmers are the best in the world, and what they do benefits every single American every single day. We have the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the history of the world, produced by our farmers and ranchers. It benefits every single American every single day. So we are talking about good farm policy and good ag policy. We are talking about something that benefits every single American every single day.

Again, I thank Senator MERKLEY for the bipartisan working relationship we have had on our committee. I think this bill reflects a well-balanced compromise on a lot of the issues we had, not only among the members but on both sides of the aisle, and I hope my colleagues will join me in passing this important legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

(The remarks of Mr. CORNYN pertaining to the introduction of S. 2690 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, briefly on another matter, we are just a couple of months away from the 2-year anniversary of the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Because of this legislation, families across the country are benefiting from lower income tax rates and are able to keep more of what they earn. We have also helped families by doubling the standard deduction for children, expanding the child tax credit, and simplifying the Tax Code, which is something I think we can all agree needs to be done. For the millions of Texans who were filled with dread sim-

ply about filing their taxes, it was a welcomed relief.

The journey to pass the legislation wasn't easy, of course, and there was no shortage—there never are—of naysayers. Many of our Senate Democratic colleagues claimed this legislation only benefited the rich, the evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. We know that is false because of what the facts tell us.

Let me go back for a second and explain why this congressional resolution of disapproval we will be voting on at about 3 o'clock is so ironic and so mistaken.

Prior to tax reform, without limit, taxpayers could itemize their deductions for State and local taxes. They got to deduct that from their Federal income taxes, which meant, in essence, in those high-tax jurisdictions—the cities and the States that had high local and State taxes—taxpayers from around the country were subsidizing those taxpayers in those high-tax jurisdictions.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act attempted to deal with this unfairness by capping this deduction, better known now as the SALT deduction—the State and local tax deduction—at \$10,000 for everybody across the country. Everybody was treated the same. Everybody was put on a level playing field. In other words, tax reform stopped the endless subsidy that taxpayers who were living in my State gave to fiscal decisions that were made by other States and local governments. There is no reason we should ask a taxpayer who is living in Austin to subsidize the financial decisions, the fiscal decisions, made in Albany, in Sacramento, or in any other State capitol.

Before the cap, the wealthiest Americans were disproportionately reaping the benefit of this no-limit deduction. That is why the cap was included in tax reform—in order to support the middle class, not the top 1 percent. In the process, we prevented the richest people in the country from gaming the Tax Code.

This chart, which was produced by the Senate Committee on Finance, courtesy of Chairman GRASSLEY, talks about who benefits from the SALT cap repeal. This is what we will be voting on indirectly this afternoon.

Here, 52 percent of the benefit goes to taxpayers with incomes of over \$1 million. Our Democratic friends like to say they are the party of the working man and woman, but clearly they are working on behalf of the 52 percent of taxpayers who have incomes of over \$1 million in their seeking to repeal this regulation that basically prevents a tax dodge. There are 24 percent of taxpayers with incomes between \$200,000 and \$1 million who will be affected and 6 percent of taxpayers who will be affected who earn under \$200,000. You can see that the majority of the benefit that our Democratic colleagues seek to confer is on the wealthiest people in the country.

I don't have any ax to grind with people who have been successful and who have made a lot of money. They pay their taxes, contribute their philanthropy, and help in innumerable ways. This is simply a way to try to make sure our taxpayers in Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming don't subsidize the high tax rates in New York, Los Angeles, or other places that have high State and local taxes. In good conscience, we cannot let that happen.

The fact is, since tax reform passed, a number of States have crafted a workaround—I call it a tax dodge—to circumvent this \$10,000 limit. In June, the Treasury issued a regulation to stop them—this is the tax dodge—and required States to adhere to the limit that Congress passed into law and that the President signed.

The financial consequences of what the Democratic Members of the Senate are trying to do here are enormous. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that doing away with the subsidy cap would cost about \$700 billion over the next 7 years, or \$100 billion a year, and almost 95 percent of the benefit would go to the people who make more than \$200,000. Even according to the liberal Tax Policy Center, one-third of the uncapped SALT deduction went to the top 1 percent.

If I have heard BERNIE SANDERS or ELIZABETH WARREN or any of the Democrats who are running for President rail on and on about the top 1 percent and income inequality once, I have heard it a thousand times. Yet here they seek to undo a cap that treats every taxpayer the same and essentially require taxpayers who are in low-tax States to subsidize those who are in high-tax States and localities. And 52 percent of them make over \$1 million a year. A millionaire would receive a tax cut of nearly \$60,000—higher than the household incomes of many people who live in my State.

That is what we will be voting on. That is what the Democratic leader from New York—a high-tax State and city—seeks to do for his constituents, but it is to the detriment of hard-working families in my State and in many States around the country.

After continually hammering the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, it is actually duplicitous to argue that it somehow benefits the wealthy when there was just the most modest of cuts in the highest marginal rate. The benefit flowed to everybody in every tax bracket, but most of it went to the middle class. Yet, after hammering this side of the aisle for its somehow benefiting the wealthy to the detriment of the middle class, the Democrats are now working to help their richest constituents get back to the days of unlimited deductions.

This is unfair. It is regressive. It benefits the people who need the help the least, and it hurts the people who need our attention and help the most. Asking Texans and all Americans to somehow foot the bill for \$700 billion so that

the folks who live in these high-tax cities and States can get a \$60,000 tax cut is something I am simply unwilling to participate in. I urge all of my colleagues to vote against this resolution of disapproval.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I echo what my colleague said about S.J. Res. 50, a congressional resolution of disapproval we are being asked to vote on this afternoon. I agree with the Senator from Texas. It is a mistake. It is wrong. I think he used the words “ironic,” “mistaken,” and “duplicitous.” I would call this Democratic proposal the height of hypocrisy. That is what we are looking at right here, and I am planning to oppose it.

Two years ago, the Republicans passed major tax reform for this country. What we wanted to do was to make the Tax Code simpler, make it fairer, and have people pay less, and that is what we have seen. To do it, we have also eliminated some tax deductions for the wealthy. One was the State and local tax deduction that was specifically aimed at the wealthy. We eliminated it. That is what our goal was—to eliminate those sorts of deductions so that people all across the country could see the benefits of tax reform.

Let's be clear about who will be benefiting by the Congressional Review Act that is being proposed to be voted on today. There will be 94 percent of the benefits going to those with incomes over \$200,000. Those aren't the people who need tax relief in this country.

We made choices when passing tax reform. We wanted to provide tax relief for the middle class, and we wanted to double the child tax credit. It worked. We wanted to double the standard deduction, and that worked. We wanted to lower the tax rates as well. The results are that a great majority of American households are actually paying less in taxes today than they were before.

We have also had this great boost to the economy. We have more people working and one of the lowest unemployment rates we have seen. We have seen wages and incomes grow. We have seen the unemployment rate drop to a 50-year low. We have also seen economic growth beat all previous predictions. That is what we have gotten with the tax reform—the tax relief—that the Republicans have passed and that President Trump has signed into law. The Republicans are going to continue to focus on keeping taxes low for all Americans.

The best description I have heard of this proposal is that it seems to be an effort to give tax breaks to rich people in blue States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I guess if you live long enough and are around here long enough, you get to hear it all.

Hypocrisy is when the party of the rich—now the party that gave \$1 trillion in the Trump tax bill to the largest corporations, with most of it going to the wealthiest one-tenth of 1 percent—now says it is for the working guy. Amazing. Hypocrisy is when donor States, like my State of New Jersey, give moocher States—those that actually receive far more than they give to the Federal Treasury—say that somehow we should continue to pay more. Yet that is overwhelmingly the reality that is going on. In fact, I find the comments of some of my colleagues here to be pretty ironic.

I urge the Senate to reject these new IRS rules that are designed to block efforts by homeowners across America to avoid the Trump tax law's harmful caps on their State and local tax deductions.

I thank Leader SCHUMER and Ranking Member WYDEN for the opportunity to exercise our authority under the Congressional Review Act to stop these IRS rules from taking effect.

It was 2 years ago when President Trump and his allies rammed their corporate tax bill through Congress. They promised middle-class families thousands of dollars in tax relief and \$4,000 raises in their salaries. Instead, all they got was \$1.5 trillion more in debt and an economy that was even more rigged in favor of big corporations and wealthy CEOs.

Of course, as bad as the tax bill is for the whole country, it is even worse for States like New Jersey. That is because, even after borrowing over \$1.5 trillion from China, the President still can't pay for his deficit-exploding corporate tax cuts. Where are all of my colleagues—all of those deficit hawks—who talked about exploding deficits and debt? They are silent.

Even though he couldn't have enough of this \$1.5 trillion of borrowing, what did President Trump do? He dipped into the wallets of New Jersey's and other States' middle classes by gutting the State and local tax deductions they used to write off, their property taxes. In 2016, \$1.8 million, or around 40 percent of New Jersey's taxpayers, deducted their property and State income taxes from their Federal returns. That average was about \$18,000 per deduction. More than 80 percent of those who deducted earned less than \$200,000. So to say that the Trump tax law was a giant hit job on New Jersey's middle class is no exaggeration, for already New Jersey families are paying the price.

Earlier this month, new data from ProPublica revealed that because of the new \$10,000 cap on property tax deductions, home values in New Jersey have taken a huge hit. In fact, home values in Essex County, NJ, declined more than those of any other county in America.

And according to nj.com, of over 30 counties across the Nation suffering the largest dip in home values, 16 of them are in the Garden State. That is

why Governor Murphy and New Jersey's legislative leaders took action to protect homeowners from getting hammered. They adopted a program, as did over 30 other States. And, by the way, these States, or all these red States, are not the “blue States” or wealthy States. These are States that adopted similar provisions before the Trump tax bill that were getting the benefit of a local tax credit for charitable contributions to nonprofits set up by local governments. They adopted a program that 30-some other States have in the books in some form.

In return, taxpayers could receive a property credit worth up to 90 percent of their contribution. Other States have long used similar charitable contribution programs. For example, in Alabama, there is a 100-percent tax credit available for contributions to private school scholarship funds. In Missouri, one program incentivizes donations to shelters for survivors of domestic abuse. In Florida, there are programs that actually go to an education fund and to a conservation fund. I could go through the list of these 32 States that had charity tax-credit programs across the country, which now the IRS rules are nullifying, and which all of those States—and many of my Republican colleagues who represent them—are now facing. What was completely acceptable and the IRS had no problem with now is not acceptable whatsoever.

The IRS long respected these programs. So I was hopeful that New Jersey's charitable contribution credits would provide relief to homeowners suffering under the Trump tax scam and would be treated the same as all of these 32 other States.

Unfortunately, as soon as New Jersey and other States took action, the IRS reversed course and issued new regulations, hamstringing this long-accepted type of charitable contribution program.

These are harmful regulations for all of the 32 States that are represented through some of these programs, and the Senate has an opportunity to protect all of those 32 States' charitable contribution programs.

Look, in an ideal world, New Jersey's charitable contribution credit wouldn't be necessary because Congress would uphold the full state and local tax deduction as a bedrock principle of our Tax Code. As a matter of fact, it is the oldest deduction in the history of the code, and it is a principle that I would especially expect my Republican colleagues to stand up for.

Since the Federal income tax creation in 1913, the State and local tax deduction has encouraged States to stand on their own feet. It encourages States to make smart investments that, at the end of the day, make them less reliant on Federal handouts.

In New Jersey, we know that when we invest in public schools, we prepare our students to succeed in high-paying fields. In New Jersey, we know that

when we invest in mass transit, we connect workers to new jobs and opportunities. In New Jersey, we know that when we invest in public health and law enforcement, we all do better because our streets are safer and our families are healthier.

It is no coincidence that New Jersey is one of the most economically productive States in the Nation, to the betterment of all Americans, especially those in less productive States—donor State versus moocher States.

Isn't that a good thing? Isn't a State's right to set its own tax policies a right worth defending?

For as long I can remember, I have heard my Republican colleagues talk about self-reliance, about personal responsibility, about protecting not punishing success, and about States' rights. Well, the Trump tax law was nothing short of a massive tax on the success of States like New Jersey and the State rights of States like New Jersey.

Likewise, I have heard Republicans talk about States' rights and the virtues of federalism. Well, guess what. The State and local tax deduction is a bedrock of federalism.

Today's CRA vote is an opportunity for my colleagues across the aisle to actually stand up for those principles of self-reliance, of States' rights, and federalism; to walk the walk, instead of just talking the talk, and to preserve the programs of these 32 States with charity tax credit programs that are now all threatened of being extinguished by the IRS's determination.

I want to close by sharing a constituent letter I received earlier this year about what the property tax deduction meant to one New Jersey family.

This past April, Leigh, from Budd Lake, wrote:

My husband and I just did our taxes today—and for the first time ever—we owe money. And not just a little, hundreds.

We own a home and for the first time we were not able to itemize our deductions; our deductions in fact were cut in half.

There is no incentive to us owning our home anymore. We are an average middle class family paying a mortgage and trying to raise three kids. I'm tired of our family being collateral damage in yet another political fight.

Leigh is absolutely right. New Jersey families shouldn't have to foot the bill for massive handouts for big corporations.

To add insult to injury, while the new IRS rules crack down on New Jersey's efforts to save families like Leigh's money, last fall the Treasury Department made clear that corporations—listen to this—could continue to benefit from the same exact kind of workaround. Corporations can continue to benefit from the same kind of workaround.

How is that for protecting the little guy? How is that for hypocrisy?

It is not fair. It is not right. Our constituents deserve better. So we will continue to push for a long-term solu-

tion to this problem. I have introduced the Stop Attacking Local Taxpayers Act, or SALT Act, to restore the full deductibility of State and local taxes.

Under my bill, the more you pay in property and State taxes, the more relief you get. It is the exact opposite of what the Trump tax bill says, which is that the higher the cost of living is in your State and the more you pay in State and local taxes, the more you owe the Federal Government come tax time. It is double taxation. It makes no sense.

The SALT Act deserves the full consideration of the Senate, but in the meantime, we should use the opportunity before us today to help hard-working homeowners suffering from the Trump tax law. We should help these 32 States—overwhelmingly, most of them, Republican—that have a tax credit program be able to sustain that program for the benefits of the decisions they made in their States and for the purposes they made, whether it be education, conservation, or whatever else, that now are nullified by the IRS rule.

Join us, and let's exercise our power with the Congressional Review Act to do what is right—to protect middle-class families throughout the Nation from higher property tax burdens, to protect States and their right to determine how their taxpayers will ultimately receive the benefits for making investments in education, for making investments in conservation, and for making investments in a whole host of issues, that these States, in their rightful judgment, decided were perfectly fine and that were always upheld by the IRS and are now nullified by the Internal Revenue Service's decision.

That is what we have an opportunity to turn around, and I hope we will.

I yield the floor.

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

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, before I address the issues before the Senate right now, I would like to express some concern I have about whether the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement will be able to get done this year.

I come to the floor today to express growing worry. The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives looks increasingly less likely to act this year on the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement. That threatens passage of the trilateral trade deal this Congress, as next year is a Presidential election year.

It has been about a year since the updated trade agreement with Canada and Mexico was signed by the leaders of the three nations. It is a whole year, and Democrats have still failed to act.

Every day that passes, Americans are losing out on economic benefits of the USMCA. House Democrats seem to have no sense of urgency. For months now, House Democrats have said they are working on it, that they are mak-

ing progress and that they are optimistic that they can get to yes.

But conspicuously absent from their pronouncements are any mention of a date or timeline. With every passing month, these seem less like good-faith assurances and more like stalling tactics.

The new Congress has been seated for more than 10 months now. How long is it going to take before this can come up?

Ambassador Lighthizer, more than any other Trade Representative I can recall, has gone above and beyond to accommodate the other party's policy demands. For nearly a year now, Lighthizer has worked with House Democrats to find solutions on issues of concern to them, like labor, environment, intellectual property, and enforcement.

I am beginning to wonder if Democrats are interested in reaching a compromise at all. It is looking more like they would prefer to deprive the administration of a victory, even if it comes at the expense of the American people. That should not stand.

Earlier this month, I wrote a column with Congressman KEVIN BRADY, the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee. We wrote that time would tell if Democrats cared more about undermining President Trump than helping the American economy and job creation as a result of it. Today, it is looking more like the former than the latter.

If the USMCA is not brought up for a vote in the House very soon, Democrats will have a price to pay next year when the American people have a chance to weigh in. There is little Americans dislike more in politics than zero-sum, oppose-the-other-party politics, no matter the cost.

The USMCA would create hundreds of thousands of jobs, protect American industries, and provide confidence to U.S. businesses and innovators to invest right here in America.

That is what Democrats seem willing to sacrifice by inaction on the USMCA. But Democrats are making the wrong political calculus. This underestimates the intelligence of the American voter and their ability to sniff out a phony.

President Trump has done his job. He has renegotiated a trade deal that nearly everyone besides a few congressional Democrats can agree is better than its predecessor we know as NAFTA.

It is now up to the House of Representatives to do their job and bring this deal to a vote. If they don't act soon, the American people will hold them accountable a year from now.

S.J. RES. 50

Now to the issue before the U.S. Senate—the State and local tax deduction. This week, Democrats are using the Congressional Review Act to force a vote on a resolution that would effectively repeal an IRS regulation aimed at preventing millionaires and billionaires from exploiting a tax loophole.

This loophole would allow top income earners to save billions of dollars in Federal taxes annually.

New York City hedge fund and private equity managers would most assuredly be some of the biggest beneficiaries under this loophole. At the same time, the taxpayers with incomes under \$50,000 would see virtually no benefit.

In this case one might think my Democratic colleagues would be cheering on the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service for taking decisive actions and shutting down this loophole for the wealthy. But this doesn't seem to be the case. Democrats—and only Democrats—including the Democratic minority leader, are arguing in favor of allowing wealthy taxpayers to exploit this loophole. Moreover, predominantly Democratic States have been promoting and bemoaning the loss of this loophole.

The loophole I am talking about is a concerted effort by predominantly only Democrat States to help their wealthiest residents get around the \$10,000 cap on the deduction of State and local taxes, which has come to be known by the acronym SALT.

These efforts to get around the cap have been called blue State SALT workarounds. These workarounds are essentially State-sanctioned tax shelters where wealthy residents make payments to a State or local government-controlled fund in exchange for tax credits they can use to wipe out most or all of their State taxes.

These States then want the Federal Government to ignore this sleight of hand and recognize these payments as fully deductible charitable contributions when they are nothing more than State tax payments. Well, that is really too cute by half. It is cheating, and these States are encouraging it, forcing the rest of the country to subsidize these tax shelters for the wealthy.

The Treasury Department and the IRS have correctly determined that these workarounds are contrary to the Federal tax law and have issued sensible regulations to clarify this tax treatment. In doing so, they applied longstanding tax principles that deny a charity deduction to the extent the taxpayer receives something of value in return for their charitable donation. It is simply common sense.

Charity is by definition something done out of the goodness of your heart without expecting or getting something in return. That is certainly not the case with these workarounds. There is no charity involved. In fact, once taking into account both the State tax credit and the charitable deduction at the Federal level, a taxpayer could actually receive a tax benefit that exceeds the dollar value of their so-called donation. That is not charity; that is a tax scam.

Some have attempted to justify this tax scam by pointing to State tax credit programs that existed prior to the existence of the SALT cap, but unlike

the recently enacted programs, these older programs were not specifically designed to circumvent Federal tax law when they were enacted. These pre-existing tax credit programs were targeted at giving taxpayers the option of funding certain nontraditional governmental activities, such as providing underprivileged children scholarships or to set aside land for conservation.

My Democratic colleagues have painstakingly tried to defend these scams by claiming they are efforts to alleviate State tax burdens on the middle class; however, this argument doesn't even pass the laugh test. It is undeniable that these workarounds will overwhelmingly benefit the super-wealthy, while the middle class will receive little or no benefit.

I was pleased to see that at least one Senate Democrat was willing to be honest about this last night here on the Senate floor. Senator BENNET of Colorado put it this way:

The vast majority of the benefits of repealing the SALT cap would go to high-income Americans. Repeal would be extremely costly, and for that same cost, we could advance much more worthy efforts to help working and middle-class families all over the country.

To illustrate this point, I have here a chart based on a nonpartisan Joint Committee on Taxation distribution analysis. They have made very clear through their chart showing who would benefit from repealing the cap on deductions for State and local taxes.

While eliminating these Treasury regulations wouldn't repeal the SALT cap entirely, it would effectively make the cap toothless, as more and more States would create workarounds. And let's not forget—the repeal of the cap is their ultimate goal.

As we can see here on the chart, the majority of the benefits from repealing the SALT cap—52 percent—would flow to taxpayers with incomes exceeding \$1 million. Let's think about that just for a minute. Less than half of 1 percent of all tax returns report income exceeding \$1 million. Yet, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation, these taxpayers would receive 52 percent of the tax benefit if this resolution of disapproval went through. Another 42 percent of the tax benefit would go to taxpayers with incomes between \$200,000 and \$1 million. When combined with those earning over \$1 million, you can see that fully 94 percent of the tax benefit would go to taxpayers with incomes over \$200,000. To put this into perspective, only 7 percent of tax returns report income exceeding this level.

Now compare this to taxpayers with incomes under \$200,000, which is about 93 percent of all taxpayers. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, this group would receive a measly 6 percent of the benefit from repealing the cap on State tax deductions, as the Democrats are proposing. Only a handful of taxpayers with incomes under \$200,000—or about 3 percent—would ac-

tually see any benefit. Ninety-seven percent of these taxpayers wouldn't see even one penny of benefit from taking away the SALT cap.

So, very simply, there you have it. The same Democrats who have criticized the 2017 tax bill as supposedly benefiting only the wealthy—can you believe it?—are now actively pushing an agenda that would overwhelmingly benefit the wealthy. This goes to show how off-base Democratic criticism of tax reform really is, as we have heard it over the last 2 years.

Far from being a giveaway to the wealthy, the tax reform passed in 2017 was a concerted effort to provide tax relief for everybody. Republicans accomplished this tax cut for everybody primarily by lowering tax rates across the board, but we also did it by repealing or limiting certain regressive tax benefits, such as the deduction for State and local taxes, the SALT provisions we are talking about. We then used that revenue to increase benefits that better target low- to middle-income taxpayers. For example, we doubled the child tax credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and increased the refundability of that tax credit. We also nearly doubled the standard deduction, to the benefit of many lower and middle-income taxpayers. We likely couldn't have made those changes if we hadn't limited the deduction for State taxes that mostly benefited the wealthy.

Democrats who wrongly associate this SALT cap with a tax increase on middle-income folks simply aren't looking at the facts or at tax reform as a whole. Two years ago, Republicans created a tax cut for an overwhelming majority of Americans. This is true even for taxpayers affected by the deduction for State taxes.

Before tax reform, many upper-middle-income taxpayers—particularly those in the high-tax blue States—had to pay the alternative minimum tax. We refer to that as the AMT. For anyone who used to pay the AMT, after you struggled through the incredible complexity of the AMT rules, you realized an unfortunate fact: The AMT clawed back the deduction for your State tax payments. Therefore, many of these taxpayers saw little or no benefit from this deduction before tax reform.

Democrats don't like to admit this inconvenient truth, but it is true. They don't seem to let facts interfere with their political rhetoric. So, yes, these same taxpayers are likely now affected by the SALT cap, but because Republicans largely did away with the AMT—at the same time, lowering everybody's tax rates—they still received a tax cut. Let's not forget that these taxpayers no longer have to deal with the mind-numbing complexity of the AMT. Now a question: Do Democrats really want middle-income families to have to go back to the nonsense of figuring out the alternative minimum tax every year?

I have heard Democrats try to justify their efforts to undermine the SALT

cap by claiming it was part of some nefarious plot against blue States. That is simply not true. Yes, more taxpayers in blue States are affected by the cap given the high State taxes those States impose on their residents, but the fact is, on average, every income group in every State saw a tax cut under the 2017 tax cut bill. This isn't just coming from this Senator, CHUCK GRASSLEY, but an analysis by the liberal Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. In addition, recent filing season data released by H&R Block shows that, on average, residents of even high-tax States received a tax cut.

We have also heard fears that the cap will negatively affect blue State revenues, as higher income taxpayers flee to lower tax jurisdictions. But concerns about such an exodus aren't new and didn't start because of the cap; they started because of sky-high taxes in those very same States.

In November of 2017, prior to the enactment of this tax cut and reform bill, the Wall Street Journal wrote about "The Great Progressive Tax Escape." This article focused on IRS tax return data between 2012 and 2015 that showed billions of dollars in taxable income leaving high-tax States for low-tax States due to taxpayer migration. Last time I checked, there was no SALT cap between 2012 and 2015. While there is some anecdotal evidence that taxpayer migration might be starting to increase due to the cap, it is not entirely clear at this point.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a Bloomberg article from May of this year titled "Blue States Warned of a SALT Apocalypse. It Hasn't Happened" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[May 21, 2019]

BLUE STATES WARNED OF A SALT APOCALYPSE. IT HASN'T HAPPENED

(By Martin Z Braun)

To listen to New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, the 2017 Republican tax overhaul that limited state and local deductions to \$10,000 was a devastating blow. The rich would flee, the middle class would suffer and blue state budgets would bleed.

Perhaps this will come to pass over time, but so far, there are almost no signs of it.

New York, in fact, saw revenue rise \$3.7 billion in April from a year earlier, thanks to a shift in timing of taxpayer payments, a stock market that rallied through much of 2018 and a decade-long economic expansion that's pushed national unemployment to a 50-year low. Similar windfalls arrived in New Jersey, California and Illinois—states that, like New York, had warned of dire consequences from the law.

And it turns out that tax refunds across the U.S. in 2019—those once-a-year checks from Uncle Sam that people use to pay credit card debt from Christmas or buy a washing machine—were roughly the same size as a year earlier. In all, about 64% of American households paid less in individual income tax for 2018 than they would have had the Tax Cut and Jobs Act not become law, according to the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center.

"Any comment that says this is an economic civil war that would gut the middle

class is overblown," said Kim Rueben, the director of the State and Local Finance Initiative at the Tax Policy Center. "If there's going to be any effect of the SALT limit on the ability of some states to have progressive taxes it's too early to know that yet."

TAXABLE INCOME

In some ways, the \$10,000 limit on state and local tax deductions—SALT—is saving states money by lowering their borrowing costs. That's because investors seeking to reduce their tax bill are plowing a record-setting amount of cash into municipal bonds, driving interest rates lower. The extra yield that investors demand to compensate for the risk of holding Illinois general-obligation bonds, for instance, has fallen to the lowest since May 2015, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

States are also benefiting from a broader tax base because the law eliminated some exemptions and limited deductions, like mortgage interest. Since states that levy income taxes use federal adjusted gross income or taxable income as the base, they have more income to tax.

Still, the nerves of Democratic governors and their budget officers frayed in December when income tax collections plunged by more than 30 percent from the prior December. Cuomo was quick to call the tax law "politically diabolical" and an act of "economic civil war" against the middle class.

Then April came.

New York collected \$3.4 billion more in personal income tax revenue last month than a year earlier, a 57% increase, according to Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli. California took in \$19.2 billion in April, exceeding Governor Gavin Newsom's estimate by \$4 billion.

New Jersey had a record April with tax collections up 57%, allowing it to boost forecasts for the year by \$377 million and triggering a political battle over how to spend the windfall. Illinois individual and corporate tax revenue was \$1.5 billion more than projected, allowing Governor J.B. Pritzker to scrap a plan to put off pension payments.

TIMING CHANGE

April personal income tax collections in 28 states and Washington increased by \$16.3 billion, or 36.2% year-over-year to \$61.4 billion, Bank of America Corp. said.

"SALT caps do not appear to be a broad system risk to state credit quality at this point," S&P Global Ratings said recently.

A big reason for the sharp bounce-back after December's deep revenue declines in New York and other high-tax states: The SALT limits caused some people to change when they paid their taxes. Wealthy taxpayers in December 2017 accelerated big tax payments to take advantage of the unlimited state and local tax deduction before it expired. Then, with the SALT deduction capped, that incentive evaporated and taxpayers waited until this April to pay their 2018 taxes.

Also, some individuals failed to adjust their W-4s after the passage of the tax law. So people who underwithheld received more in their paychecks since then but had to pay more tax in April or received lower refunds.

TRENDING INLINE

Still, there are some indications that residents in high-tax states are fretting about the law. Thirteen percent of house-hunters in both New York and California said they have started looking for homes in states with lower taxes, according to a recent survey by brokerage Redfin Corp.

In Westchester County, where a typical property tax bill for a single family home is more than \$17,000, the average sales price declined 7.6% between the first quarter of 2018

and the same quarter this year. Sales prices for luxury homes (average price \$2 million) plummeted 22% during the same period, according to appraiser Miller Samuel Inc. and brokerage Douglas Elliman Real Estate.

Almost half of income taxes paid to California, New York and New Jersey are from the wealthiest 1% of earners. If they were to move in large enough numbers, those states could be in trouble. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland sued the Trump administration last year to invalidate the \$10,000 cap, saying that it unfairly targets them. States have sought to pass loopholes around the limit and there's a push in Congress to reverse it.

But migration rates in high tax states most affected by SALT are below pre-recession levels, and generally in-line with U.S. trends, Moody's Investors Service said in April. Jobs, housing and the weather influence migration more than taxes, according to Moody's analyst Marcia Van Wagner.

"Armageddon hasn't resulted from the changes to SALT, but it still may be too early to measure its impact," said Matt Dalton, chief executive officer of Rye Brook, New York-based Belle Haven Investments, which manages \$9 billion of municipal bonds. "You see more mansions listed in New York. Manhattan real estate sales just had their worst quarter in a decade."

Mr. GRASSLEY. As this article highlights, revenue for blue States this tax season were up, not down.

The ratings agency Moody's released a report in April saying that there were no discernible signs that individuals were fleeing high-tax States as a result of the SALT cap. However, even if taxpayer migration were to occur as a result of the cap, the answer to the problem isn't repealing the SALT cap; it is for States to look in their own backyard at their own tax-and-spend policy.

The truth is, these State politicians aren't concerned about their own taxpayers. What they are really worried about is their continued ability to gouge those taxpayers with ever-increasing State and local taxes, which used to be subsidized by taxpayers from other States through the Federal Tax Code because there was no SALT cap.

In closing, I want to turn back to this very chart, the same one I discussed earlier. For Democrats still on the fence as to whether to vote to repeal the IRS regulations on the SALT work-arounds, you ought to study this chart very closely.

I ask a question to the other side: Could you, with a straight face, argue that a vote to protect these work-arounds is not a vote to provide a massive tax cut for the wealthy? This chart shows it is helping the wealthy.

For Democrats who intend to vote for this tax scam anyway, I don't want to hear any more long-winded speeches about how the tax bill of 2017 benefited the wealthy. The fact is, after tax reform, the wealthy now shoulder a larger share of Federal tax burden than they did under the prior law.

This was made possible by reforms to regressive tax expenditures, such as our capping the SALT deduction. What is more, these reforms allow us to target more tax relief to lower and middle-income taxpayers.

State work-arounds through the SALT cap are nothing more than State-sanctioned tax shelters. By voting to undermine that cap, Democrats are voting to enrich the wealthy taxpayers whom they persistently have vilified as not paying enough. Moreover, they put the tax relief provided to the middle class in jeopardy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I want to make sure the Senate and the country understand what this debate is all about.

Senate Republicans have been writing letters to the Department of Treasury saying that the Treasury SALT rule hurts their State charities. Yet they have been unwilling—at least based on what I am told—to be part of an effort to fix this and to support those charities. That is what we would be doing in our effort today to overturn the Treasury Department's flawed—deeply flawed—SALT regulations.

My view is that these regulations illustrate essentially what was wrong with the Republicans' 2017 tax law. This was a law that was half-baked and rushed to shovel hundreds of billions of dollars to those at the top of the economic pyramid in our country. Then \$1.5 trillion was borrowed so that Donald Trump and his Republican allies could find a way to cover this tax cut for cronies and donors.

Then, because they still needed revenue, Republicans deliberately targeted middle-class homeowners in States like New Jersey, New York, Maryland, and Oregon for tax increases.

For some communities in Oregon, it is not uncommon for property tax bills alone for middle-class folks to exceed \$10,000. But when our Republican colleagues took this flawed approach on the SALT issue, they didn't want to listen to experts. So the Trump Treasury Department stepped in, and without any clear authority to do so, the Treasury Department reversed a long-standing IRS provision that had allowed taxpayers a full deduction for charitable contributions to State tax credit programs.

In essence, the Treasury Department created a new rule that extended the \$10,000 cap on State and local tax deductions to also include charitable contributions to State tax credit programs.

To make matters worse, because Republican Senators began to see what an absurd approach this was, Secretary Mnuchin put together another carve-out for Republican interests, trying to figure out how to manage this flawed regulation. In effect, businesses using these same workarounds to fund private school voucher programs would be exempt from the regulation. Middle-class families pay more; businesses pay less. That is the Republican way.

My view is that the Treasury Department shouldn't be putting its thumb on

the scale on behalf of Republicans, and it certainly shouldn't be using what amounts to a phony regulatory justification to fix this extraordinarily poorly drafted law.

While Donald Trump certainly intended for these regulations to hurt middle-class families in some parts of the country in Democratic States and protect Republican interests, the bad news for my Republican colleagues—and this is why so many Republican Senators are writing the Treasury Department, talking about why their State charities are getting hammered. The regulations produced by the Treasury Department are overly broad, and they hurt the majority of States by effectively eliminating the benefit of those State charitable tax credit programs. These include credits that support priorities like conservation, child care, charitable giving, and access to higher education.

This is particularly striking, given that the Trump tax law was already estimated to slash overall charitable giving by as much as \$20 million a year.

Now on top of that, the regulations that I oppose and feel so strongly about coming from the Treasury Department threaten more than 100 charitable State tax credit programs in 33 States.

My Republican colleagues' constituents will be hurt by these regulations, just like my constituents at home. We are talking about childcare centers in Colorado and Missouri; foster care organizations in Arizona; historic preservation groups in Kansas; charities in Iowa, Kentucky, and Mississippi; conservation groups in Arkansas, Iowa, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; rural hospitals in Georgia, the home State of the Presiding Officer; universities in Indiana, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota; and volunteer responders in Nebraska.

As today's debate proceeds, you are going to hear about these comments against these regulations that were submitted to the Trump administration. There is a rural hospital in Georgia that was able to upgrade its heart monitors, a childcare center in Colorado that helps parents remain in the workforce, and a conservation group that has preserved more than 10,000 acres of land in Florida's gulf coast.

In wrapping up, I just hope my Republican colleagues will put their constituents first by shielding them from these unintended consequences of losing their charitable tax credits and supporting this resolution offered by the leader, Senator SCHUMER, myself, and other colleagues.

Senate Republicans have a choice. They can keep writing letters to the Treasury Department, complaining about the regulations that hammer their State charities, or they can join us in voting to reverse this policy. I just hope that Senators move to this vote, and they take the option that I think is the only one you can explain to the folks at home in a townhall meeting. I have had more than 950 of

them. I am going to have some more very shortly. There, folks have a chance to really see what your priorities are.

The question here is, Are your priorities with folks at home, with these State charities that I have emphasized—everything from conservation to healthcare, to children? Are you going to support the State charities doing that important work or are you going to continue to support the Department of the Treasury with their incredibly flawed regulations to hammer these State charities?

I hope Senators from all sides—from those 33 States that I have just ticked off—will vote to protect those charities and join me, Senator SCHUMER, and a host of other colleagues in voting to get rid of the Treasury Department's rule and stand with us on the CRA.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I come to the floor frustrated—frustrated by the fact that it has been 327 days since President Trump signed the USMCA, and the House has done nothing to take it up.

It is not because the House hasn't had time. They have found time to do a lot of things, like continue on their partisan expedition toward impeaching the President. They passed a bill without a pay raise for our troops, spent a lot of "energy" on the Green New Deal, and one Member of the House took the time to show the world she was frightened by her garbage disposal.

The question is, What is preventing Congress from getting the USMCA done?

From Humboldt County all the way to Hamburg, IA, at my townhall meetings or during a visit to a small business or manufacturing plants and everywhere in between, I have been hearing one thing consistently and across the board: Iowans want the USMCA now.

These hard-working folks know the impact the USMCA will have on Iowa's economy and the U.S. economy as a whole. There is no reason Iowans should be waiting in limbo for this agreement to be ratified.

This trade agreement is a win for the American people, plain and simple. Mexico has already ratified the deal, and Canada is well on their way. Our trade partners are ready. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement is about modernizing a trade deal with two of our closest allies that would grow more than 175,000 jobs across this country.

NAFTA was ratified in 1994. That was 3 years before Wi-Fi became available to the public, 5 years before USB drives were invented, 12 years before the launch of Facebook and Twitter, and 16 years before computer tablets were on sale. None of us are living with 1994 technology, so why should we be living with a 1994 trade policy?

President Trump understands the need to modernize trade with two of our closest allies, and that is why he negotiated a great trade deal with Mexico and Canada—the USMCA. Passing the USMCA will allow us to compete in today's 21st century economy. It will provide folks back home in Iowa with some certainty—certainty in a time where prices have been low and markets have been eroded from other trade wars.

Iowans want and need USMCA. Canada and Mexico are our States' top two trading partners. In 2018 alone, we exported \$6.6 billion worth of products to our neighbors to the north and to the south. Trade with Canada and Mexico directly increases the value of Iowan exports like beef, adding \$70 in value to each head that comes from the State.

In case you didn't know it, Mexico is the No. 1 consumer of Iowa corn. I was up in Northwest Iowa a couple of weeks ago visiting with one Iowa corn farmer, and he said that if we were able to get the USMCA deal done, it would have a direct impact—positive—on his farm.

It is not just our farmers who will benefit from the USMCA; it is also our businesses and our manufacturers. I was visiting with some business leaders at a roundtable in Des Moines, and time and again they told me how important it is that we get this trade deal done and in place.

All of this leaves me scratching my head, wondering when the House is going to do what Americans are demanding. When will they stop obstructing the good work done by our President to get a deal in place?

House Democrats need to do their job so Iowa farmers, manufacturers, and business owners can do theirs. Now is the time to pass the USMCA.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. President, I come to the floor to speak in support of the USMCA, and I appreciate all of my other colleagues who are speaking out as well.

Almost a year has passed since President Trump signed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement and notified Congress of the administration's intention to enter into the deal. Legislation to implement the agreement must originate and be approved first in the U.S. House of Representatives and then the U.S. Senate, where it will pass with a strong bipartisan vote, including mine.

This modernization of NAFTA matters for Arizona businesses, hard-working citizens, and families. Mexico has already ratified USMCA, and Canada is in the process of doing so. Congress needs to pass USMCA without any further delay.

Simply put, USMCA is a win for Arizona. Trade with Mexico and Canada is key to Arizona jobs and opportunities. Almost 50 percent of all Arizona exports go to Mexico and Canada, and more than 228,000 Arizona jobs rely on this trade. In 2018, Arizona and Mexico

engaged in \$16.6 billion worth of cross-border commerce.

Exports to Canada and Mexico support Arizona jobs across a broad variety of industries. In 2018, Arizona companies exported \$2.3 billion worth of computer and electrical products, \$1.4 billion in appliances, \$928 million in transportation equipment, and \$796 million in machinery to Canada and Mexico. Arizona miners exported \$1 billion in minerals and ores, and Arizona farmers exported almost \$600 million in agricultural goods. One out of five Arizona manufacturers export to Canada and Mexico, and most of those are small and medium-sized businesses. It is not too hard to see how much Arizona communities, farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and business owners stand to gain from Congress finalizing the USMCA.

A few weeks ago, I was honored to host Vice President PENCE in the Grand Canyon State. One of our stops took us to Caterpillar's proving grounds in Green Valley, AZ, where the company tests their impressive machinery and trains operators on new equipment.

With roughly 660 full-time employees in our State, Caterpillar knows what a critical role cross-border commerce—and the passage of USMCA—is for Arizona. Caterpillar recycles 150 million tons of scraps a year to create new products. This kind of innovation should be promoted, not penalized. USMCA encourages this kind of innovation by specifically prohibiting restrictions on remanufactured goods. In turn, companies like Caterpillar are not penalized but encouraged to be thoughtful in their environmental footprint.

I made many other visits to local businesses this year and heard straight from Arizonans about why we need to get this deal passed and now. The USMCA opens doors for Arizona to continue leading in the aerospace, financial services, film and digital media, and bioscience sectors. It enhances intellectual property protections and will benefit Arizona's emerging automotive sector by requiring at least 75 percent of a car to be built with North American parts in order for it to be sold duty-free. Arizona's farmers and ranchers will have new opportunities to export dairy, eggs, wheat, chicken, and turkey products to Canada.

Earlier this month, Speaker PELOSI said about USMCA that her Democratic caucus in the House was "on a path to yes." Well, with less than two dozen legislative days remaining in 2019, I sure hope that is true, and I would encourage them to get to yes now.

The USMCA is good for our country, and too much time has passed without any House action. During these divided times, this is a proposal that should bring both sides of the aisle together. It is good for America, and it is good for Arizona.

USMCA is a clear win for my constituents in Arizona. Arizonans in

every corner of our great State need to contact their Representative in the House and tell them to encourage Speaker PELOSI to bring this bill to the floor immediately. Let's pass USMCA now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, as our colleagues can hear, we are on the floor talking about the USMCA and the need to get this agreement passed. It really is frustrating. I feel as if we have come to the floor, time and again, to encourage our friends in the House, and I guess we are all but begging them to take a pause from their political agenda and take one vote—just one vote that is going to make a tremendous amount of difference in the lives of businesses, of our auto manufacturers, our farmers, our chemical producers, and workers.

Our friends across the aisle like to say they are all for the workers. Well, if you are all for the workers, let me tell you something, there are 12 million—get that—12 million workers who are directly impacted by the benefits that would come from the USMCA, and this is across every single industrial sector.

As I have been about Tennessee, what I have heard from so many is a simple question: When are you going to pass this? How long is it going to take? We have heard that you have people in logistics, people who are in farming, and people who are in every single part of the economy who are saying: Why can't you get this done?

We all know there is support that we hear about—bipartisan support—wide bipartisan support in the other Chamber and, indeed, wide bipartisan support here in the Senate, but for some reason, they just can't seem to find the time to schedule the bill and call the vote.

America is waiting on them to take this vote. There are 120,000 small and midsize American businesses that will be able to continue exporting their goods to customers in Canada and Mexico. Do you know what is significant? These businesses, small and midsize businesses, are located in every single one of our States.

The updated customs and trade rules are certainly going to make sure that even startups are able to participate in this cross-border economy. I have talked to so many new-start businesses that are coming through our universities and our entrepreneur centers, and they say: We want to make certain that we have access to markets around the globe.

Isn't this great? They are not just thinking locally or regionally. Some of these talented young Americans, what are they doing? They are thinking globally. They are planning ahead for decades of productivity. This is going to ease regulations for our dairy and beef and pork farmers who are in Tennessee.

Indeed, I was out in the past couple of weeks and talked with a farmer who is a cattle farmer. He came to one of our meetings, and I got around to questions and answers. The very first question was, When is this going to be done? When is it going to be done? Why is it taking so long? There was agreement between Mexico, Canada, and the United States months ago. Why can't this get a vote?

These are real problems for real people who are working real jobs and are very dedicated and are working diligently. The intellectual property provisions that are in this bill are so significant for our singers, our songwriters, and our musicians who call Nashville home, and they want to see this take place.

I have to tell you, I know that all of these issues I have discussed might not matter to those who are always interested in the 24-hour news cycle and winning the shiny object debate of the day, but I will tell you this: This matters to Tennesseans because Tennesseans exported \$13.7 billion worth of transportation equipment, electronics, machinery, chemicals, fabricated metal, appliances, paper, plastics, rubber, and other goods to Canada and Mexico in 2017—a \$13.7 billion export community to our neighbors to the north and south.

Tennessee businesses and workers have waited long enough, and they want to see the House take action and the vote be completed and the USMCA become a reality.

I yield the floor.

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

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments from my colleague from Tennessee about the importance of this agreement in her State, and I can tell you it is also important to a State a little further north called Ohio. Our No. 1 trading partner, by far, is Canada and No. 2 is Mexico, and we want this agreement.

I hear about it all the time I am out talking to our farmers. They are concerned about the weather. They are concerned about what is going on with the China market. They are concerned about low prices. They see this as an opportunity. They see this as kind of the light at the end of the tunnel.

If we can get the USMCA done, that expands markets for us and, therefore, increases our prices and gives us a chance. It is the same situation with a lot of manufacturers. It is amazing how many of them depend on Mexico and Canada to be able to sell their products. This is a big deal in Ohio and a big deal for our country. So I am here today to try to urge the House of Representatives to go ahead and move on this and then to urge the Senate to take it up right away. The Trump administration negotiated a good agreement. It deserves a vote.

I am a former trade lawyer—a recovering one—and I am also a former member of the Ways and Means Com-

mittee and a former U.S. Trade Representative, and now I am on the Finance Committee, where we deal with trade. The bottom line is that, in all of those years working with trade, it is a complicated area. It is a politically difficult area. But the bottom line is that we are about 5 percent of the world's population in America, and yet we have 25 percent of the economy. The way we do well is to sell more of our stuff to the 95 percent of the people who are outside of our borders.

It should be fair. We should have a level playing field. That is the kind of context in which I look at the USMCA. Does it meet these criteria, where we can sell more of our stuff and we have a more level playing field? Yes, it does. That is exactly what this agreement does. It is a good agreement, and it deserves to have a vote. If it has a vote, it will pass because logic, I think, will prevail.

As crazy as this town is these days and as partisan as things are, the logic of this is inescapable, which is that you have the USMCA, a good agreement, and then you have the status quo, which is NAFTA, which is not as good in any respect. If you vote no on USMCA, you are effectively voting yes for the status quo. I don't think that will happen. I think it will pass if we can get it to the floor for a vote.

Taken together, our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, make up the most important foreign markets for U.S. products, and not just for Ohio. In fact, according to the recent data we have, one-third of all American exports in 2019 this year have already gone to Mexico or Canada, well ahead of any other foreign markets. So trade with Mexico and Canada is now responsible for 12 million jobs nationally. Every single State represented here has jobs related to this.

In Ohio, again, our No. 1 and No. 2 trade partners are Canada and Mexico, with 39 percent of our exports going to Canada alone. That is twice the national average, by the way. So we are particularly focused on Canada and Mexico, which represent \$28 billion in trade total.

What I am hearing from farmers, manufacturers, and service providers is that this is really important for us. So we have to be sure that, because this relationship is so important, it is built on a solid foundation. The NAFTA agreement which it is built on is now 25 years old. It is outdated. It has not kept up with the times, and it has to be improved upon. That is what USMCA does. It basically says that we are in the 21st century, and we have to make changes to this agreement.

NAFTA doesn't have things in it that one would expect in a 21st century agreement.

Start with the digital economy. So much of our economy now operates over the internet. Yet there is nothing in the current agreement, NAFTA, that protects this trade like our modern agreements do.

Another aspect is labor and environmental standards, which are weak and not enforceable in the NAFTA agreement but are in the USMCA. That is a big change in and of itself.

This is not just a name change. This is a fundamental change in the way in which we relate to our neighbors to the south and north.

This handy-dandy chart I put together shows us some of the differences between the two agreements. The first one has to do with economic impact. The independent International Trade Commission has done a study on this. They are required by law to do it. They say that the new USMCA is going to create 176,000 new jobs. That is the green check under USMCA. That is a big difference right there. If we want to create more jobs, by the way, here are 176,000 new jobs, and 20,000 of those jobs are in the auto industry. That is very important to our country and particularly important to States like mine.

Second, businesses in Ohio and around the country rely on internet sales that we talked about earlier. Internet sales and rules for the internet are unchanged in NAFTA. Frankly, there is no chapter in NAFTA that deals with commerce over the internet. It is unbelievable. It turns out that the USMCA does, and that is important because small businesses that rely on access to Canada and Mexico through internet sales are going to have an easing of their customs burdens for small-value products. They will have data localization protections. They will have a prohibition on Mexico and Canada requiring that there be localization of the data in those countries. Finally, this prohibits tariffs on data, which we don't have now. These are all important key elements in the agreement to keep our internet economy moving. So under the rules for the internet economy, there is a green check for the USMCA, and NAFTA doesn't have it.

Let's talk about the next subject, which is enforceable labor and environmental standards. In the agreement we have now, the NAFTA agreement, there are no labor or environmental standards that are enforceable—none. Whereas, in the new USMCA, standards are actually enforceable. There are consequences if they don't abide by them. This is part of the leveling of the playing field. Think about it. In Mexico, one of their great advantages has been lower labor costs and labor conditions—the inability to organize and so on. This changes that now that we have labor standards. By the way, Mexico has already made changes to their labor laws because of the agreement we have with them under the USMCA, which, by the way, was negotiated with these two countries and submitted back on September 30 of last year. It has been over a year. So it is about time to move it. Again, the USMCA has enforceable environmental and labor standards, and NAFTA does not.

There are some other provisions that are interesting that lead to why this is

good for the economy. The International Trade Commission, or the ITC, also says that this agreement will increase the GDP of our country, which is the economic growth of our country, and, significantly, in fact, more than the Trans-Pacific Partnership did. Remember that the TPP is an agreement that a lot of Democrats have spoken very favorably of because of its impact on the economy. The USMCA actually increases our economy more than the Trans-Pacific Partnership would have.

Another issue that is unusual but is in this agreement and is helpful to our manufacturing in Ohio and around the country is that 70 percent of the steel used in manufacturing vehicles has to be made in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. So this is a new standard that does not exist in NAFTA at all. This means more steel jobs in America and more heavy manufacturing jobs in this country. So we have a check on USMCA, yes, with 70 percent of the steel. In NAFTA, there is nothing with regard to how much steel has to be coming from North America.

It also states that, with regard to the wages in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, there would be a minimum wage of \$16 per hour for about 40 to 45 percent of this manufacturing we are talking about. So any vehicle made in Mexico or anywhere else in America has to be produced by workers making 16 bucks an hour or more. This is again about leveling the playing field, and, frankly, this is the kind of provision that we would see in a provision negotiated by a Democratic administration, not a Republican administration. My Democrat friends have been calling for this for years. It is in the USMCA agreement, and it is good for us because it will result in more jobs coming to the United States of America, where we have not just higher labor standards but higher wages. So 40 to 45 percent of the vehicles must be made by workers earning \$16 an hour. Check the box for yes in USMCA and no in NAFTA.

It is another example of how this agreement is one that addresses a lot of the concerns the Democrats have raised over the years. When I was U.S. Trade Representative, we talked a lot about these issues. We talked a lot about them in the Finance Committee. They are in this agreement.

My hope would be that Speaker PELOSI and the Democrats in the House would take this into account and at least allow this agreement to be voted on by the full House. If that happens, I can't believe that logic wouldn't prevail, that NAFTA versus USMCA wouldn't result in our passing USMCA. All of these things are going to help.

The one element that I think has gotten the most attention in farm country is the fact that the dairy protections in Canada have been changed so we have a chance to send our dairy products to Canada from Ohio and other dairy States. It is more than that. It also affects commodities—wheat, soybeans, and corn—and our

proteins: beef, poultry, and pork. This is really going to help our farmers. That is why 1,000 farm groups around the country have supported this agreement.

Again, with what is going on with China, with the smaller markets, with the difficult weather we have had, and the fact of low prices for commodity crops—all are real problems—this is a godsend. It is really needed for our farmers.

A lot of Democrats are telling me: ROB, this is just like the NAFTA agreement in so many respects.

It is really not. It is a different agreement. The truth of the matter is that this agreement is going to catch us up to the 21st century with regard to our important trade relationship with our two neighbors to the north and south. It is about improved market access for manufacturing and a level playing field for workers and farmers. It is about being sure that we have the ability in the modern digital economy to get a fair shake. Put these two agreements side-by-side, and this is a much-needed upgrade. It has to get a vote, and, if it does, I think it will pass.

With all the improvements we talked about today, this is not just an exercise in rebranding NAFTA. This is about a new agreement that is really a big difference, and it is a binary choice. Are you for this new agreement, which is better in every respect, or are you for the status quo, which is NAFTA?

My hope is that the House will take this to the floor, and, if they do, I think it will pass. It will then come to the Senate, and I am confident that in the Senate we will have the support to pass this on a bipartisan basis.

What I am most confident in is the fact that American workers, farmers, and service providers are going to have the chance to improve their economic opportunities because this agreement is going to be good for all of them.

There is a lot of politics going on right now, and I get that. But, folks, this is not even an election year. Let's finish it up this year before we get into the 2020 election year. Let's be sure that before Thanksgiving, we have the agreement passed in the House and sent to the Senate to take a look at it.

It is too important. We need to keep the American people first and put politics second and get this done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, we have been talking about the USMCA and the Senator from Ohio crammed into just a few moments quite a bit of facts. We are late in time, so I am going to try to abbreviate my remarks.

The Senator from Ohio taught me something a few years ago that is an undisputed fact: We sell twice as many goods to countries where we have trade agreements than we do with countries where we don't. This is an opportunity to expand on an already great success story in terms of our trade with Canada.

What do we see now in trade with Canada and Mexico? We see 12 million American jobs, more than \$500 billion worth of exports, and the USMCA would enhance and improve that. It is good for large manufacturing. It is good for small manufacturing. It is good for small business. The tech industry benefits from the USMCA. As the Senator of Tennessee pointed out, the creative industry—those people in Nashville and in Hollywood—will benefit also, in terms of our ability to protect our intellectual property. Farmers, ranchers, and agribusiness will all benefit.

We strengthen our position with regard to China. This is not an agreement with China, but we will be in a stronger position to compete with China because of this.

I urge the Speaker of the House of Representatives to bring this to a vote in the other body. There is one person on the face of the Earth who can bring this bill, and that is the Speaker of the House of Representatives. She needs to do it, and if she does, we will see a rare opportunity for bipartisanship in the U.S. Congress. The House, controlled by Democrats, will pass the USMCA because they know it is good for jobs and they know it is good for families and working people. The Senate will pass it on an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis, and that ought to be refreshing.

I want to do something that I seldom do. I am going to quote the Washington Post. I don't get a chance to do that very often. The Washington Post has strongly endorsed USMCA. The editorial board wrote recently: "USMCA would be a real improvement over the status quo," and it went on to urge Democrats, including many who have already said they support the agreement, to bring the USMCA up without delay.

This is an opportunity for us to move this economy forward. This is an opportunity for us to join with Canada and Mexico, which have already indicated their support for this treaty, and an opportunity for bipartisanship, which needs to break out more in this building.

So I join my colleagues. I am glad to rise with them in support of urging the Speaker to bring this bill to the floor, and I urge quick adoption in the House and Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, the American people elected President Trump based in part on his promise to negotiate better trade deals with foreign nations—first among them, our largest trading partners, Canada and Mexico.

The President and his administration wasted no time in working with these two neighbors to rewrite the North American Free Trade Agreement to reflect today's economic reality. Those talks produced the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA,

which the President unveiled more than 1 year ago.

When NAFTA was written more than a quarter of a century ago, the internet was in its infancy and few could have foreseen the increasingly globalized and digital economy we have today. USMCA takes us into the 21st century, updating antiquated rules to prohibit the theft of trade secrets, reward American innovators, and improve cross-border e-commerce, while also providing increased market access for American businesses and benefits for American workers in more traditional sectors like agriculture and manufacturing.

Market access is very important to agriculture and to our Nation's economy in general. Ninety-five percent of the world's population lives outside of these United States. Without good trade agreements that give us free access to the world's marketplace, we cannot prosper in agriculture or any other business that depends on exports. The USMCA will result in a fairer deal for U.S. businesses and consumers.

Today the American people should ask why it has taken more than a year for the House and Senate to take up, debate, and pass an agreement that will boost the American economy and job creation.

Manufacturers, farmers, and other businesses in my State of Mississippi certainly want to know why we have not done that. The truth is, House Democrats have delayed taking action because they want first to deny President Trump a win for as long as possible and, secondly, to secure last-minute favors for Big Labor.

It is ironic that these same Democrats and big labor groups now oppose USMCA because of environmental protections or labor rights. The truth is, they are largely responsible for the original NAFTA, which they now claim incentivized a mass exodus of U.S. companies to Mexico and decimated our manufacturing sector.

Unfortunately, Democrats' inexcusable foot-dragging is just hurting American consumers and businesses. For years, Mississippi has worked aggressively to increase the market penetration of its manufactured goods and agricultural products in foreign markets. My State exported \$11.8 billion in goods in 2018—a 61-percent increase over the past decade. Foreign trade accounts for almost 10 percent of Mississippi's GDP. More than 50,000 workers and large manufacturers, medium and small businesses, and farms played a role in producing these goods for use around the world but primarily to Canada and Mexico, my State's largest trade partners.

The bottom line is, the USMCA represents an important new tool for Mississippi to expand its ability to sell more of what we produce to consumers abroad. There is no good reason for the House to have held up this 21st century trade agreement, and it is time to finally take a vote, send it to the Senate, and get it done.

We all are benefiting from the strongest U.S. economy and lowest jobless rate in decades. Congress needs to do its job to help maintain and strengthen this economic growth. USMCA will create more certainty for businesses and increase business confidence, which improves the state of the world's economy.

Let's pass the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement and spend more time on accomplishing as much as we can on issues that will actually make a difference in the lives of the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I rise to support the USMCA—the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement—along with my colleagues. You heard a number of them already. You will hear more. It is compelling.

It is time to act. We are ready to go. This legislation has to start in the House under fast track. We need the House to move forward. There is no question that the bipartisan support is there. Bipartisan support is here in the Senate, and bipartisan support is there in the House as well. It is just a matter of bringing the legislation to the floor and getting it passed.

The benefits of this agreement are very clear. It will increase exports, expand consumer choice, raise wages, and boost innovation throughout North America and especially here in the United States. An analysis by the U.S. National Trade Commission found that USMCA will raise GDP by nearly \$63 billion and create 176,000 jobs in the United States. It is clear that we need to move forward.

The agreement will secure and expand market access for our ag products for an ag State like mine. It will grow our manufacturing base for manufacturing States like Ohio, whose good Senator is here to my right. It will provide important modernizations for our technology sector for States like the Presiding Officer's State. It is certainly a high-tech State.

It will solidify the United States as the global energy leader. We are now, as you know, exporting energy in a bigger way than we ever have before. This just builds on that momentum. These are all significant wins for our States individually and for this country as a whole.

As I said, ag is certainly a big issue for us in North Dakota. The USMCA really makes an important difference and a helpful difference for us in agriculture. For the last 50 years, our country has had a trade surplus. Our farmers and ranchers can outcompete anyone in the world. They produce the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the world, and we have a positive balance of trade in agriculture. We need these types of trade agreements in place to continue that positive balance in our agriculture trade. In my State, for example, we shipped \$4.5 billion of

agriculture products around the globe in 2017, making us the ninth largest exporter of agriculture goods among the 50 States. Our farmers and ranchers depend on being able to do that. What we are seeing right now are low commodity prices in our country, which is making it very difficult for our farmers and ranchers. The best way to work out of that is with trade agreements that allow us to sell more globally.

According to the ITC, when fully implemented, USMCA will increase food and exports to Canada and Mexico by \$2.2 billion. This agreement secures existing market access, makes ag trade fair, increases access to the Canadian market, supports innovation in agriculture and more, which is why it is so critical that we pass this legislation as soon as we can.

By maintaining all zero-tariff provisions on ag products, USMCA will secure crucial market access in Canada and Mexico for our farmers and ranchers. Canada and Mexico are critical markets for U.S. ag products. To give you some examples, Mexico is the No. 1 buyer of U.S. corn and DDGS, distillers dried grains with solubles; and Canada is the No. 2 buyer of U.S. ethanol. Additionally, Mexico is the No. 2 buyer of U.S. soybean meal, oil, and whole beans. Canada is the No. 4 buyer of soybean meal and the No. 7 buyer of soybean oil.

Again, you are talking about two very large markets for ag products, for manufacturing products, and for technology—two incredibly important partners. I can go on.

Again, I want to be respectful of my colleagues on the floor. This is one of those cases where it is clear. This is absolutely beneficial to our country. The point is, it is a bipartisan issue. I think, whether you talk to Members of the Senate or to Members of the House, they will tell you this is a bipartisan issue. This is a trade agreement that is good for our country and good for two very strong allies and neighbors. Obviously, Canada and Mexico are two very large trading partners.

We have been on the floor before asking for the House to advance this legislation. If we could start the legislation here, we would. We would pass it right now, and we would pass it with a bipartisan vote, but it requires the House to get started. I hope that all of our colleagues will visit with their counterparts from their respective States in the House and urge that this bill be brought to the floor, passed in the House, and delivered to the Senate so we can pass it for the President to sign and put it into effect for Americans across this great country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, this is a classic example of everything has been said but not everybody has said it yet. One of the great traditions of the Senate is to be sure everybody says it. We are going to say it now, and we will

continue to say it until the House finally has that vote.

It has been pointed out that this agreement was signed well over a year ago. It has been pointed out that our two biggest trading partners are Mexico and Canada, in that order. It has been pointed out that there is lots of focus on agriculture. Every State is an agriculture State. Every State has that as a significant part of their economy. Nobody in the world does that part of the economy more efficiently or more effectively than we do. So that is important. It is important to realize that lots of other things are in trade, as well, but agriculture has to be mentioned a lot until we get this done.

Whether I was at the Missouri State Fair in August or the roundtable meetings I was at in our State in October, cost comes up—\$88 billion is the agricultural economy in Missouri. We are about the same amount. I think Senator HOEVEN said his State is in the top 10. Ours is too. We export about \$4 billion worth of ag products. We also export pickup trucks and airplanes and lots of technology from our State. We export our fair share of beer cans and other things that go all over the world. We are going to continue to make that happen.

Opening markets make a big difference. It also makes a big difference in how you look at the world. If you have strong trading relationships, you are pretty careful with how you deal with all those other relationships. We need to do that. We need to have this vote. The votes are in the House. The votes are in the Senate. It is up to the Speaker to bring this up.

I think the U.S. Trade Representative is working as hard with Democrats in the House as he could possibly be expected to do to maybe look at those last few things that might make this a better deal.

Senator PORTMAN did a great job talking about why the choice here is if you want to continue to have NAFTA—which has been great for all three partners, Canada, Mexico, and us—or do you want to have USMCA, which in area after area has the 20-year update it needs.

We need to get on with this. We need to get on with the activities of the day.

REMEMBERING TED STEVENS

Mr. President, I am going to start off by saying one of the things we are going to do today is accept the official portrait of Ted Stevens, President pro tempore of the Senate—the highest office that the Senate can possibly give to anybody. It is the highest office in the Senate.

He was the chairman one time of the Commerce Committee, chairman of the appropriating committee, and a guy who flew those tough planes in the toughest areas in World War II.

He was a person who always did his best to try to figure out the Senate and then be sure that the Senate worked for America and the Senate worked for Alaska. When it came to both of those

things, it was hard to beat Ted Stevens' best. He knew how to make this place work.

He would be disappointed in the dysfunction we see right now, but he would be optimistic that in the greatest country in the world, we will figure this out. All of us who had a chance to serve with him—I had a great relationship with him when I was a House Member. I learned a lot. I think of him often. I miss the way he represented his State and our country so uniquely and so dynamically and so effectively.

I look forward to not only the recognition here on the floor that he will receive today but the permanent recognition he will receive as we today hang his portrait in the U.S. Capitol.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, as the Senator from Missouri has stated, this is a significant day. This is a very special day in the Congress, as later this afternoon we are going to gather to pay tribute to a truly great Senator, the late Senator Ted Stevens from Alaska. His official portrait will be unveiled shortly by the U.S. Senate Commission on Art. It will be part of the U.S. Senate Leadership Portrait Collection, which honors past Presidents pro tempore and past leaders. Like all of the family, the friends, the colleagues, and the former staff who have gathered for this occasion, I am so very pleased that he will be memorialized forever here in the U.S. Capitol and will be watching over all of us.

There are only 38 Members who are currently in the Senate who served with Ted, but I think it is important that all of us—and really every American—know who he was and why he so clearly deserves this honor.

Ted was a public servant. He was the ultimate public servant. He dedicated his life to public service. He spent more than six decades fighting for our State and the country he loved. His service began during World War II, when he flew as a pilot in the Army Air Corps. He flew missions behind enemy lines in China in support of the Flying Tigers. The stories we have heard over the years are truly legendary of his efforts in the war.

After the military, Ted helped Alaska to achieve its dream of statehood. He was basically Secretary Seaton's point man at the Department of the Interior during the Eisenhower administration. Think about what that means to have the opportunity to shape statehood for your State and then to go on and serve your State at this level as he did for some 40 years.

He went on to become one of the longest serving Republican Senators of all time. In this Chamber, he represented Alaska with great dignity, with great distinction over the course of 40 exceptional years. He was truly a public servant.

Really, from the very beginning, Ted was one of those special kinds of guys.

After being appointed to the Senate in 1968, he established himself as a leader among leaders. Over the course of his time in the Senate, he chaired the Select Committee on Ethics; Rules and Administration; Governmental Affairs; Commerce, Science, and Transportation, as well as the Committee on Appropriations. From 1977 to 1985, his colleagues chose him to be the Assistant Republican Leader. He led the Senate's Arms Control Observer Group for 15 years, and he served as the President pro tempore, the senior member of the Senate's majority party, from 2003 to 2007—so leadership across all levels.

As one might expect, Ted was a force to be reckoned with. He made sure Alaska's voice was heard and was heard in every debate. As such, he secured an incredible number of legislative victories that shaped both the State of Alaska and our Nation.

He helped to settle most of Alaska's Native land claims, returning 44 million acres of land to First Alaskans and establishing a new model that empowered our Native peoples to create new economic opportunities. Ted was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill that enabled the construction of our 800-mile-long Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which, to this day, remains the backbone of our State's economy and is a critical part of our Nation's energy security supply.

Ted was a guy who worked very, very hard but who also loved to fish. He loved to be outside. His focusing on fishing led him to be very concerned about what he saw as being the overfishing by foreign fleets, which was taking place just miles off of Alaska's shores. So he worked across the aisle with Senator Warren Magnuson to protect and sustain our fisheries into the future. The Magnuson-Stevens law has been repeatedly reauthorized and, to this day, still bears their names.

It really is impossible to overstate the beneficial impact that Ted had on Alaska. Now, keep in mind he came to the Senate in 1968—less than a decade after Alaska had become a State. So he knew as well as anyone how tough those early years of statehood were. He knew probably as well as anyone how difficult life was for so many Alaskans, particularly in the rural parts of our State and, more than anyone else, he helped to change that.

Ted was an appropriator for a long time. He was legendary in that role. He once convinced the entire Committee on Appropriations to go to Alaska for 2 weeks to see Alaska's needs firsthand. The Federal funding he secured year after year allowed many Alaskans to gain access to very basic infrastructure. We are talking water and sewer—things that most Americans would take for granted. He also worked to help develop Alaska so we would have a telemedicine network that would work. He helped to facilitate bypass mail and Essential Air Service for our rural communities—programs and benefits that continue to this day.

There is absolutely no doubt that the people of Alaska are better off because of Ted Stevens. Many around the State still lovingly refer to Ted as "Uncle Ted." We are happier, and we are clearly healthier. We are a safer and more prosperous State because of his contributions. Yet the same is true for every American because Ted's accomplishments did not end with the State of Alaska. He was a patriot. He was firmly committed to our national defense and the security of our country. He had great admiration for those who answered the call to serve in uniform, as he had. He traveled the world to visit with our troops and hear directly from them.

He was a longtime leader on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Defense. He and Dan Inouye would kind of share the chairmanship, one between the other practically. Throughout his Senate tenure, he fought tirelessly to make sure our military had the best equipment, better pay, and the needed care it sought. He was a defender of those who defended us.

Ted was an avid surfer when he was young, and he recognized the importance of sports in our daily lives. I can remember a story that has gone around for so many years; that of having to put his eldest daughter, Sue, on a boy's softball team because we didn't have a girls' league in Alaska at the time. So he championed title IX of the Education Amendments Act, which provides equal opportunity for women to participate in sports. He also authored the Amateur Sports Act, which created the U.S. Olympic Committee, and worked to ensure funding for physical education programs—programs, again, that had that fingerprint of Ted Stevens from so many years prior.

I can go on and on about Ted's accomplishments. His legislative accomplishments are considerable and far too many to speak to here today, things like his work to ban damaging high seas drift nets to the funding he secured to advance AIDS and breast cancer research. He was involved in so much.

In recognizing that other colleagues wish to speak of Senator Stevens as well, I, instead, will speak very briefly about what I feel made him so effective and really so beloved—because he was beloved, maybe feared a little bit but beloved.

The first thing to understand is that Ted had a pretty simple motto. It was not very complicated.

He said:

To hell with politics. Just do what is right for Alaska.

He lived by that every day that he served here. He would work with anyone who was willing to do right by the State of Alaska no matter who one was, where one came from, or which side of the aisle one was on. I mentioned Senator Inouye and the relationship that Ted had with him on the Subcommittee on Department of De-

fense and on the Committee on Appropriations. They formed a very close relationship. They had a lot in common. Obviously, they were both veterans, and they were both from young, off-shore States. Yet they looked out for one another. They had one another's backs. On committees, as I mentioned, they would be chairman and vice chairman and would trade off but would work with one another. In later years, it was not uncommon to find them both smoking cigars out on the tempore's balcony in the early evenings, talking about what had happened that day or what was going to happen the next day.

Another thing that folks should know about Ted is that he was definitely a fighter. I am told that Newsweek described him as a "scrapper" when he first arrived in the Senate, and it certainly proved to be an apt description throughout his tenure. Yet Ted was, again, pretty clear: If Alaska's interests were at stake, he was out there to defend them.

There were times he would put on his Incredible Hulk tie and channel the big guy's persona. When that happened, everyone knew to look out because Ted was going to the mat for Alaska on that day. Look out. Some suggested that Ted had a bit of a temper.

A Senator is chuckling back there. I hear that.

I think Ted knew that a little bit of a temper could actually serve him pretty well, and he would usually have a cute, little gleam in his eye when he would say, "I never lose my temper. I know exactly where I left it."

Ted was one of those guys who was great to his people, but when something needed to be said—when it needed to be direct and to the point—he was not going to shy away from it. That was another part of what really made him a legend around here.

I think those who are listening and those who know me know I have an immense, great affection for Ted and that this day and the recognition he is receiving has great personal meaning. I had the extraordinary fortune to know Ted Stevens for almost my entire life. At one point, he was my boss. I was a high school intern. My first opportunity to really be out of Alaska on my own was when I was an intern here for Senator Ted. Later, of course, he was my colleague in the Senate, where he mentored me and partnered with me to help serve Alaska. Above all that, he was a true friend—truly a friend—and I miss him dearly.

I am reminded of him all the time. I have his old office in the Hart Building. I have pictures and mementos that remind me of Ted. Every time I go back home to the State, I think of him. It is not just because, when I land, it reads "Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport." It is also when I go out to the communities and see a road or a bridge or a community that is no longer utilizing a honey bucket system because of the work that Ted did. When you go

home, when you visit in Alaska, you see firsthand the impact he had. You see it everywhere. I often say that Ted built Alaska and that Ted was Alaska. So you can see why we named him the "Alaskan of the 20th Century" and why we remain so grateful for all that he has done for us.

I am happy there is now going to be a place in the Capitol where I can visit Ted, talk to him, and think about what he might have said and about the counsel he might have provided for our State and our Nation. I do hope his portrait will be a reminder to those of us who serve here that we can work together even on the hardest of days and that, if we do, we can achieve great things for the American people, which sometimes might just require us to say: To hell with politics. Just do what is right.

I am honored and privileged to be here with so many Alaskans, including Catherine, Ted's wife, as well as many of his children and grandchildren. I know they are overwhelmed by the number of friends and colleagues and staff who are here to celebrate Ted's life and legacy.

In channeling here, I think Ted is looking down on all of this and is thinking: Enough already. This is too much. You all have to get back to work because, after all, we have appropriations bills on the floor.

With that, I yield to the fine Senator from Mississippi.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

MR. WICKER. Mr. President, I will speak for only a few moments, and then the distinguished junior Senator from Alaska will close this part of the debate.

The senior Senator from Alaska mentioned that only 38 of us have actually served with Senator Ted Stevens. Of that group, I am the junior-most in rank, and I know that because I was the junior-most Member of this body more than a decade ago when I rose on this floor to pay tribute to this great Senator from Alaska, Ted Stevens, on his last day in office.

I did not speak from my desk, as you can imagine. I didn't have a very prominent desk at the time. I chose instead to stand as close as I could directly behind Senator Stevens. I suppose I wanted to have his back, at least figuratively, for one last time. And I wanted to make sure I could see his wife Catherine in the gallery, as I may have done just a few moments ago, because she meant so much and still means so much to all of us and to my wife Gayle and me.

What we learned from Ted Stevens guides our work today. I was honored to serve alongside him for just a few years. I was anguished when he had to leave us in 2008, and together with all of us, I mourned his death in 2010.

Seniority is earned when the people of our States see fit to return us time and again to Washington to do their business. Respect is earned when we

engage in the long fight to fulfill our oaths and to support and defend the Constitution.

Ted Stevens earned both seniority and respect for 40 years. When he was elected as the third Senator ever from the Land of the Midnight Sun, he had already served his country brilliantly, as has been mentioned, as a brave pilot in World War II for the Flying Tigers and as a key leader in putting that 49th star on the American flag.

The portrait being unveiled in the Old Senate Chamber today, where so many great debates took place, is a fitting homage to Ted Stevens. As the senior Senator has mentioned, the seemingly gruff exterior depicted was a facade over one of the most genuine and patriotic people ever to walk these halls.

He went to work every day to defend Americans and to make good on the promise of the country he so deeply loved. He belongs in the place of honor where his portrait will be displayed. Members who served with Ted Stevens will look on that portrait and remember that.

I hope our more recent colleagues who have joined since Ted Stevens left will come to know what a giant he was. As chairman of the Commerce Committee, a committee Ted Stevens once led, I went to Alaska with the junior Senator from Alaska this summer to learn, among other things, from coastguardsmen keeping our Nation safe in the Far North. But I saw a lot of that State, and there is a lot to see.

Despite its geographic size, Alaska is in many respects a small town. Like my home State of Mississippi, everyone knows just about everyone else, and virtually every Alaskan knew Ted Stevens. They knew what he did for them. They knew what he did for this country.

I could see his legacy this summer. The evidence of his leadership is everywhere in so many ways. He helped turn America's last frontier into a thriving community for Alaskans and Americans and a place of wonder and adventure for any of us who will visit there.

While he was at it, he performed small acts of kindness that I will never forget and heroic acts of statesmanship almost every day in his chosen homes—this closed Chamber and that wide open State.

I can't wait to see the portrait. I can't wait to tell him hello and, once again, to look him right in the eye.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, we are taking about somebody today who was actually a mentor for me right here in the U.S. Senate—Ted Stevens.

I believe it was 33 years ago when I first met him—33 years ago—and I was in the House, and I was coming to the Senate. He was a power in the Senate then. He was a worker. He was involved. He was involved not only in what happened in Alaska, where he was

a champion of his own State—and should have been—but also in the world. He wanted to make sure that America had a defense second to nobody; that we were powerful, but we were peaceful.

I had the occasion to serve for years and years on the Appropriations Committee and on the Subcommittee on Defense with him. I hadn't been on the committee long, and Senator Byrd was chairman of the committee, and Senator Hatfield from Oregon had been, and he tasked me with a lot of things that probably as a freshman—you know, second-year, third-year guy here—I probably was appalled but pleased—maybe not appalled, but pleased—what he would do. He told me one day: Senator SHELBY, you are going to be chairman of this committee. I looked around, and I said: Oh, it will be years. I will never be that.

But Ted Stevens was a Senator's Senator. He was involved, as I said, in just about everything in the Senate—the Rules Committee, the Commerce Committee, Appropriations, and Defense.

I will never forget his experience, his wise suggestions to me that probably helped me on my way. I traveled with him around the world because we had serious meetings on the Defense appropriations bill.

All I can say is that we are going to unveil a portrait of Ted Stevens here in the Senate later today, and it is a fitting tribute to a great Senator representing the State of Alaska but a U.S. Senator representing us all, Ted Stevens.

Ted, I will never forget you. We miss you. You left an indelible imprint on the U.S. Senate. I am glad I got to meet you and work with you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I want to add my voice in recognizing what an important day it is here.

I want to thank the Senators from Alabama and Mississippi and, of course, my good friend Senator MURKOWSKI. Many other Senators—the Senators from California, Iowa—all came to the floor already today to talk about this great American, this great Alaskan.

I try to come to the floor about once a week, and I do a speech that I call the "Alaskan of the Week" to talk about an Alaskan who has done great stuff for our State, their community, the country.

But as Senator MURKOWSKI just mentioned in her remarks, I am literally able now to talk about the Alaskan of the Century. That is right. The State of Alaska legislature voted that Ted Stevens was the Alaskan of the Century for reasons we are all talking about today. So I just want to add a few more words about this legendary U.S. Senator, whose portrait we are unveiling today.

Let me say it is more than fitting that we have a portrait of Senator Stevens in the Halls of Congress. It is a

small tribute compared to the magnitude of his contributions to our country and to our State. Yet, in so many ways, it is proper and fitting because his spirit certainly remains in this body. It is an example of leadership and public service that you hear and I hear and I know Senator MURKOWSKI hears all the time—how so many of my colleagues still talk about Senator Stevens and what he meant, just like my good friend the Senator from Alabama and so many others.

So I will just give a little more color to this great man's life. He was born in Indiana in 1923. When he was a young boy, the Great Depression hit. Senator Stevens supported his family by selling newspapers on the street, and after the untimely death of his father, he moved to California to live with an aunt and uncle, where he learned to kind of relax and to surf. The surf board that he learned to surf on stayed with him in his office until the end.

As was already mentioned, he was, of course, a part of America's "greatest generation"—a pilot, 14th Army Air Corps, flying supplies to General Chennault's Fighting Tigers over "the Hump"—India, China, Burma—very dangerous missions. In 1953, armed with a law degree from Harvard, he made his way to then the Territory of Alaska, where he found, in his words, "the passion of my career, the Alaskan dream."

So what was this dream of Ted Stevens? A dream of an Alaska with promises of the 21st century "springing up from the Arctic," he said—an Alaska where our Federal Government works with us, not against us, to achieve our destiny to develop our resources and our economy for the benefit of all Alaskans but also for the benefit of all Americans; an Alaska that lives up to the potential the Congress of the United States saw when it voted to allow Alaska to become the 49th State.

Senator Stevens worked tirelessly for these dreams, and in the last speech he gave on this floor of the U.S. Senate, he recounted some of his successes.

He said: "Where there was nothing but tundra and forest, today there are now airports, roads, ports, water and sewer systems, hospitals, clinics, communications networks, research labs, and much, much more."

He went on to say: "Alaska was not Seward's folly and is no longer an impoverished territory. Alaska is a great State and an essential contributor to our Nation's energy security and national defense."

In that speech, he said that he was proud to have had a role—a role—in that transformation of Alaska.

Now, I think we are all realizing that in that speech Senator Stevens was being very humble. He didn't have just a role; he played the lead role. Indeed, everywhere any Alaskan goes across the State—as Senator MURKOWSKI has already stated—you see signs of his hard work, his dedication to the Alaskan dream and the critical role he played in transforming our great State.

But I think many of us—and we have already heard it being talked about today—also see his hard work in the friendships and example he set here in the U.S. Senate, friendships not based on party labels but on a commitment to service.

As I mentioned, Members of this body, like Senator SHELBY, still approach me on a regular basis, saying what an impact Senator Stevens had.

His friendships were of course legendary: Scoop Jackson; Henry Magnuson; PAT ROBERTS; John Warner; Senator SHELBY; Senator LEAHY; Senator Biden, who, as Vice President, traveled to Anchorage to speak at Ted Stevens' funeral; and, of course, as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, his famous, enduring friendship with Hawaii's Daniel Inouye.

Senator MURKOWSKI also mentioned his famous motto: "To hell with politics, just do what's right for Alaska." As a matter of fact, I happen to be wearing a very special pair of cufflinks that once belonged to Ted Stevens. That very motto is on these cufflinks. When we are doing important stuff, I will wear these on the floor to remind me—and I think all of us—of what is important not just for our States but for our country.

As was already noted, it wasn't just Alaska that he focused on and achieved so many great results for; it was our Nation. Whether national security, strengthening our military, taking care of our veterans through improved pay and benefits, as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, modernizing our fishing industry, our telecommunications industry, being known as the title IX—the "Father" of that important legislation, making sure young girls have the opportunity to play sports—if you are an American and you have daughters—I have three—and they are playing sports right now, guess who had so much to do with that. The late great Senator Stevens. He was also in many ways the Senator who cared more about the Olympics and focused on them more than any other Senator.

One other thing about Senator Stevens. No matter how far he rose—and we are hearing about the high levels he attained in the Senate—he never forgot what was most important: serving the people of Alaska. When our constituents traveled thousands of miles to come to DC, he always made time for them. Thousands of Alaskans have notes from him—congratulatory letters, condolence letters, and letters of appreciation.

At his standing-room-only funeral in Anchorage, where I had the honor of serving as an honorary pallbearer, someone asked for a show of hands from the audience—hundreds and hundreds of people—how many had received a letter from Senator Ted Stevens. Nearly every person at that service raised their hand.

Of course, he treated his staff like family. If you worked for Senator Ste-

vens—as my wife, Julie, did—you were always part of that family and you could always expect loyalty from him the rest of your life.

These principles—relentless focus on Alaska, fighting the Feds if you must, working across the aisle for the betterment of Alaska and America, maintaining a strong military and national defense, and deep reverence for our veterans and fellow Alaskans—are a key part of the Stevens legacy.

I am deeply honored to serve in the Senate seat Senator Stevens held for over 40 years and to literally sit at the same desk—right here, this desk—he used in the Senate. More important, I try to live by and serve my constituents according to these principles and the example he set for Alaska and America. But here is something else that is really so remarkable about Ted Stevens. I said I try to serve in that example, but, as you are hearing on the Senate floor, so many other Senators have said that and believe that too. That is really remarkable and shows how much influence he still has in this body to this day.

Like most Senators, I try to get home every weekend. Senator MURKOWSKI and I just have a little farther to go than most—well, actually, a lot farther than most. Our State recently dedicated a wonderful statue of Ted Stevens in the Ted Stevens International Airport. It is life-size. He is sitting on a bench with an inviting smile, cowboy boots on, and his briefcase nearby. It is right in the middle of the airport in Anchorage. I often walk by it, touch it, and quietly say: How are we doing? It gives me inspiration and strength and peace to do that.

With the unveiling of the official portrait of Ted Stevens today and its placement permanently in the halls of the U.S. Senate, I will have another image of this great Alaskan and this great American from which to draw inspiration, but I think so many other Senators will as well.

So congratulations, especially to the family of Ted Stevens: Catherine, his wonderful wife; his children: Ben, Walter, Ted Junior, Susan, Lily, and Beth, who is with us in spirit, as are so many other Alaskans and others who had such deep respect for Senator Stevens; and to his wonderful grandchildren, many of whom Julie and I have known and watched grow up with pride since they were born.

S.J. RES. 50

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I support the resolution that the Senate is voting on today to disapprove of new rules from the Trump administration to diminish the value of tax credits offered by State and local governments.

From the very beginning, I have been against the 2017 tax bill that became law. At a time of skyrocketing economic inequality, this tax law has given the largest tax cuts to the wealthiest people and biggest corporations. But in Maryland, 376,000 families are paying higher taxes according to

our Bureau of Revenue Estimates, due in large part to the tax law's \$10,000 limit on the state and local tax deduction. According to the IRS, 46 percent of households in Maryland claimed the State and local tax deduction prior to the new tax law, which is the largest share of any state in the country. The average State and local tax deduction in Maryland was roughly \$13,000—well over the \$10,000 limit. Everything in the Maryland State budget, such as education, transportation, and state Medicaid funding, is now more burdensome for Maryland taxpayers to finance.

To make matters worse for working Marylanders, on June 13, 2019, the Treasury Department issued a regulation against tax credits offered by State and local governments for charitable giving. This misguided regulation reduces a taxpayer's Federal deduction for charitable donations by the amount of any tax credit the taxpayer receives for their donation from State or local governments. The effects of this regulation go well beyond programs recently established by some States attempting to mitigate the damage of the new tax law. These rules will be deeply detrimental to longstanding tax credit programs throughout the Nation. In Maryland, this will affect tax credit programs for affordable housing, conservation, and community endowment funds.

Ultimately, allowing this regulation to take effect will make it even more difficult for State and local communities to fund our schools, emergency responders, health care, roads, and other critical services. That is unacceptable, which is why I support the Congressional Review Act resolution to overturn the Treasury Department's June 2019 regulation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I yield the floor.

VOTE ON S.J. RES. 50

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. ALEXANDER. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 331 Leg.]

YEAS—43

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

NAYS—52

Alexander	Ernst	Portman
Barrasso	Fischer	Risch
Bennet	Gardner	Roberts
Blackburn	Graham	Romney
Blunt	Grassley	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeben	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	McConnell	Toomey
Crapo	McSally	Wicker
Cruz	Moran	Young
Daines	Murkowski	
Enzi	Perdue	

NOT VOTING—5

Harris	Sanders	Whitehouse
Isakson	Warren	

The joint resolution was rejected.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 3055, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Shelby amendment No. 948, in the nature of a substitute.

McConnell (for Shelby) amendment No. 950, to make a technical correction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1834

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I think everyone in this Chamber would agree that free and fair elections are the bedrock of our democracy. We know it has been under attack. We know, from the Mueller report, that Russia, in 2016, used a systematic and comprehensive attack on our free election system to try to undermine our democracy.

That attack occurred in the State of Maryland. Let me just quote, if I

might, from the Washington Post article that said:

Maryland was never in play in 2016. The Russians targeted it anyway.

The article states:

Russia's Twitter campaign to influence the 2016 presidential election in Maryland began in June 2015, 17 months before Election Day, when the St. Petersburg-based Internet Research Agency opened an account it called @BaltimoreOnline and began tweeting about local news events.

Yet, the IRA, the Russian troll factory that U.S. prosecutors blame for the massive disinformation efforts during the 2016 campaign, devoted enormous attention and preparation to its Maryland operation, all in a likely effort, experts say, to widen racial divisions and demoralize African American voters.

That is what happened in 2016. Our intelligence community tells us that Russia is active today trying to influence our 2020 elections, and they are using technology to try to undermine our free election system. We must do more to protect our system.

It was for that reason and many others that I introduced S. 1834, the Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation Prevention Act of 2019. It is cosponsored by Senator KLOBUCHAR, Senator LEAHY, Senator FEINSTEIN, and others. This bill is an effort to try to protect us from this type of international interference in our elections, as well as local efforts that are aimed at trying to intimidate voters targeted at minority voters. That should have no place in American politics.

This bill did pass the House of Representatives in March of this year in H.R. 1.

Very quickly, let me tell you what this bill does. It prohibits individuals from knowingly deceiving others about the time, place, eligibility, or procedures for participating in a Federal election; addresses new digital challenges that pose a threat to citizens exercising their right to vote, particularly the use of digital platforms to disseminate false information regarding Federal elections; and combating voter intimidation, especially efforts aimed at suppressing voter rights.

I would hope every Member of this Chamber would support these efforts. Unfortunately, the majority leader has failed to bring any of these issues to the floor or give us any time to take up legislation in order to protect our free election system. Time is running out. The election primaries will start early next year. We need to take action now.

That is why I am going to make this unanimous consent request. I hope we can agree to it.

I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1834, the Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation Prevention Act of 2019; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill be read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I don't disagree with everything that is in the Senator's bill—far from it. I agree with much of it, but it does have several critical flaws, and it is not ready for prime time.

In most, if not all, States, it is already illegal to prevent or try to prevent lawful voters from trying to register to vote. We all agree that every qualified voter should have an opportunity to register for an election. But this proposal is written so broadly that it would prevent election officials from rejecting the registration of an illegal immigrant. It could prevent poll workers from stopping a 16-year-old from voting in an election. In other words, this would seemingly make it illegal for voting registration officials to actually do their job.

I assume it is not intentional, but it is obviously a big problem. Other sections of the bill create significant First Amendment concerns. It would create criminal penalties for political speech that misstates endorsements a candidate has received. Nobody approves of lying, but there are enormous problems when the Federal Government starts sending people to jail for what they say. Even the ACLU opposes my colleague's bill because this bill is so anti-First Amendment.

Just a few days ago, Secretary Hillary Clinton claimed that a former third-party candidate was a Russian asset and that a Democratic Presidential candidate she doesn't like is Russia's preferred candidate in the upcoming election. Should Mrs. Clinton have violated Federal law because she perhaps misstated a political endorsement as a way of making a political point? We don't want to start down the road where the Federal Government referees free speech.

I believe there is an appetite on both sides of the aisle for making good policy that honors the principle behind my colleague's bill, but this version has enormous problems, is nowhere near ready to pass by unanimous consent, and I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I regret that my colleague has raised the objection. Let me point out that this bill has been pending in previous Congresses. We have gone through all of the challenges my friend has already talked about. There are real problems that are occurring in our States.

We had billboards in minority communities highlighting voter fraud in an effort to intimidate African-American voters. We have seen information sent out with wrong dates of elections. We have seen robocalls pretending to be from a particular campaign when they are from the opposite campaign in an effort to intimidate voters from participating.

We can always find reasons why we shouldn't consider legislation, but the truth of the matter is that we have given the OK in our system for some to say it is all right to try to intimidate voters from voting—something I would hope this Congress would want to go on record to say it should have no place in America, particularly when it is targeted at minority communities in an effort to reduce their numbers.

I regret my colleague has objected, and I hope that we will have a chance to take up election security legislation.

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

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

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA TRADE
AGREEMENT

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, it has been a year since the United States, Mexico, and Canada agreed to the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement, the replacement for NAFTA and the modernization for the NAFTA agreement that has been so important to all three of our countries. In fact, we are coming up on 1 year since it was signed by leaders of all three countries. In fact, the country of Mexico has ratified the USMCA. Canada is waiting for the United States to take the next step so they, too, can ratify this very important trade agreement.

This agreement between the three countries on the North American continent is estimated to add \$68.2 billion to the U.S. economy and create 176,000 new jobs. The USMCA would also increase exports to Canada by 5.9 percent, to a total of \$19.1 billion, and shipments to Mexico by 6.7 percent, or \$14.2 billion. Imports from Canada and Mexico would rise by 4.8 and 3.8 percent, respectively.

But the ratification process has to begin with the Democrats in the House under the trade promotion authority with which this deal was struck. The Democrats leading the House seem to be more focused on taking away one person's job than creating 176,000 new ones here in the United States. It is time for Speaker PELOSI to act on something that is nearly unanimously agreed to.

While not every person agrees to it, I don't think there is any question that if she would bring up the USMCA for a vote in the House, it would pass. We know that when it comes over to the Senate, it will pass here for many good reasons—for the reasons I already stated, for economic reasons and job creation reasons.

But I also want to add that passage of the USMCA is important to negotiations with other countries. Having Mexico, Canada, and the United States

in one accord adds leverage to the President's negotiations with China, especially now that we have a bilateral trade deal with Japan that President Trump has negotiated so effectively, and when working with other neighbors and allies on other bilateral trade agreements. All of this adds to leverage in negotiating with China.

I want to speak for a couple of minutes about the specifics to my State of North Dakota. We are a border State with Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Canada, and our northern border is by far our biggest trading partner. In 2017, my State of North Dakota exported \$5.8 billion worth of goods to the global marketplace. Those exports contributed to 28,000 jobs. Of that \$5.8 billion, we exported \$4.9 billion of goods to Canada. That is 84 percent of North Dakota's exports that go to our northern neighbor, Canada. When adding Mexico into that equation, that is 88 percent of the value of North Dakota's exported goods and services going to USMCA countries.

Farmers and manufacturers can be very pleased with the renegotiated terms that will now benefit them directly with a commitment from Canada to reduce trade distorting policies and improve transparency, something that we have a little issue with in the original NAFTA.

In addition, the new agreement assures nondiscriminatory treatment for agricultural products standards—a major win for our farmers. Specifically for North Dakota, I spoke directly with President Trump concerning the biased Canada grain grading issue and wrote a line he actually used in a speech.

I worked closely with U.S. Trade Representative Lighthizer and chief agriculture negotiator Doud to ensure that our grain growers were relieved of the unfair practice of grading North Dakota grain as sub-par feed. This is estimated to double U.S. exports of grain to Canada.

North Dakota grain growers deserve better, and they will now be recognized properly if we can get the House of Representatives to bring the USMCA up for a vote.

Our manufacturing workforce will be pleased with the automotive and machinery provisions that are included in this deal. Going forward, vehicles are mandated to have 75 percent of North American content to be imported without tariffs, compared to 62.5 percent. Also, at least 40 percent of a vehicle eligible for duty-free importing must have been built by workers earning at least \$16 an hour. This is a big win for labor. This wage requirement will ensure that the market is not being flooded by cheap labor, particularly from south of the border.

Renegotiating and reorganizing NAFTA into the USMCA was an essential move for our State, given the economic relationship and mutual reliance North Dakota and Canada share as neighbors. I applaud President Trump for securing his promise to ap-

prove a superior deal for our State and our country. It is my sincere hope that the House and Senate will act to ratify this agreement as soon as possible in order to cement this win for our country.

We must demand that Speaker PELOSI set petty partisan politics aside, even if just for a day, to bring this important ratification up to the House so it can be passed and sent to the Senate so we can be on our way to a new, improved, modern U.S.-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement.

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. WYDEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I understand that several of our colleagues today have been on the Senate floor calling for an immediate vote on the President's new North American Free Trade Agreement.

Setting aside the fact that there have not yet been the hearings or the mark-ups necessary to allow that to happen, it would be a major mistake for the Trump administration to seek a vote on a trade deal until it is a good deal. While the new North American Free Trade Agreement includes some improvements to the existing agreement, there is still work to be done to get the best deal for American workers and consumers.

Updating NAFTA, for example, means confronting the areas where older trade agreements continually have fallen short: fighting to protect labor rights in the interests of working families, preventing a race to the bottom when it comes to the environment, and making sure there are vigorous enforcements of our trade agreements so that other countries can't treat a trade deal as an empty document that gives them yet more time and more opportunities to rip off American jobs.

I do have real concerns about the current trade enforcement because the new NAFTA carries over too much of the weak enforcement system of the old NAFTA. It is too easy on trade cheats, and it is not good enough for American workers, particularly on the issue of protecting our working families and labor rights.

Now, I and our colleague Senator BROWN have proposed several additional tools to address specific challenges in Mexico. It is my view, in having talked to trade officials and in having gathered information elsewhere, that by all accounts, there has been good progress on this front. Additionally, one of the bigger challenges that has to be confronted is that of identifying the hundreds of thousands of sham labor contracts in Mexico that

have exploited workers there and harmed workers here in our country. Mexico must remain on track to get those contracts renegotiated on behalf of the interests of our workers.

To my colleagues who say this deal must be passed in the name of certainty, I want to make a point that, I think, is very important. During this overhaul, the original North American Free Trade Agreement remains in place. Workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses should not have to go to bed at night fearing that economic uncertainty is going to rob them of their livelihoods. The uncertainty arises only when the President acts out and makes impulsive threats regarding our trade relationships. When the President threatened new tariffs on Mexico this June over immigration policy, that created far more uncertainty than our taking the time that would be necessary to get this deal right. American workers and farmers have already been hurt by the President's impulses. More are going to get hurt if Trump threatens and produces chaos, causing the Congress to accept a bad deal on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Passing a trade deal that would allow the President to unilaterally change trade rules and jerk around entire industries would be a substantial mistake and would be one that would produce still more uncertainty. That is not how you get trade done right. Based on that, I do have some real concerns about how the administration wants NAFTA 2.0 to be implemented.

I am just going to close by mentioning a fact or two about my State.

In my State, trade and global commerce are priority business. One in five jobs in Oregon depends on international trade, and the trade jobs often pay better than do the nontrade jobs because they reflect a level of added value. When I am asked at a town meeting what my views are on trade, I always say: Let's grow it in Oregon. Let's make it in Oregon. Let's add value to it in Oregon and then ship it around the world. I don't take a back seat to anybody in talking about the importance of trade, particularly in my State.

I sat and listened to a number of my colleagues who talked about their views and that we ought to just have an immediate vote, that we just should vote now. I don't know what they thought with respect to hearings and markups and the kinds of things that are required. They just said that we have to move now. As the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Finance, I just want to make it clear that you go when a trade deal is a good deal. There are issues still to be resolved on that matter, and I am interested in working with both sides in good faith in order to get a good deal.

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. WARNER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I am here today because protections for Americans with preexisting medical conditions are under attack from this administration. For the last 3 years, this President has used every tool at his disposal to try to undermine the ACA. He tried to repeal it twice through Congress. When that failed, the administration joined a lawsuit that would strike down the ACA with no plan to replace it.

The truth is, this administration is, unfortunately, actively working to destabilize the insurance market. One way the administration is attempting to undermine the ACA is with the so-called "short-term plans," which I would refer to—and, frankly, I think most Americans if they saw the criteria in these plans would not call them short-term plans—and I would call them junk plans. Thanks to this administration, these junk plans allow insurance companies to once again discriminate against Americans with preexisting conditions.

Make no mistake, these plans are a threat to the stability of the insurance market and to every American with a preexisting condition. That is why I have introduced a resolution that will force an up-or-down vote on the administration's rule that pushes more of these junk plans on unsuspecting consumers and, consequently, significantly increases costs for other Americans.

I fear some Members of this body have forgotten what it was like before the Affordable Care Act, when an unexpected surgery or a diagnosis of a chronic illness could mean a one-way ticket out of the middle class.

Unfortunately, this is not a hypothetical. Recently, one of my constituents, a man named Jesse, received a \$230,000 medical bill for his back surgery. Unbeknownst to him, he had purchased a plan that he thought would cover this, but this plan, unfortunately, was a junk plan that considered his back injury as preexisting.

Jesse is one of the more than 3 million Virginians with a preexisting medical condition.

I have three daughters. Two of my three daughters have preexisting medical conditions that would not be covered under these junk plans.

Today I want to share some of those stories to remind my colleagues of what real people will face if we allow the administration to continue dismantling these protections that folks count on.

Recently I got an email from Linda in Warren County, VA. She is a cancer survivor with multiple preexisting conditions. She wrote:

Due to the housing fallout in 2008, we lost our healthcare coverage and I could no longer get health coverage because of my cancer diagnosis.

Mindy from Henrico, around Richmond, is also a cancer survivor. She writes:

Even though my cancer is in partial remission, I remain on treatment for fear of the cancer returning again. As I prepare for retirement, it scares me to think that this cancer would be considered a pre-existing condition and I could be denied healthcare or would be required to pay through the nose for insurance.

Sharon in Norfolk told me about her struggle with behavioral health issues. She wrote:

I am a functioning member of society, however that will not last long if I lose this access to medical help. I went off my medications in 2000 as I couldn't afford a doctor and medication . . . and it was a very thin line between me and homelessness.

Justine from Loudoun County is worried that she could lose coverage for her diabetes care. Here is her message for the Members of this body:

What if you or a loved one was diagnosed with a "pre-existing condition?" How would you feel about being denied health coverage?

It is a good question that Justine asks, and that we should all ask ourselves. As a father, as I mentioned, I have dealt with the scary reality of having a child with juvenile diabetes and a child with asthma, but I am also an extraordinarily lucky individual, and I knew that because of the insurance and because I had the resources, they would be taken care of. That is not the case for many of the 3 million Virginians who have preexisting conditions or the countless tens of millions of Americans.

Katherine in Blacksburg, VA, told me about her daughter who was diagnosed at age 3 with juvenile diabetes. She wrote:

Until there is a cure for diabetes, I cannot imagine how costly it would be for her to stay alive and manage her health if there are limitations on coverage for people with pre-existing conditions.

Katherine's daughter deserves access to healthcare just as much as my daughter does.

I got a letter from a pharmacist in Abingdon, in far southwest Virginia, named Michael. He treats diabetics every day, and he also knows what it is like because he has lived with the disease for 38 years.

He writes:

Without insulin we will die. . . . If coverage for pre-existing conditions goes away, you will see a large decline in the health of type 1 diabetics, and more dependence upon Medicaid.

This is not only somebody who has dealt with diabetes for 38 years, but he is also a knowledgeable consumer. He is a pharmacist.

I have too many of these stories to share them all today, and I see my friend, the Senator from Washington State. She and other of my colleagues will be coming to the floor today and over the next few days until we have a

chance to vote on this CRA, to share stories as well of what we will do to Virginians, Washingtonians, Tennesseans, and Americans all across this Nation if we go back to a time when we did not protect people with preexisting conditions.

One or two more quick stories. James from Danville, VA, told me about his 10 separate preexisting conditions. Lynn from Lynchburg is on three separate medications due to a brain tumor. She could die if her insurance coverage didn't cover those medications, and the list goes on.

In closing, when we talk about preexisting conditions, we are talking about people's lives. That is why we must pass the resolution I have introduced to reverse the administration's harmful rule changes and defend protections for folks with preexisting conditions.

I think virtually every one of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have said they absolutely want to protect folks with preexisting conditions. Even for folks who otherwise completely don't agree with the ACA, that is the one part of the ACA that folks have agreed upon.

Well, next week we are going to have a chance to move past talk, to move past statements, to actually go on the record with an up-or-down vote, to go on the record to say that we are going to protect provisions of the ACA that made sure that folks with preexisting conditions weren't discriminated against, or we will go on the record saying: No, what the administration is doing is all right.

These short-term or junk plans sound good until you realize you are not getting the kind of coverage that you thought you were buying. We will have that decision point come next week.

I ask my colleagues across the aisle who believe and say they support protections for folks with preexisting conditions, well, they will have a chance to go on the record next week. I hope they will. I hope we will pass overwhelmingly this CRA and make sure that protections for folks with preexisting conditions are maintained.

I can't think of an issue that is more important to so many families all across Virginia, and, for that matter, all across the country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I want to thank the Senator from Virginia for bringing forward this CRA that we will be voting on that will allow us to affirmatively from the Senate say: We want to protect people with preexisting conditions and people from these junk plans that really take away the protections that are so important and that every family counts on. So I really appreciate that from the Senator.

When it comes to healthcare, families across our country have repeatedly seen President Trump and Republicans

say one thing and do the exact opposite. Despite proclaiming themselves somewhere along the line as the "party of healthcare," despite making empty promises to fight for families and people with preexisting conditions, the cornerstone of Republicans' healthcare policy has been to attack the care families really rely on with their massively harmful TrumpCare proposals—the junk plans that you just heard about—and waivers that chip away at patient protections, and, of course, that partisan lawsuit which the court could rule on any day.

Let's make it clear. If Republicans get their way in court, they are going to throw the lives of patients across the country into chaos and uncertainty by striking down those protections for preexisting conditions by stripping away health insurance from tens of millions of people covered through Medicaid expansion or the exchanges.

It will get rid of the lifetime and annual caps that are on patients' out-of-pocket costs, while bringing back caps on their benefits, even for those who are insured through their own employers—so this applies to everyone—and ending essential health benefits that require insurers to cover things like prescription drugs or maternity care, mental healthcare, emergency care, and a lot more.

While Republicans have been advancing their attacks on families' healthcare, they have also been blocking commonsense solutions that Democrats are out here pushing for—like legislation to bring down drug prices through impactful steps like Medicare negotiation or making coverage more affordable for our working families and protecting patients with preexisting conditions from the Republicans' reckless lawsuit.

Now, Democrats in the House have also passed legislation to restore funding that President Trump cut, to help people find the right care for themselves, to reverse President Trump's harmful junk insurance rule, and to actually defend patients from that partisan lawsuit that Republicans are pushing to upend healthcare as we know it.

Now, what have Leader MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans done with those solutions that have come over here from the House? Well, they have buried each and every one of them in a legislative graveyard, while brazenly and inaccurately claiming they care about fighting for patients or protecting preexisting conditions.

I am here to say today that Republicans' transparent healthcare charade is coming to an end. Soon, as you heard, Democrats will force a vote on legislation that Senator MCCONNELL cannot bury in their legislative graveyard, meaning every Senator here is going to have to go on the record as to where they really stand on healthcare—whether they stand with families or with President Trump and his schemes that take power away from

patients and give it back to the insurance companies.

Our legislation will reverse a step that President Trump took to warp a tool meant to encourage innovation into one that encourages States to eliminate protections for patients with preexisting conditions, increases costs, and promotes those harmful junk insurance plans that can charge vulnerable patients more and cover less.

President Trump's junk plans can flout protections for preexisting conditions, meaning that they can discriminate against patients—patients like Lily. She is a high school student from Gig Harbor, WA, and has cystic fibrosis; or Julie, who is a four-time cancer survivor from Mercer Island; or Javi, who is a college student in Seattle with mental health needs; and millions of other patients across the country with preexisting conditions.

Letting President Trump expand the use of these junk plans will leave patients with higher premiums, higher out-of-pocket costs, and fewer affordable options to get the healthcare that they need, and President Trump's rule could even be used to cut financial help for patients who need it the most and take benefits away from the sickest patients, even if they don't buy that junk insurance.

This is absolutely unacceptable and exactly why the vote Democrats are going to be forcing is so important. These patients across the country and in my State deserve to know that we have their backs, that we are fighting against President Trump's efforts to undermine their healthcare, not cheering him on and blocking efforts to stop them.

Democrats are going to be out here a lot to talk about this because we know families in the country care about this a lot. We are going to be putting pressure on Republicans to do the right thing—the thing patients and families sent them here to do. If they don't, if they continue their relentless attacks on family healthcare, if Republicans continue to side with President Trump and his efforts to take protections away from patients and give that power back to the insurance companies, we are not going to give up. Democrats are not going to let up. We will double down. We are going to make sure that families know which party is offering solutions to protect their care and which one is blocking them, which party is trying to repair the damage President Trump has caused and which party is trying to cause even more harm, which party is fighting for their healthcare and which one is fighting against it. We are going to be out here day after day to keep pushing Republicans to do the right thing, to stand up for patients and families even if it means standing against President Trump.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, our colleagues, Senator WARNER and Senator MURRAY, have come to the floor over the course of the day to speak about the importance of protecting Americans who have preexisting health conditions, and I want to see if I can put this in a bit of context so that people understand why those of us on this side feel so strongly, why I think Senator WARNER and Senator MURRAY were spot-on, and I want to put it in the context of the way I came up.

When I got out of law school, I set up a legal aid program for senior citizens. I was codirector of the Oregon Gray Panthers, and I saw what it meant when the big insurance companies could just clobber those people with preexisting health conditions. They would just throw all kinds of extra costs on them, heap extra expenses, and pretty much beat the stuffing out of anybody who had a preexisting health condition. We tried as hard as we could to push back. This was all before I was in public life.

At the time, I said: If I ever have the opportunity in the Congress, I am going to make this priority business to make sure that everybody in America could go to bed at night knowing that they wouldn't be wiped out in the morning if they have a preexisting condition.

So in the course of the whole debate about the Affordable Care Act, I produced a piece of legislation called the Healthy Americans Act. Seven Democrats and seven Republicans were cosponsors. Some of the Republican cosponsors are still serving in the U.S. Senate today.

What we had in it was airtight, loophole-free protection for anybody with a preexisting condition. We were thrilled that, by and large, our provision from the Healthy Americans Act became the provision in the Affordable Care Act that ensured that there would be a new generation of consumer protection and security for the millions of Americans who had these preexisting conditions.

Now, as my colleagues have said, there is a very real threat to that protection that is now in the Affordable Care Act that really does provide airtight, loophole-free protection for those with preexisting conditions. I just want to make sure that we get on the record, for those who are following the debate, what it means if you roll back these protections for those with preexisting conditions.

In a sentence, what it means is America goes back to the days—those days when I was codirector of the Gray Panthers—when healthcare was for the healthy and the wealthy. That is what you have if you allow discrimination against those with a preexisting condi-

tion. If you are healthy, you don't have an issue with preexisting conditions. If you are wealthy, you don't have an issue with preexisting conditions. But if you are not healthy and you are not wealthy and you get rid of these protections, you are in a world of hurt. That is what we are looking at should the Republicans prevail.

The Republican's official position is ironclad: Preexisting consumer protections ought to be pretty much thrown in the trash can. I am going to spend a few minutes outlining the examples of why that is the case.

First, we saw the TrumpCare disaster of 2017. The Republicans tried to repeal the Affordable Care Act with its protection for preexisting conditions. They failed, and preexisting conditions lived to fight another day. Enough said there.

Second, my colleagues have chosen to stand idly by while Republican-led States and the President tried to maneuver through the courts to toss out the entire Affordable Care Act overall with the protection for people with preexisting conditions. The so-called Texas lawsuit relies on an argument that wouldn't hold up in law class 101 on the Constitution. But thanks to a cadre of ideological judges, it does seem that this case may make its way to the Supreme Court.

I do want to be clear for those who are following this. Republican Members of this body are not just some kind of innocent bystander when it comes to this court case. They could, if they wanted to, join Democrats to take steps that would prevent this lawsuit from going forward, and, again, we can have protections for people with preexisting conditions. Instead, all the arguments are about why the Republicans just can't be involved and a lot of excuses and deflection.

Third, the so-called "fix-it" bills that my Republican colleagues have offered to—what they claim—"protect" preexisting conditions are just so full of disclaimers that they look as if they might have been written by one of those insurance company lawyers from the old days who was only interested in finding ways in which the insurance company could win and the consumer would lose. Any healthcare legislation that doesn't provide an ironclad guarantee of health coverage, no matter your health status, age, or gender, amounts to a huge loophole that leaves hard-working, middle-class people empty-handed when they need health coverage the most. If insurance companies can make coverage for your preexisting conditions so expensive that it is unaffordable, it is no different than being denied coverage in the first place.

Next, the Trump administration has given the States the green light to use taxpayer dollars to push junk plans that aren't worth the paper they are written on. I will have more to say about that in the days ahead, but not only does this approach amount to fed-

erally funded fraud, this is a gross misreading of current law that is going to disproportionately hurt vulnerable Americans with preexisting conditions who need comprehensive healthcare.

Under these rules, unscrupulous insurance companies can charge people more if they have a preexisting condition, deny benefits for specific types of treatment, or even deny coverage altogether. This rule change is—and we are going to talk some more about it—a grotesque perversion of the provision I authored in the Affordable Care Act that would let States build on the strong protections in the law but not go out and, basically, completely undermine them.

Despite this parade of grim tidings, next Friday, November 1, is the beginning of open enrollment for individual, private health insurance coverage on healthcare.gov, so there is a little bit of encouraging news. Even as the Trump administration has done everything they can to fuel the fires of uncertainty for people about where healthcare is going to be and what is going to be available, millions of families are going to be able to shop for plans that provide them with health coverage. That is because, yesterday, Americans got the news that the average premium for the so-called "benchmark plan" for the individual market—part of the Affordable Care Act—is going down by 4 percent. Make no mistake, this reduction is in spite of all of the things the President has done to make it harder to get affordable coverage under the Affordable Care Act. Attributing this reduction to the President is about as believable as saying that Trump University is going to make a comeback any day now.

In fact, one insurer who posted a premium decrease last year crunched the numbers and said that they could have reduced premiums by over 22 percent if it weren't for congressional Republicans and sabotage by the Trump administration.

Americans should still sign up for health coverage if they need it before the deadline on December 15, even if the President hasn't done you or your family any favors on healthcare.

One last point on healthcare: While Americans are looking for affordable healthcare plans on healthcare.gov, there are going to be a lot of scam artists on the prowl outside of the official website. These hucksters are going to be trying to pawn what are called junk plans onto unsuspecting families. The junk plans might sound attractive. They always seem to be advertising promotional materials that say: "Low premiums! Affordable coverage!" But I just want to make clear that if you or a loved one gets sick, chances are the fine print says that the carrier of this junk plan will not cover what you need. So despite the low premium, the real bill comes due right when you need your coverage the most.

I am also struck by how similar these junk plans are that are being offered

now by these rip-off insurers—how similar they are to another part of what we dealt with when I was co-director of the Gray Panthers, legal aid for senior citizens. Back then, we saw that fast-talking insurance salespeople would sell older people 10, 15, sometimes even 20 private policies that were supposed to supplement their Medicare, and a lot of them weren't worth the paper they were written on. If you had one, often, the others wouldn't offer you coverage because they would say that you already had coverage.

Finally, we outlawed that. We wrote a law that streamlined the Medigap market, and it basically is still the law today.

With respect to the law on pre-existing conditions, I hope we can protect that. We shouldn't be creating new problems for patients and consumers. And, particularly, when we make progress, such as we did with the Affordable Care Act so that we now have in it airtight, loophole-free protections for those with preexisting conditions, we certainly shouldn't turn back the clock to the days when healthcare was for the healthy and wealthy.

I am going to have more to say about these junk plans and how they have really unsavory, historical roots, particularly when the equivalent was sold to the elderly. These junk plans are now just a backdoor to denying care to Americans with preexisting conditions, and people ought to know about the dangers. People deserve to know whether their elected officials are going to fight to protect their rights or whether they are going to let a bunch of con artists weaken the core protections for preexisting conditions that Senators WARNER and MURRAY talked about today that are so important to keeping families healthy.

I urge my Republican colleagues to change course and stand with Democrats in defense of the law and real protection for vulnerable patients, against discrimination if they have a pre-existing condition.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER).

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HEALTHCARE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I think you have heard me say before on the floor that healthcare is personal—not political. I think it is for all of us and our families.

Healthcare affects everybody, whether they are Republican or Democrat, urban or rural, cheer for the Washington Nationals—go Nats—or the Houston Astros or my Detroit Tigers that didn't make it this year.

When people tell me their healthcare stories, I can assure you they don't

start with their political affiliation or with anything else. They start with what is happening with them and their family. That is because, when it comes to their health and the health of their families, none of those other things matter. People in Michigan simply want to know that if they or their loved ones get hurt or sick, they are going to be able to go to the doctor and that they are going to be able to get the healthcare they need.

Unfortunately, Michigan families have reason to be concerned right now. Any day now, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals will rule on the Texas v. United States case. Everything is at stake—everything—including coverage for 17 million people through the Medicaid expansion. People earning minimum wage will not have to pick between having healthcare and not working or working, not getting healthcare or not working, getting healthcare—now they can work and get healthcare—or the ability for children to remain on their parent's health insurance plans until age 26, coverage for preventive services like cancer screenings and flu shots, and protections for people with preexisting conditions.

Misty, who runs a consulting company in Leslie, MI, knows all about preexisting conditions. She was diagnosed with breast cancer at age 52. Her diagnosis came entirely out of the blue, 3 days after her husband lost his job. She said:

We were the lucky ones. He found another job 3 months later before our COBRA ran out.

She added this:

Insurance loss and job loss at the same time as a cancer diagnosis are stresses that I wonder if any of those people who are looking to get rid of coverage for people with preexisting conditions have ever thought they would have to confront. I doubt it.

It is estimated that about half of Michigan families includes someone with a preexisting condition—about half—everything from heart disease, asthma, to breast cancer. Nationwide, we are talking about 130 million people who could lose their ability to have health insurance if healthcare reform is overturned. Think about that—130 million people.

There is another side effect of overturning healthcare reform. Prescription drug costs could skyrocket. Now, 43 million seniors enrolled in Medicare Part D prescription drug plans are saving money thanks to healthcare reform and thanks to the Affordable Care Act, which helped close the prescription drug doughnut hole—what we call the gap in coverage where you are able to get coverage. Then the coverage is not there for a certain amount of time, and then you can get it once your drug costs get at a higher level.

In fact, healthcare reform saved more than 11.8 million Medicare beneficiaries almost \$27 billion on their prescription drugs—almost \$27 billion on the cost of their medicine. Instead of

attacking healthcare reform, we should be working hard to reduce the ridiculous cost of medicine, as I have talked about many times on the floor of the Senate.

In 2017 alone, the average price of brand-name drugs that seniors often take, just in 2017 alone, rose four times the rate of inflation—four times the rate of inflation according to the AARP. That is one of the reasons why 72 percent of seniors in a recent poll said they are concerned about the cost of their medicine, whether they are going to be able to get the lifesaving medicine they need and that the doctor is prescribing for them.

It is absolutely shameful that people in America, one of the richest countries in the world, are going without medicine they need to survive. How is that happening? How are we allowing that to happen? I have always believed that healthcare is a basic human right, and, yes, that includes medications.

We need to do something about this. We know the No. 1 thing we can do to lower prices is to let Medicare negotiate. Let Medicare negotiate. The fact is, when Medicare Part D was passed, the language that the drug companies got into the bill—specific language—to ban negotiation slipped into the middle of that bill.

We originally were excited about it because we thought it was going to help get Medicare prescription drug coverage, and then, of course, the lobbying force—the largest lobbying force in DC—prescription drug companies snuck in some language to make sure we couldn't have the bargaining power of Medicare insurance to lower prices.

So it is real simple. We want to do something that can lower prices. Let Medicare negotiate. Just let them negotiate like every other insurance company. We know it works because the VA does it for veterans. We know it works. The VA is allowed to negotiate the price of prescription drugs, and, surprise, surprise, it saves money. It saves 40 percent compared to Medicare. Medicare could have saved \$14.4 billion on just 50 drugs if it paid the same price as the VA—\$14.4 billion if they paid the same price for seniors and people with disabilities as our veterans are able to receive.

So what is stopping us? Well, we can't get the bill passed to take off the prohibition. I offered it in the Senate Finance Committee. Unfortunately, not one Republican colleague voted for it. We are going to bring it up again on the floor. We are going to bring it up every opportunity we have to make it clear that we, as Democrats, know—we know the best way to bring down prescription drug prices. Let Medicare negotiate. Just let them negotiate.

We know the reason we can't ever get a vote on this. In 2018, there were 1,451 lobbyists for the pharmaceutical and health product industry. That is almost 15 for every Member of the Senate. Think about that. There are 100

Members, and there are almost 15 pharmaceutical lobbyists for every 1 Senator, and they are doing everything they can. Their job is to stop competition, keep prices high, and they have done a very good job of it. It is wrong for people, but they have done a very good job of what they were assigned to do.

As I mentioned before, back in 2003, when Medicare Part D was signed into law, they blocked Medicare from harnessing the bargaining power of 43 million American seniors to bring down the cost of their prescription medicines. Now, 16 years later, pharmaceutical companies are still doing everything they can to put their company profits before people.

It is time—it is past time to help people afford their prescription medications and protect people with pre-existing conditions. People in America, right now, shouldn't be worried about a court case in the Fifth Circuit and what is going to happen and what that will mean for their family and their healthcare.

We could do something about that right now—today. We could do something right now if people wanted to. Let me remind you that it has now been 167 days since the House passed legislation protecting people with pre-existing conditions. It has been 167 days ago the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill and sent it over to the Senate, and we have not been allowed to vote on that. It has not been brought up for a vote. It needs to come up for a vote. It needs to be taken out of the legislative graveyard and walked to the floor of the U.S. Senate so we can vote to really protect people with preexisting health conditions.

Misty and other cancer survivors across Michigan and across the country shouldn't have to wait a day longer. This isn't about politics. It is about saving lives.

Misty closed her letter to me with this: "If [these elected officials] are truly as concerned about life as many of them claim to be, they need to be concerned about my life and the life of millions of others with cancer."

Here is my question for the majority leader: What are you waiting for? It is time for us to act. Healthcare is personal. It should not be political on the floor of the U.S. Senate. It is time to act in protecting people with pre-existing conditions and lowering the cost of prescription drugs.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwith-

standing the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motion on Executive Calendar No. 457 ripen at 12 noon on Thursday, October 24; further, that if cloture is invoked, at 1:45 p.m., the Senate vote on the nomination with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action. I further ask that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

NOMINATION OF JUSTIN WALKER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, we have seen too many Trump judicial nominees in recent years who don't know their way around a courtroom. I suspect some of these nominees never even made it through a "Law and Order" episode.

The majority leader is now rushing a floor vote on Justin Walker, nominated to be a district court judge in Kentucky. Mr. Walker was just reported out of committee last week. The Walker nomination is leapfrogging a dozen other judicial nominees who have been on the calendar longer.

The American Bar Association, which does peer review evaluations of nominees, concluded that—Mr. Walker is not qualified to be a Federal trial judge. This is the eighth Trump judicial nominee to be rated "not qualified" by the ABA.

Mr. Walker is 37 years old and has been out of law school for only 10 years. He has never tried a case as lead or cocounsel, whether civil or criminal. He has only conducted a single deposition.

The ABA said that with Walker, "it was challenging to determine how much of his ten years since graduation from law school has been spent in the practice of law."

I find it hard to believe that there is a shortage of experienced, qualified attorneys or State court judges in Kentucky who could hit the ground running as a Federal trial judge. In fact, there is an experienced Kentucky State court judge sitting on the Senate Executive Calendar right now—David Tapp, whose nomination to the Court of Federal Claims I supported in the Judiciary Committee. Why can't we get district court nominees who actually know what they are doing in the courtroom, like Judge Tapp?

Rather than gaining actual courtroom experience, Mr. Walker has spent much of his time in recent years mak-

ing media appearances. In 2018 alone, he appeared on TV or radio 127 times. That is not what we need on the Federal bench.

I will oppose the Walker nomination. He simply lacks the litigation and trial experience to serve as a district court judge.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-61 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$150 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-61

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

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Bahrain.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$0 million.

Other \$150 million.

Total \$150 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Refurbishment of the Oliver Hazard Perry Class ship, ex ROBERT G. BRADLEY (FFG 49), spares, support, training, publications, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (BA-P-SAT).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: BA-P-GAL and BA-P-GAV.

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

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

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 22, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—Refurbishment of the Oliver Hazard Perry Class Ship, Ex ROBERT G. BRADLEY (FFG 49)

The Government of Bahrain has requested refurbishment of the Oliver Hazard Perry Class ship, ex ROBERT G. BRADLEY (FFG 49), spares, support, training, publications, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is \$150 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important ally which is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The proposed sale will refurbish and support the grant transfer of the Oliver Hazard Perry Class ship, ROBERT G. BRADLEY (FFG 49), which was authorized for transfer under Public Law 115-232, Section 1020. Bahrain already operates another Oliver Hazard Perry Class ship. Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing these defense articles and services into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor supporting the refurbishment has not yet been selected for this potential sale. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Bahrain.

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

REMEMBERING TED STEVENS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to my dear friend and colleague, the former senator from Alaska, Ted Stevens. He was an incomparable and one of kind senator.

With Ted, they broke the mold.

To me, he was my friend, mentor, and a person that comes along your pathway of life who changes everything.

In all my years in the House, I seldom sheathed my sword with appropriators who were always rustling our mandatory and authorized money. Our cause was just, but seldom successful.

It did not take Ted and Danny Inouye long to convince me not only to sheath my sword but give it to them. I had been in the Senate for just a few months when Ted cornered me on the Senate floor, jabbed me in my shoulder and said, "You're coming with me to North Korea. Don't argue with me, Dole says you are Mr. Agriculture. You don't have to say anything, just nod your head."

He was trying to arrange a third-party grain sale to alleviate constant famines in North Korea. He and Danny almost pulled it off.

If you wanted to get things done, it was a good idea to listen to Uncle Ted. His advice: "Get to really know people. Don't pay attention to partisan diatribes, socialize and gain their trust."

By following his advice, it is amazing what you can get done. I still apply those lessons today; it works: 87 votes for a farm bill that the President just signed last year.

Example may be better than advice, but when the two join hands they make a team that is hard to beat and that would be Ted Stevens and his friend—if not brother—Danny Inouye. Either one could be chairman, and the result would be the same in behalf of our military and national security.

We who have the public trust know we are only as good as our staff, and Ted had the best, many of whom are in the audience.

As the Senator toting the bucket for our beloved Marine Corps, I mention one: Sid Ashworth.

Back in the day, the Commandant would trust me to follow up after meeting with Ted. We all knew the Air Force got top dollar; then the Army, Navy, and maybe we got retread tires and bailing wire.

Sid said, "Take in three requests. Make the first so big, he'll say, 'You know we can't afford that.' Then with number two, make that difficult to understand and fill it with acronyms, and he'll shut you down. Finally for your third request: take your number one ask and plead your case, 'What am I going to tell the Commandant? At least give me this.'"

And it would work. Then I would call the Commandant and casually say, "Sir, we're okay, we got our top ask." Thanks, Sid.

My relationship with Ted was simple, I did what he asked. On a CODEL, very late at night, we were watching "Band of Brothers"—again; it was Ted's favorite. All lights were off, it was past midnight, everyone fast asleep. I was sitting next to Ted whose eyes were closed, so I got up quietly and attempted to turn the TV off. Ted said in a very loud voice, "Leave it on, this next part is the best part." I sat down.

"Temper is a valuable possession, don't lose it," Ted Stevens. Our Tuesday policy lunch often included discussions of appropriations bills versus policy and ideology. One day, Ted had enough and shouted, "When are you people going to understand, without Democrat votes, we cannot pass appropriations bills!"

He left the room, slammed the door so hard that Mike Mansfield's portrait almost fell to the floor.

I waited about a minute, followed him down to his Appropriations office.

I strode in and said, "Why in the hell did you do that?"

He said, "You don't understand, I'm not angry, I just use my anger as a tool."

Nevertheless, when he donned his "Hulk Tie" colleagues steered clear.

Ted Stevens had a wonderful perspective on life. A successful person can lay

a firm foundation with bricks that others have thrown at him. Even the longest day will have an end, and it did. The Alaskan of the Century was vindicated.

With this grand portrait, he returns to the Senate, and he will remain here for decades to come.

In just 7 months, Ted and Danny will be honored again at the dedication of the Dwight David Eisenhower Memorial, Ted's favorite President.

They led the charge to create the memorial. The dedication will be on May 8, 2020, and the memorial will be another part of Ted Stevens' legacy.

It was a privilege to know and serve with him and to share his friendship. Alaska and our country are better and stronger thanks to his duty and devotion.

We will never see the likes of Ted Stevens again. However, he still lives within all of our hearts, and we thank the Lord for enabling us to live in his space and time.

I yield the floor.

CONFIRMATION OF EUGENE SCALIA

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I want to express my disapproval of the confirmation of Eugene Scalia as Secretary of Labor. America's workers are the backbone of our economy, and the Secretary of Labor should be entrusted to strengthen worker protections, support unions, and play a crucial role in ensuring a just economy. Instead, Eugene Scalia has repeatedly demonstrated that he prioritizes the well-being of corporate interests over those of workers. Throughout his career as a corporate lawyer, he fought against unions, worker safety regulations, and consumer protections rules. For those reasons, I do not believe Eugene Scalia is fit to serve as Secretary of Labor.

My grandfather was one of the first Black members of United Auto Workers at Ford Motor Company, and through him, I learned the importance of worker rights that collective bargaining provides. Through collective action, unions are able to provide workers with livable wages, safe working conditions, and access to benefits like healthcare coverage and retirement savings. Not only has Eugene Scalia represented companies in arbitrations against collective bargaining agreements, but he identifies it as one of his most significant career moments. The Secretary of Labor should be doing everything in their power to make it easier—not harder—for working people to join unions.

Eugene Scalia also represented the Chamber of Commerce in working to overturn the fiduciary rule, a common-sense step towards protecting the retirement security of countless working families. Employers trying to design a quality plan for their workers, workers starting to save, and retirees trying to avoid spending down their nest egg too quickly deserve access to quality advice, without fear that financial bias is

clouding their broker's judgment. Unfortunately, that access to quality, unbiased advice was ultimately overturned, in part thanks to the efforts of Eugene Scalia.

More Federal oversight and stricter safeguards are necessary to prevent the exploitation and discrimination of working people; yet Eugene Scalia has dedicated his career to fighting against the existing safeguards. He argued that more than 30 women alleging sexual harassment and retaliation should have their claims thrown out, defended a company that refused to hire a woman because she had dreadlocks, and fought against corporate whistleblowers. He has also worked to undermine the rights and protections provided by the Americans with Disabilities Act, stating that workers with disabilities should not be provided workplace accommodations.

When I go back to my home in New-ark, I see many working families struggling to make ends meet, sometimes while working two to three jobs. They often face underemployment, wage stagnation, wage theft, and a variety of other tactics meant to keep wages down and suppress worker rights. They deserve a Secretary of Labor that will fight for them. The Trump administration and the previous Secretary of Labor have been relentless in their efforts to roll back workers' rights, attack unions, and undermine civil liberties. Unfortunately, I do not have any reason to believe that Secretary Scalia will be any different. This is why I must express my deep concern and opposition to his nomination and confirmation as Secretary of Labor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD C. MONAHAN

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dr. Edward C. Monahan, a professor at the University of Connecticut and longtime director of Connecticut Sea Grant.

Throughout his two decade tenure as director, Dr. Monahan positively transformed Connecticut Sea Grant, which is an integral part of a national network of programs that strive to protect and enhance our coastal and marine ecosystems through outreach, education, research, and technology. His remarkable work and visionary leadership secured vital funding for initiatives that improved the water quality in the Long Island Sound and helped establish a full-fledged Sea Grant College Program in our State.

Dr. Monahan demonstrated his excellent qualities as a leader through his decisive problem solving and readiness to find and implement solutions to critically important issues. A notable example came in 1999, when the Long Island Sound faced lobster die-off, an unprecedented disaster for the sound's resources. He responded immediately

by awarding development funds for pathobiologists to investigate the cause. The issue turned out far more complicated than initially expected, but Dr. Monahan smartly worked to allocate \$3 million in Federal disaster relief funds to investigate the source. Over 3 years, 65 researchers at 30 institutions too part in 21 lobster research projects. This research helped uncover essential information for lobster biologists and led to changes in State and local pesticide usage for mosquito control.

One of the other landmarks of Dr. Monahan's directorship was his expansion of Sea Grant's international collaboration. Recognizing the advantages of overseas partnerships, Dr. Monahan worked with universities and government agencies to forge new connections that would support the exchange of innovative marine education, research, and technology. Impressively, he launched the Irish-American Aquaculture Initiative. This initiative launched a formal collaboration between Northeast United States Sea Grant programs and universities in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Dr. Monahan also helped to establish relationships with Sea Grant activities in Mexico, Chile, China, and Germany, which set a new standard for international cooperation.

Among his many accomplishments as director of Connecticut Sea Grant, Dr. Monahan also served on the Sea Grant Association, a nonprofit that organizes events at the national level and advocates for better understanding, use, and conservation of natural resources. Thanks to his outstanding efforts, Sea Grant has developed into an even more successful program. In recognition of his immense and ongoing contributions, the Sea Grant Association awarded Dr. Monahan its prestigious President's Award in 2000 and 2001, along with its Distinguished Service Award in 2005.

I applaud his lifetime of dogged commitment to Connecticut's coastal and marine health and hope my colleagues will join me in thanking Dr. Monahan for his extraordinary contributions to the marine sciences.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF KETTERING UNIVERSITY

• Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of Kettering University. Located in the heart of Flint, MI, Kettering University provides world-class education and has helped propel students into careers that sit on the forefront of innovation.

In 1919, in the infancy of what would become the automotive stronghold within Southeast Michigan, Kettering University began as the School of Automobile Trades, eventually renamed the Flint Institute of Technology, under the direction of Mr. Albert Sobey, who trained mechanics and engineers for Buick.

The General Motors Corporation would then take over administering the institute, establishing the General Motors Institute, GMI. The institute continued to train not only engineers and mechanics but also managers and administrative staff. This training was highly successful, and in 1945, GMI added a fifth-year thesis requirement and became a degree-granting college.

Due to innovation through the 1950s and 1960s, GMI continued to evolve with the inclusion of majors such as electrical engineering and added over 70 new courses. Presidents Guy R. Cowing and Harold P. Rodes—who updated labs, equipment, and began building the campus as we know it today—added buildings such as the Campus Center and Thompson Residence Hall.

In the early 1980s, GM divested itself, which led to GMI becoming a private, nonprofit university, but it was not until 1998 that the institution changed its name a final time to honor one of the founders of the institution, Charles Kettering, who was an early and strong proponent of professional cooperative education. Kettering University continued to grow and develop as technologies and advancements changed throughout the late 1980s and 1990s.

Today, Kettering University offers a variety of programs in addition to engineering related programs which include pre-med, bioinformatics, engineering, physics, and the expansion of their business program, including a master of business administration degree. Kettering University continues to evolve to meet the needs of a technology-infused and rapidly changing society, whether in the automotive industry or in science and business. This includes new projects such as the GM Mobility Research Center and ventures into autonomous vehicles as well as artificial intelligence.

In addition to their academic initiatives, Kettering University has consistently given back to the Flint community through service and community engagement. Kettering helped establish the University Avenue Corridor Coalition to beautify and draw investment to the area. Students continue to give back through community service, whether it is helping to clean up a yard or engineering a solution to aid the greater community. During the height of the Flint water crisis, when the community was in dire need of assistance, a group of Kettering's engineering students took action and developed an adapter to allow water filters to be accommodated to all types of faucets.

Kettering University has become a hub of modernization and inventiveness, proven by their ranking as fourth in the country in producing alumni who hold patents. Kettering's alumni have become leaders in a variety of fields and lead notable organizations such as Henry Juskiewicz, who is the former chairman and CEO of Gibson Guitar, James McCaslin, former President and COO of Harley-Davidson

Motor Company, and Mary Barra, current chairman and CEO of General Motors Corporation. Kettering's graduates have reshaped industries and continue to do so today.

Throughout its 100-year history, Kettering University has fostered an environment of innovation, ingenuity, and community. The university is deeply rooted in the city of Flint and has been an indispensable partner in the city's development and renewal. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this important milestone in the history of Kettering University as it celebrates its centennial.●

RECOGNIZING THE AREA PROGRESS COUNCIL OF WARREN COUNTY

● Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Area Progress Council of Warren, County, Ohio, in honor of their 50th anniversary.

The Area Progress Council, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, was formally incorporated 50 years ago on September 30, 1969. The mission was and continues to be to plan and promote positive growth and development of Warren County, OH. It works with local, State, and Federal governments to promote representation of community interests, facilitates programs to promote current and future leaders, and supports initiatives to promote a positive and proactive climate for economic growth.

For example, Project Excellence Endowment, established in 1987, seeks to annually identify, recognize, and reward excellent public educators in Warren County. In addition, Leadership Warren County was developed in 2000 to create a dynamic network of informed decision-makers whose increased awareness and commitment to serve will energize its citizens to shape the county's future.

APC has supported and collaborated with many organizations, including: Little Miami Conservatory (1967); Warren County Park District (1970); United Way of Warren County (1970); County Planner (1972); Warren County Career Center (1976); Ralph J. Stolle Country-side YMCA (1976); Warren County Big Brothers Big Sisters (1978); Well-head and Aquifer Protection (1992-1994); Widening (1994-1999); Warren County College Task Force (2001-2003); establishment of Sinclair Mason Campus (2007); and Rachel A. Hutzler Observatory project located at Camp Joy (2011).

Ongoing efforts include organizing the Annual Warren County Economic Outlook Breakfast, since 1983; hosting the State of the County, since 1990; and organizing the Columbus Excursion, since 2000, where a group of educators and business men and women travel to Columbus to meet with the directors of the Ohio Department of Education in the morning and State legislators in the afternoon.

I congratulate the Area Progress Council of Warren County on their 50th

anniversary and thank them for the work they do for Ohioans.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:58 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 693. An act to amend title 36, United States Code, to require that the POW/MIA flag be displayed on all days that the flag of the United States is displayed on certain Federal property.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 598. An act to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 724. An act to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes.

H.R. 835. An act to impose criminal sanctions on certain persons involved in international doping fraud conspiracies, to provide restitution for victims of such conspiracies, and to require sharing of information with the United States Anti-Doping Agency to assist its fight against doping, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1123. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the eastern judicial district of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2426. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to establish an alternative dispute resolution program for copyright small claims, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

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

At 12:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2513. An act to ensure that persons who form corporations or limited liability companies in the United States disclose the beneficial owners of those corporations or limited liability companies, in order to prevent wrongdoers from exploiting United States corporations and limited liability companies for criminal gain, to assist law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and punishing terrorism, money laundering, and other misconduct involving United States corporations and limited liability companies, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 598. An act to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 724. An act to revise section 48 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 835. An act to impose criminal sanctions on certain persons involved in international doping fraud conspiracies, to provide restitution for victims of such conspiracies, and to require sharing of information with the United States Anti-Doping Agency to assist its fight against doping, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1123. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the eastern judicial district of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2513. An act to ensure that persons who form corporations or limited liability companies in the United States disclose the beneficial owners of those corporations or limited liability companies, in order to prevent wrongdoers from exploiting United States corporations and limited liability companies for criminal gain, to assist law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and punishing terrorism, money laundering, and other misconduct involving United States corporations and limited liability companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following joint resolution was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the precipitous withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Syria and Afghanistan, and Turkey's unprovoked incursion into Syria.

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 2426. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to establish an alternative dispute resolution program for copyright small claims, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-2992. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy for the position of Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, received

in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2993. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule Part One: One National Program” ((RIN2127-AL76) (FRL No. 10000-45-OAR)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 27, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2994. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of the Eastern Connecticut Highlands Viticultural Area” (RIN1513-AC41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2995. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Pot Catcher/Processors in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XY029) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2996. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Release of Groundfish Reserves in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands” (RIN0648-XF292) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2997. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XG591) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2998. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Hook-and-line Catcher/Processors in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska” (RIN0648-XG869) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2999. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 60 Feet Length Overall Using Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XY038) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3000. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fish-

eries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2019 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Red Grouper” (RIN0648-XS012) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3001. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2019 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for the South Atlantic Other Jacks Complex” (RIN0648-XS013) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3002. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Commercial Closure for Spanish Mackerel” (RIN0648-XG588) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3003. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfers from NC to VA and ME to CT” (RIN0648-XX012) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3004. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Closure of Purse Seine Fishery in the ELAPS in 2019” (RIN0648-PIR-A001) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3005. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RIN0648-XY039) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3006. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Magnuson-Stevens Act Provision; Fisheries off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Annual Specifications and Management Measures for the 2019 Tribal and Non-Tribal Fisheries for Pacific Whiting, and Requirement to Consider Chinook Salmon Bycatch Before Reapportioning Tribal Whiting” (RIN0648-BI67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3007. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory

Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries Off the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2019 and 2020 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish” (RIN0648-XG471) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3008. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Fishing Year 2019 Recreational Management Measures” (RIN0648-BI69) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 15, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3009. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Shark and Hammerhead Shark Management Group in the Atlantic Region; Retention Limit Adjustment” (RIN0648-XT024) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 22, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3010. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0441)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3011. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0497)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3012. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0194)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3013. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2018-0495)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3014. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0715)) received during adjournment of

the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3015. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Rolls Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0693)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3016. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Various Transport Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0444)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 18, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3017. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Allegheny River, Mile 0 to Mile 0.25, Pittsburgh, PA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0806)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3018. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; San Jacinto River, Channelview, TX" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0818)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3019. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone for Fireworks Display; Patapsco River, Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0571)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3020. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Manasquan Inlet, Manasquan, NJ" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0799)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3021. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Gulf of Mexico, Fort Myers Beach, FL" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0602)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 17, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3022. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 on November 14, 1979; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3023. A communication from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commis-

sion, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests in, and Relationships with, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds" (RIN3235-AM10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 22, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3024. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's 2019 Annual Report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-148. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Hialeah, Florida urging reevaluation of an application for permanent resident status by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-149. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 1751. A bill to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to authorize pumped storage hydropower development utilizing multiple Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs (Rept. No. 116-140).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1821. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to provide for research on, and the development and deployment of, marine energy, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-141).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1931. A bill to require the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration to establish a pilot project to provide increased transparency for customers, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-142).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 2137. A bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-143).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2333. A bill to provide for enhanced energy grid security (Rept. No. 116-144).

H.R. 1420. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy efficiency via information and computing technologies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-145).

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 Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr.

BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. KING):

S. 2669. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to clarify the obligation to report acts of foreign election influence and require implementation of compliance and reporting systems by Federal campaigns to detect and report such acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. ROSEN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2670. A bill to award career pathways innovation grants to local educational agencies and consortia of local educational agencies, to provide technical assistance within the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education to administer the grants and support the local educational agencies with the preparation of grant applications and management of grant funds, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2671. A bill to build safer, thriving communities, and save lives by investing in effective violence reduction initiatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mrs.

BLACKBURN):

S. 2672. A bill to require that the headquarters of certain Federal agencies and permanent duty stations of employees of certain Federal agencies be relocated in order to provide an opportunity to build needed infrastructure in certain areas and to share the benefits of Federal employment with economically distressed regions; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. HIRONO, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2673. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for eating disorders treatment for members and certain former members of the uniformed services, and dependents of such members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2674. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to establish a grant program for improving infrastructure asset management by small public water systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2675. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out activities relating to neglected diseases of poverty; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 2676. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for employer-provided job training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 2677. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to address social isolation and loneliness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 2678. A bill to promote economic security and workplace accountability for the workers of air carriers, and their subcontractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 2679. A bill to facilitate the automatic acquisition of citizenship for lawful permanent resident children of military and Federal Government personnel residing abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2680. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2681. A bill to promote and ensure delivery of high-quality special education and related services to students with visual disabilities or who are deaf or hard of hearing or deaf-blind through instructional methodologies meeting their unique learning needs, to enhance accountability for the provision of such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2682. A bill to amend the SOAR Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2683. A bill to establish a task force to assist States in implementing hiring requirements for child care staff members to improve child safety; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2684. A bill to require Community Development Block Grant and Surface Transportation Block Grant recipients to develop a strategy to support inclusive zoning policies, to allow for a credit to support housing affordability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2685. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require that a consumer authorize the release of certain information; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

S. 2686. A bill to improve reporting of the distribution of controlled substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 2687. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish pilot programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to sanitation services and drinking water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2688. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish an Office of Technology Transitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 2689. A bill to prohibit the use of biometric recognition technology and biometric analytics in certain federally assisted rental dwelling units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 2690. A bill to reduce mass violence, strengthen mental health collaboration in

communities, improve school safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 374. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 23, 2019, as a national day of remembrance of the tragic terrorist bombing of the United States Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. Res. 375. A resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. Con. Res. 28. A concurrent resolution congratulating the Portland Trail Blazers on the 50th anniversary of their inaugural season; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 299

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 299, a bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize programs that support interprofessional geriatric education and training to develop a geriatric-capable workforce, improving health outcomes for a growing and diverse aging American population and their families, and for other purposes.

S. 430

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 430, a bill to extend the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

S. 509

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 509, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the United States Coast Guard.

S. 518

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) 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. 605

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as co-

sponsors of S. 605, a bill to assist States in carrying out projects to expand the child care workforce and child care facilities in the States, and for other purposes.

S. 685

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 685, a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 relative to the powers of the Department of Justice Inspector General.

S. 877

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 877, a bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes.

S. 1126

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1126, a bill to provide better care for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and their caregivers, while accelerating progress toward prevention strategies, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure.

S. 1253

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1253, a bill to apply requirements relating to delivery sales of cigarettes to delivery sales of electronic nicotine delivery systems, and for other purposes.

S. 1273

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1273, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to establish an alternative dispute resolution program for copyright small claims, and for other purposes.

S. 1282

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1282, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain rules related to the determination of unrelated business taxable income.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors

of S. 1300, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the opening of the National Law Enforcement Museum in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 1414

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

S. 1421

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1421, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a "Ghost Army" that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1524

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1524, a bill to provide for the overall health and well-being of young people, including the promotion of lifelong sexual health and healthy relationships, and for other purposes.

S. 1757

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1757, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 1831

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of 3D printer plans for the printing of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1835

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1835, a bill to reauthorize the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 1992

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1992, a bill to amend the FAST Act to repeal a rescission of funds.

S. 2085

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to promote security and provide justice for United States victims of international terrorism.

S. 2158

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2158, a bill to improve certain programs of the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to heritable disorders.

S. 2160

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2160, a bill to require carbon monoxide alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes.

S. 2216

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2216, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to formally recognize caregivers of veterans, notify veterans and caregivers of clinical determinations relating to eligibility for caregiver programs, and temporarily extend benefits for veterans who are determined ineligible for the family caregiver program, and for other purposes.

S. 2240

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2240, a bill to promote digital citizenship and media literacy.

S. 2467

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2467, a bill to establish a program to award grants to entities that provide transportation connectors from critically underserved urban communities and rural communities to green spaces.

S. 2485

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2485, a bill to prohibit Federal agencies from using Government funds to pay for expenses at lodging establishments that are owned by or employ certain public officials or their relatives.

S. 2491

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2491, a bill to terminate certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior

and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes.

S. 2593

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2593, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 2639

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2639, a bill to restore integrity to America's Election.

S. 2641

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2641, a bill to promote United States national security and prevent the resurgence of ISIS, and for other purposes.

S. 2655

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2655, a bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to increase the amount of financial support available for working students.

S.J. RES. 56

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 56, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability".

S.J. RES. 59

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 59, a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the precipitous withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Syria and Afghanistan, and Turkey's unprovoked incursion into Syria.

S. RES. 292

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 292, 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 in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

S. RES. 303

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from

Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 303, a resolution calling upon the leadership of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to dismantle its kwan-li-so political prison labor camp system, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 949

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 949 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2685. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require that a consumer authorize the release of certain information; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Today, I am joined by Senator VAN HOLLEN in reintroducing the Consumer Credit Control Act, which gives consumers greater control over when and how their consumer reports are shared by consumer reporting agencies.

Our current consumer reporting system is backwards. Consumer reporting agencies collect extensive amounts of personal information on consumers, often without their knowledge, in order to compile consumer reports. These reports are then shared with financial institutions and others, typically without consent.

Following Equifax's failure in 2017 to secure troves of valuable personally identifiable information it collected on over 145 million Americans, it was evident that this system had to change. Indeed, the National Consumer Law Center's Chi Chi Wu stated in her October 2017 testimony before the House Financial Services Committee that the Equifax breach "means half of the US population and nearly three-quarters of the consumers with active credit reports are now at risk of identity theft due to one of the worst—if not the worst—breaches of consumer data in American history. These Americans are at risk of having false new credit accounts, phony tax returns, and even spurious medical bills incurred in their good names." To make matters worse, the risks of identity fraud may not dissipate over time. As Ed Mierzwinski, U.S. PIRG's federal Consumer Program Director, explains "unlike credit card numbers, your Social Security Number and Date of Birth don't change and may even grow more valuable over time, like gold in a bank vault. Much worse, they are the keys to "new account identity theft."

The Consumer Credit Control Act attempts to address these concerns and fix the current upside down system.

Our legislation, at no cost to the consumer, seeks to give Americans greater control over when and how their consumer reports are released when applying for new credit, a loan, or insurance. It also would require consumer reporting agencies to verify a consumer's identity and secure the consumer's permission before releasing consumer reports in instances that are particularly vulnerable to identity theft and fraud. Additionally, our legislation compels every consumer reporting agency to take appropriate steps to prevent unauthorized access to the consumer reports and personal information they maintain. These changes are designed to make it tougher for criminals to fraudulently open new credit or insurance accounts in other peoples names.

I urge our colleagues to cosponsor this commonsense legislative effort, and I thank Senator VAN HOLLEN, the National Consumer Law Center (on behalf of its low-income clients), U.S. PIRG, Americans for Financial Reform, the Center for Digital Democracy, Consumer Action, the Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Reports, Demos, the NAACP, the National Association of Consumer Advocates, the National Fair Housing Alliance, Public Citizen, Tennessee Citizen Action, and the Woodstock Institute for their support.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 2690. A bill to reduce mass violence, strengthen mental health collaboration in communities, improve school safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, 2 months ago, Texans were mourning the loss of 22 of our people killed in a senseless attack in El Paso, TX. Little did we know that we were just days away from another violent attack, this time in Midland and Odessa, which took seven lives.

Visiting these communities in the wake of these tragedies is tough—something I have, unfortunately, had experience with following the 2017 shooting in Sutherland Springs and, again, in 2018 in Santa Fe High School. There are no words to bring comfort to the families and the friends and the community members who were shaken to their very core by these sudden and unwarranted acts of violence.

But as I visited with the families and offered my condolences following each of these attacks, there was one common refrain, one common request: Please do something. Now, if I knew of a way to introduce and pass legislation that could stop these types of criminal acts from occurring, I guarantee we could pass it with 100 percent of the Senate and 435 Members of the House, and the President would sign it. But that, unfortunately, is not the human condition. Unfortunately, there is no quick fix, no simple answer. Instead,

we are left to look at the factors that led to these attacks and to try to do something to prevent the sequence of events from playing out again in the future.

Following the shooting in Sutherland Springs, we quickly learned some disturbing facts about the shooter and how he obtained his weapons. He had a history of violence and a criminal conviction that should have prevented him from ever purchasing a firearm. But this information was never uploaded into the background check system run by the FBI. As a result, the shooter was able to purchase four firearms, three of which were used in the attack. He shouldn't have been able to do that.

Every time something like this happens, it is only natural to say: What if? What if those convictions had been uploaded? What if he wasn't able to purchase those firearms? Could we have stopped this terrible loss of life?

My goal then, as it is now, is to do everything I can to make sure those questions don't have to be asked again.

Ten days after the Sutherland Springs shooting, I introduced a piece of legislation called Fix NICS—Fix the National Instant Criminal Background Check System—to fill the gaps in our background check system and ensure that government agencies submit relevant evidence. We worked hard on it over a long period of time, and it passed with more than 70 Senate bipartisan cosponsors.

What is the result of the Fix NICS bill we passed in the wake of Sutherland Springs? We now know that the Federal Government has increased its record submissions to the background check system by 400 percent—a 400-percent increase in the background check system. That means if somebody is dishonorably discharged from the military, if somebody has been convicted of domestic violence, violated a protective order, or convicted of any felony, the background check system is much more likely to have that derogatory information in it, and the seller will not sell that firearm. Because of this legislation, our Federal background databases are becoming stronger and better by the day and preventing more criminals from getting their hands on deadly weapons that are already prohibited by existing law.

But it is time once again to revisit the way we might reduce the loss of life, the way we might be able to reduce these mass violence episodes from occurring in our country in the future. Today, I am introducing the Restoring, Enhancing, Strengthening, and Promoting Our Nation's Safety Efforts—or the RESPONSE Act, as we call it. Just as Fix NICS did, this bill addresses specific problems to try to prevent attacks and make our communities safer.

First, this legislation takes aim at unlicensed firearms dealers who are breaking the existing law. Shortly after the Midland-Odessa shooting, we learned that the shooter failed a background check when he attempted to

buy a gun from a licensed dealer. He then managed to circumvent the process by purchasing his weapon from somebody who appears to have been in the business of manufacturing and selling guns but who is not a registered firearms dealer. By not registering as a dealer, the seller was able to skirt the legal requirement and sell a weapon to the shooter without conducting the necessary background check.

So to prevent unlicensed dealers from continuing to break the law, the RESPONSE Act creates a nationwide task force to investigate and prosecute those individuals. The task force will focus on those who are illegally selling firearms, as well as those attempting to buy firearms who provide false statements as part of the background check.

While preventing unlicensed dealers from selling weapons without appropriate background checks is an important way to reduce violence, it is only one factor. I think we have to admit there isn't one single solution. It is multifactorial. There are multiple things we can and should do.

The second major piece of this legislation improves the quality and availability of mental health care. I asked the Odessa police chief following the shooting in Midland-Odessa: What is it you think we might have been able to do? He said: Well, we need better access to mental health diagnoses and treatment.

We clearly need to do more to identify and support struggling individuals who could pose a danger to themselves and to others. We know for a fact that the majority of gun deaths are suicides, self-inflicted. While mental illness is not the prevailing cause of mass violence, enhanced mental health resources, I believe, are critical to saving lives. The RESPONSE Act includes a range of measures, such as expanding mental health crisis intervention teams, improving coordination between mental health providers and law enforcement, and bolstering the mental health workforce.

Importantly, this bill expands something called assisted outpatient treatment programs, or AOTs. This is something we passed as part of the 21st Century Cures Act, my Mental Health and Safe Communities Act to help focus on, as a priority, pilot projects of these assisted outpatient treatment programs. Here we seek to expand them further based on the proven success. AOTs, or assisted outpatient treatment, provide families of individuals with mental illness an opportunity to get treatment for their loved one in their community rather than in an institution. Making mental health resources more accessible will serve our most vulnerable friends and neighbors in countless ways and, I believe, make our communities safer.

Third, the RESPONSE Act seeks to increase the safety of our students. I have heard from countless parents—no doubt, the Presiding Officer has too—

that parents literally are in fear of sending their children to school, not knowing whether they may be victimized by one of these senseless attacks, especially in the aftermath of Santa Fe and Parkland High School. Parents are rightfully concerned about sending their kids to school, and they should not have to live with that.

The RESPONSE Act includes provisions to help identify students whose behavior indicates a threat of violence and then provide the student with the appropriate services they may need not to be a danger to themselves or others. By promoting best practices within our schools, as well as internet safety policies, we can help protect both students and school faculty and provide parents with a little peace of mind.

Finally, because so often these shooters advertise on social media or cry out for attention to law enforcement or other people ahead of time, this legislation includes provisions to ensure law enforcement can receive timely information about potential threats made online. Online providers and platforms have the ability to share information with law enforcement today during emergencies. And in the fight against child abuse, the RESPONSE Act would expand the scope of information they can share to include information about potential acts of mass violence or self-harm or hate crimes or acts of domestic terrorism.

The RESPONSE Act has been endorsed already by a number of law enforcement and mental health organizations, including the National Council for Behavioral Health, National Alliance on Mental Illness, the National District Attorneys Association, Fraternal Order of Police, and a number of others.

I am glad to say it also has received support already—even though we are only introducing it today—from a number of our colleagues here: Senators MCSALLY, TILLIS, ERNST, CAPITO, and Senator TIM SCOTT. I hope we can work together to build a big bipartisan list of cosponsors as other Senators have the opportunity to review this legislation—again, using the Fix NICS bill as a model of how we can build consensus and get something done that will save lives.

There is no quick fix, as I said, but there are commonsense measures we can take to reduce mass violence and protect the American people. As Texans continue to grieve in the aftermath of these attacks, I am committed to upholding my promise that I made to their families and friends to do something—to do what we can to prevent more communities from facing this sort of heartbreak.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 374—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 23, 2019, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE TRAGIC TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BARRACKS IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, IN 1983

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 374

Whereas, in 1982, the United States deployed members of the Armed Forces to Lebanon as part of a multinational peacekeeping force;

Whereas, early on the morning of October 23, 1983, a truck packed with explosives detonated outside of a building at Beirut International Airport that served as quarters for several hundred members of the Armed Forces deployed as part of the peacekeeping force;

Whereas 241 members of the Armed Forces were killed in the blast;

Whereas the members of the Armed Forces killed included 220 Marines, members of the Battalion Landing Team, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines Regiment, which made October 23, 1983, the deadliest day for the Marine Corps since the Battle of Iwo Jima in February and March 1945 during World War II;

Whereas, in addition to the Marine Corps casualties, 18 Navy sailors and 3 Army soldiers were killed, and more than 100 other members of the Armed Forces were injured;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces from 39 States and Puerto Rico died while serving in Beirut, Lebanon, from 1982 to 1984;

Whereas, on the same day as the bombing of the Marine Corps barracks, another suicide bomber killed 58 French paratroopers housed at another building in Beirut; and

Whereas it is fitting and proper to recognize the events of October 23, 1983, and the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who died in Beirut on that day through the establishment of a national day of remembrance on October 23, 2019: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of a national day of remembrance on October 23, 2019, for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were killed or injured by the terrorist attack on the United States Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, on October 23, 1983; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities in observance of such a national day of remembrance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 375—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 375

Whereas October 2, 2019, marks the 75th anniversary of the tragic conclusion to the

Warsaw Uprising, a landmark event during World War II, in which brave citizens of Poland revolted against the German Nazi occupation of the city of Warsaw in the face of daunting and seemingly insurmountable odds;

Whereas the Warsaw Uprising, which was part of a nationwide resistance against the German Nazi occupation of Poland and lasted for 63 days, was started by the Polish Home Army, the underground resistance effort that included many young and brave individuals;

Whereas the Warsaw Uprising occurred just over a year after the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in April 1943, which was the single largest act of Jewish resistance against forces of Nazi Germany;

Whereas, after the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the remaining Jewish Poles from Warsaw were sent to Treblinka, the killing center and labor camp, and murdered;

Whereas, beginning August 1, 1944, the Polish Home Army fought against the German Nazi occupation of Warsaw, using mostly homemade weapons and far outnumbered by the overwhelming German Nazi force, at a cost of approximately 200,000 citizens of Poland killed, wounded, or missing;

Whereas Adolf Hitler ordered the annihilation of the city of Warsaw and the extermination of its citizens as punishment for the uprising, decimating 80 percent of Warsaw with no regard for the lives of the citizens of Warsaw or for the rich heritage of historic architecture in Warsaw;

Whereas a Soviet-led army halted its march toward the city of Berlin at the banks of the Vistula River on the specific orders of Stalin to allow the German Nazis to decimate the Poles;

Whereas, throughout the Warsaw Uprising, many people fled the city of Warsaw, remained in hiding, or were wounded or killed, and the surviving population of Warsaw, which once totaled more than 1,300,000 people, was then sent to prisoner of war camps and endured harsh conditions;

Whereas, after World War II, thousands of Polish refugees fled from Poland due to persecution and came to the United States for safety, security, and new opportunities;

Whereas the deep, rich history and traditions of immigrants from Poland who settled in the United States, particularly in the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, have undeniably shaped the social fabric and foundation of the United States;

Whereas, in the 20th century, Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; and Chicago, Illinois; served as the major epicenters for immigrants and workers from Poland whose remarkable contributions to industry led to the incorporation of new towns and the subsequent growth of those towns;

Whereas the heroic actions of the Polish underground resistance during World War II and the brave citizenry of Poland provide a valuable lesson in perseverance and patriotism;

Whereas the legacy of the Warsaw Uprising serves as one of the most poignant reminders of the human cost of the Allied war effort during World War II to defeat Adolf Hitler and the German Nazis; and

Whereas the bravery demonstrated by the citizens of Poland during the Warsaw Uprising continues to inspire people throughout the world who are subjected to tyranny and oppression and who join the fight for freedom, democracy, and the pursuit of liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 75th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising;

(2) commends the bravery, heroism, and patriotism of the individuals who fought as part of the Polish Home Army in order to liberate Poland from German Nazi occupation; and

(3) honors the memory of the soldiers and civilians whose lives were lost during the fighting, and the individuals who suffered in concentration camps and death camps during World War II and the Holocaust.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—CONGRATULATING THE PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR INAUGURAL SEASON

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas the Portland Trail Blazers have proudly and energetically represented Oregon's pioneering spirit on the national basketball stage since 1970;

Whereas the signature phrase "Rip City", coined by long-time announcer Bill Schonely, has come to represent the city of Portland and Trail Blazers fans throughout Oregon;

Whereas dedicated administrators Harry Glickman and Larry Weinberg worked behind the scenes to establish a sustainable and beloved franchise;

Whereas the Blazers, as they are known, won their first National Basketball Association title in 1977;

Whereas Bill Walton, colorful personality and backbone of the franchise, was named the Most Valuable Player for the NBA Finals that year, and won the NBA League MVP Award in 1978;

Whereas the Blazers and their fans own the longest ever streak of consecutive sold-out NBA games, at 814 games;

Whereas history-making players including Geoff Petrie, Clyde Drexler, Terry Porter, and Arvydas Sabonis powered the Blazers through the first quarter century of their existence;

Whereas 21 consecutive playoff appearances (1983 to 2003) by the Blazers ranks 2nd all-time in NBA history;

Whereas Blazers Brandon Roy and Rasheed Wallace represented Oregon nationally as All-Stars in 2008 and 2001, respectively, demonstrating that the talent of the Blazers had not waned;

Whereas Damian Lillard and Brandon Roy blazed into their NBA careers with Rookie of the Year honors in 2012 and 2006, respectively, representing Portland as a hub for dedicated basketball stars;

Whereas Damian Lillard and his outstanding teammates have lifted this franchise back into the realm of deep playoff runs, including last year's strong showing in the Western Conference Finals;

Whereas the owner and benefactor of the Blazers for 30 years, Paul Allen, is deeply missed after his death on October 18, 2018; and

Whereas the Portland Trail Blazers have brought Oregonians together for 50 years, each year generating as much excitement, hope, and promise as the first year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the Portland Trail Blazers for embarking upon their 50th season;

(2) congratulates all players, administrators, and fans of the Portland Trail Blazers

for half a century of dedication to the sport and franchise;

(3) joins Oregonians and Blazers fans everywhere to celebrate Rip City's 50th anniversary; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the Senate to produce copies of this resolution for the Portland Trail Blazers team members, staff, and management.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 967. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 968. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 969. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 970. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 971. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 972. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 973. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 974. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 975. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 976. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 977. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 978. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 979. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 980. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1031. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill

H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1032. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1033. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1034. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1035. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1036. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1037. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1038. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1039. Mr. Kaine submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1040. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1041. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1042. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1043. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1044. Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1045. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1046. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1047. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1048. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1049. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1050. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1051. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1052. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1053. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1054. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1055. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1056. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1057. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1058. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1059. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1060. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1061. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1062. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1063. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1064. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1065. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1066. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 967. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

PROHIBITION OF USE OF FUNDS TO DIVERT FUNDS FROM THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC MANAGEMENT ACT SPECIAL ACCOUNT

SEC. 4 _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to rescind or divert funds from the special account established under section 4(e)(1)(C) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 111 Stat. 2345) for any purpose not authorized under that Act.

SA 968. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation under the heading "PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION" under the heading "NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION" under title III of this division shall be increased by \$2,000,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for the Office of Administration under the heading "ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES" under the heading "MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION" under this title shall be decreased by \$2,000,000.

SA 969. Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 230, line 17, strike "\$1,357,182,000" and insert "\$1,358,182,000 (of which \$4,088,000 shall be for activities under section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506; 114 Stat. 2353; 130 Stat. 1786))".

On page 263, line 9, strike "\$136,244,000" and insert "\$135,244,000".

SA 970. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 124, line 14, strike “\$331,114,000” and insert “\$330,114,000”.

On page 168, line 17, strike “\$34,000,000” and insert “\$35,000,000”.

SA 971. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 310, lines 12 and 13, strike “and conducting an international program as authorized, \$317,964,000” and insert “\$314,964,000”.

SA 972. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. Section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(21) PORTABILITY OF VOUCHERS.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘covered public housing agency’ means a public housing agency that, in a given fiscal year, utilizes less than 95 of the budget authority available to the public housing agency;

“(ii) the term ‘initial public housing agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘initial PHA’ in section 982.4 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation; and

“(iii) the term ‘portable family’ means a family holding a voucher under this subsection that seeks to rent a dwelling unit outside of the jurisdiction of the initial public housing agency.

“(B) REQUIREMENT.—A covered public housing agency that has jurisdiction over the area in which a portable family is seeking to use the voucher received from an initial public housing agency—

“(i) shall be required absorb and receive the portable family by the end of the calendar year in which the portable family seeks to use the voucher;

“(ii) shall make assistance payments to the portable family under an annual contributions contract entered into between the covered public housing agency and the Secretary; and

“(iii) may not bill the initial public housing agency for those assistance payments.”.

SA 973. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act may be used for—

(1) purchase, acquire, or distribute extraneous promotional items, including blankets, buttons, clothing, coloring books, cups, fidget spinners, hats, holiday ornaments, jar grip openers, keychains, koozies, magnets, neckties, novelties, snuggles, stickers, stress balls, stuffed animals, tchotchkes, thermoses, tote bags, trading cards, or writing utensils; or

(2) manufacture or use a mascot or costumed character to promote an agency, program, or agenda.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to the use of funds for—

(1) an item presented as an honorary or informal recognition award; or

(2) an item—

(A) used for recruitment for enlistment or employment with the Armed Forces;

(B) used for recruitment for employment with the Federal Government; or

(C) distributed for diplomatic purposes, including gifts for foreign leaders.

SA 974. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this Act—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in

the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

SA 975. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 4. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

SA 976. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ Notwithstanding section 2, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any division of the Act may be used by a Federal agency to purchase information technology items produced by a Chinese-owned company for which a Federal agency has issued a warning about known cybersecurity risks.

SA 977. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 345, strike lines 13 through 15.

SA 978. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 419 of division D, strike “this Act” and insert “this division or divisions B, C, or D of this Act”.

SA 979. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 231, line 15, strike “\$58,770,000” and insert “\$67,270,000”.

On page 231, line 20, strike the period at the end and insert “: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the amount made available under this heading shall be available for grants under the Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421; 118 Stat. 2375).”.

On page 263, line 9, strike “\$136,244,000” and insert “\$127,744,000”.

SA 980. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 231, line 15, strike “\$58,770,000” and insert “\$67,270,000”.

On page 231, line 20, strike the period at the end and insert “: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the amount made available under this heading shall be available for grants under the Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421; 118 Stat. 2375).”.

On page 263, line 9, strike “\$136,244,000” and insert “\$127,744,000”.

SA 981. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FINANCING OF SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than section 908 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7207), as amended by subsection (c)), a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may provide payment or financing terms for sales of agricultural commodities to Cuba or an individual or entity in Cuba.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) FINANCING.—The term “financing” includes any loan or extension of credit.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 908 of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export

Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7207) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “AND FINANCING”;

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “PROHIBITION” and all that follows through “(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding” and inserting “IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding”; and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively, and by moving those subsections, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left; and

(4) by striking “paragraph (1)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (a)”.

SA 982. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, insert the following:

Subtitle B—Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy

SEC. 131. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 132. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this subtitle, the term “State” means the State of Colorado.

PART I—CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

SEC. 141. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term “covered area” means any area designated as wilderness by the amendments to section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) made by section 142(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term “Historic Landscape” means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 147(a).

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Recreation Management Area” means the Tenmile Recreation Management Area designated by section 144(a).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Wildlife Conservation Area” means, as applicable—

(A) the Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 145(a); and

(B) the Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 146(a).

SEC. 142. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “1993,” and inserting “1993, and certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 6,896 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ and dated June 24, 2019,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(23) HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 3,866 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Megan Dickie Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Holy Cross Wilderness Addition Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and

managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness designated by section 102(a)(5) of Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3266).

“(24) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,235 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’.

“(25) TENMILE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 7,624 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Tenmile Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Tenmile Wilderness’.

“(26) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 9,670 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Freeman Creek Wilderness Addition’ and ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 94-352 (90 Stat. 870).”.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by subsection (a)(2)), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 143. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, comprising approximately 8,036 acres and generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, is designated as a potential wilderness area.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (d), the potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) this section.

(C) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall publish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the “Big Hole Allotment”; and

(B) the “Blue Ridge Allotment”.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing a determination pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(3) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock is published under paragraph (1), if applicable, the Secretary shall grant a permit or other authorization for that livestock grazing or other use in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(D) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary permits livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the potential wilderness area under subsection (c), the Secretary, or a third party authorized by the Secretary, may use any motorized or mechanized transport or equipment for purposes of constructing or rehabilitating such range improvements as are necessary to obtain appropriate livestock management objectives (including habitat and watershed restoration).

(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this subsection terminates on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Secretary publishes a positive determination under subsection (c)(3).

(E) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be designated as wilderness, to be known as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness”.

(A) effective not earlier than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) on the earliest of—

(i) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that the construction or rehabilitation of range improvements under subsection (d) is complete;

(ii) the date described in subsection (d)(2); and

(iii) the effective date of a determination of the Secretary not to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock under subsection (c)(1).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness in accordance with—

(A) the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77); and

(B) this part.

SEC. 144. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 17,122 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area” on the map entitled “Tenmile Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Tenmile Recreation Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and

ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(C) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in subsection (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadside camping;

(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(IV) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out any activity described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or

(V) responding to an emergency.

(C) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) WATER.—

(1) EFFECT ON WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation within the Recreation Management Area of—

(A) water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) any future infrastructure necessary for the development or exercise of water rights decreed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Recreation Management Area.

(f) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(g) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(h) PERMITS.—Nothing in this section alters or limits—

(1) any permit held by a ski area or other entity; or

(2) the acceptance, review, or implementation of associated activities or facilities proposed or authorized by law or permit outside the boundaries of the Recreation Management Area.

SEC. 145. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,287 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as “Proposed Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(1) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor over Interstate 70; and

(2) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) RECREATION.—The Secretary may permit such recreational activities in the Wildlife Conservation Area that the Secretary determines are consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(C) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT; NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii) and subsection (e), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;

(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(III) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or

(IV) responding to an emergency.

(D) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section or section 150(e) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(g) WATER.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 146. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 3,528 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d); or

(III) responding to an emergency.

(C) BICYCLES.—The use of bicycles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(D) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(E) GRAZING.—The laws (including regulations) and policies followed by the Secretary in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wildlife Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Nothing in this section or section 150(e) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) WATER.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 147. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,676 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Camp Hale National Historic Landscape” on the map entitled “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape Proposal” and

dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Landscape are—

(1) to provide for—

(A) the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—

(i) the designation of the Historic Landscape as a national historic site; and

(ii) the other purposes of the Historic Landscape;

(C) recreational opportunities, with an emphasis on the activities related to the historic use of the Historic Landscape, including skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, other road- and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities; and

(D) the continued environmental remediation and removal of unexploded ordnance at the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area; and

(2) to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subsection (b); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape.

(B) CONTENTS.—The management plan prepared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(ii) conducting historic preservation activities;

(iii) managing recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—

(I) the road and trail systems; and

(II) dispersed recreation resources;

(iv) the conservation, protection, restoration, or enhancement of the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including conducting the restoration and enhancement project under subsection (d); and

(v) environmental remediation and, consistent with subsection (e)(2), the removal of unexploded ordnance.

(3) EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS.—The Secretary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape—

(A) to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;

(B) to maintain or improve recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and

(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with—

- (A) the Corps of Engineers;
- (B) the Camp Hale-Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;
- (C) the National Forest Foundation;
- (D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;
- (E) the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office;
- (F) units of local government; and
- (G) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall continue to carry out the projects and activities of the Department of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to cleanup of—

- (A) the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site; or
- (B) the Camp Hale historic cantonment area.

(2) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ACTION ON RECEIPT OF NOTICE.—On receipt from the Secretary of a notification of unexploded ordnance under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of the Army may remove the unexploded ordnance in accordance with—

- (i) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;
- (ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); and
- (iii) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(3) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to environmental remediation or removal of any unexploded ordnance located in or around the Camp Hale historic cantonment area, the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site, or the Historic Landscape, including such an obligation under—

- (A) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;
- (B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or
- (C) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(f) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement—

- (1) to specify—
 - (A) the activities of the Secretary relating to the management of the Historic Landscape; and
 - (B) the activities of the Secretary of the Army relating to environmental remediation and the removal of unexploded ordnance in accordance with subsection (e) and other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) to require the Secretary to provide to the Secretary of the Army, by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of the removal activities described in subsection (e).

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication or administration relating to any water resource;

(2) affects any water right in existence on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or

the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right under an interstate water compact (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with such a compact);

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;

(C) a water right held by the United States;

(D) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water; and

(E) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is determined to be necessary by an individual or entity holding water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any reserved or appropriative water right;

(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;

(B) the implementation of activities governed by a ski area permit; or

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit;

(5) prevents the Secretary from closing portions of the Historic Landscape for public safety, environmental remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or

(6) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a special account, to be known as the “Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$10,000,000, to be available to the Secretary until expended, for activities relating to historic interpretation, preservation, and restoration carried out in and around the Historic Landscape.

SEC. 148. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the White River National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 149. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK POTENTIAL WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use of portions of the Trail River Ranch and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1952(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1070) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Potential Wilderness is modified to exclude the area comprising approximately 15.5 acres of land identified as ‘Poten-

tial Wilderness to Non-wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment’ and dated January 16, 2018.”.

SEC. 150. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this part affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

- (A) a covered area;
- (B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated by section 143;
- (C) the Recreation Management Area;
- (D) a Wildlife Conservation Area; or
- (E) the Historic Landscape.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of a covered area can be seen or heard from within the covered area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered area.

(c) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each area described in subsection (b)(1) with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of an area described in subsection (b)(1) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness area, Recreation Management Area, Wildlife Conservation Area, or Historic Landscape, as applicable, in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the areas described in subsection (b)(1) are withdrawn from—

- (1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part restricts or precludes—

- (1) any low-level overflight of military aircraft over any area subject to this part or an amendment made by this part, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within such an area;
- (2) flight testing or evaluation over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(3) the use or establishment of—

- (A) any new unit of special use airspace over an area described in paragraph (1); or
- (B) any military flight training or transportation over such an area.

PART II—SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS

SEC. 151. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means—

(A) land designated as wilderness under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152); and

(B) a Special Management Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means each of—

(A) the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area designated by section 153(a)(1); and

(B) the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area designated by section 153(a)(2).

SEC. 152. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as amended by section 142(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(27) LIZARD HEAD WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 3,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilson, Sunshine, Black Face and San Bernardo Additions to the Lizard Head Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Lizard Head Wilderness.

“(28) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

“(A) LIBERTY BELL AND LAST DOLLAR ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 7,235 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(B) WHITEHOUSE ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Whitehouse Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(29) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 8,884 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area’ and dated September 18, 2018, to be known as the ‘McKenna Peak Wilderness’.”

SEC. 153. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 21,663 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018, is designated as the “Sheep Mountain Special Management Area”.

(2) LIBERTY BELL EAST SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests in the State comprising approximately 792 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the “Liberty Bell East Special Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and pro-

tect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Areas in a manner that—

(A) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Special Management Areas described in subsection (b);

(B) subject to paragraph (3), maintains or improves the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas and the suitability of the Special Management Areas for potential inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(C) is in accordance with—

(i) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) this part; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—The following shall be prohibited in the Special Management Areas:

(A) Permanent roads.

(B) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the Federal land, to provide access for abandoned mine cleanup, and to protect public health and safety—

(i) the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport (other than as provided in paragraph (3)); and

(ii) the establishment of temporary roads.

(3) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may allow any activities (including helicopter access for recreation and maintenance and the competitive running event permitted since 1992) that have been authorized by permit or license as of the date of enactment of this Act to continue within the Special Management Areas, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) PERMITTING.—The designation of the Special Management Areas by subsection (a) shall not affect the issuance of permits relating to the activities covered under subparagraph (A) after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) BICYCLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of bicycles in—

(i) the portion of the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area identified as “Ophir Valley Area” on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018; and

(ii) the portion of the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area identified as “Liberty Bell Corridor” on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water and water rights in the Special Management Areas shall be administered in accordance with section 8 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–77; 107 Stat. 762), except that, for purposes of this subtitle—

(1) any reference contained in that section to “the lands designated as wilderness by this Act”, “the Piedra, Roubideau, and Tabeguache areas identified in section 9 of this Act, or the Bowen Gulch Protection Area or the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area identified in sections 5 and 6 of this Act”, or “the areas described in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Special Management Areas”; and

(2) any reference contained in that section to “this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 154. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111–11 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6) the following:

“SEC. 2408. RELEASE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subtitle have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

“(b) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

“(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

“(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.”.

(b) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152)—

(A) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with applicable laws.

SEC. 155. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this part affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around covered land.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of the covered land can be seen or heard from within covered land shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered land.

(c) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152) and the Special Management Areas with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

(d) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a Special Management Area or the wilderness designated under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness or Special Management Area in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land, in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the applicable guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(f) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary with jurisdiction over a wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 152) may carry out any activity in the wilderness area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(g) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the covered land and the approximately 6,590 acres generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Naturita Canyon Mineral Withdrawal Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

PART III—THOMPSON DIVIDE

SEC. 161. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this part are—

(1) subject to valid existing rights, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Thompson Divide area from mineral and other disposal laws; and

(2) to promote the capture of fugitive methane emissions that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere—

(A) to reduce methane gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies and other beneficial uses of fugitive methane emissions; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.

SEC. 162. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) **FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS.**—The term “fugitive methane emissions” means methane gas from those Federal lands in Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County

in the State, as generally depicted on the pilot program map as “Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area”, that would leak or be vented into the atmosphere from an active, inactive, or abandoned underground coal mine.

(2) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—The term “pilot program” means the Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program established by section 165(a)(1).

(3) **PILOT PROGRAM MAP.**—The term “pilot program map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area” and dated June 17, 2019.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” means any oil or gas lease in effect on the date of enactment of this Act within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” does not include any oil or gas lease that—

(i) is associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right; or

(ii) before the date of enactment of this Act, has expired, been cancelled, or otherwise terminated.

(6) **THOMPSON DIVIDE MAP.**—The term “Thompson Divide map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Area Map” and dated June 13, 2019.

(7) **THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.**—The term “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area” means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as the “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area”.

(8) **WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” means a development right for any of the Federal mineral leases numbered COC 007496, COC 007497, COC 007498, COC 007499, COC 007500, COC 007538, COC 008128, COC 015373, COC 0128018, COC 051645, and COC 051646, and generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as “Wolf Creek Storage Agreement”.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” does not include any storage right or related activity within the area described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 163. THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.

(a) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) **SURVEYS.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 164. THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of all Thompson Divide leases of the leaseholder, the Secretary may issue to the leaseholder credits for any bid, royalty, or rental payment due under any Federal oil or gas lease on Federal land in the State, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) **AMOUNT OF CREDITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of the credits issued to a lease-

holder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases;

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of the applicable Thompson Divide leases in the preparation of any drilling permit, sundry notice, or other related submission in support of the development of the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of January 28, 2019, including any expenses relating to the preparation of any analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) require the approval of the Secretary.

(2) **EXCLUSION.**—The amount of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall not include any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for legal fees or related expenses for legal work with respect to a Thompson Divide lease.

(c) **CANCELLATION.**—Effective on relinquishment under this section, and without any additional action by the Secretary, a Thompson Divide lease—

(1) shall be permanently cancelled; and

(2) shall not be reissued.

(d) **CONDITIONS.**—

(1) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) **ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.**—The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in that subsection.

(3) **APPLICABILITY.**—The use of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the payments described in that subsection, to the extent that the laws are consistent with this section.

(4) **TREATMENT OF CREDITS.**—All amounts in the form of credits issued under subsection (a) accepted by the Secretary shall be considered to be amounts received for the purposes of—

(A) section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191); and

(B) section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019).

(e) **WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE TO SECRETARY.**—As a condition precedent to the relinquishment of a Thompson Divide lease, any leaseholder with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right shall permanently relinquish, transfer, and otherwise convey to the Secretary, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, all Wolf Creek Storage Field development rights of the leaseholder.

(2) **LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.**—An interest acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be held in perpetuity; and

(B) shall not be—

(i) transferred;

(ii) reissued; or

(iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 165. GREATER THOMPSON DIVIDE FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Bureau of Land Management a pilot program, to be known as the “Greater

Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to promote the capture, beneficial use, mitigation, and sequestration of fugitive methane emissions—

- (A) to reduce methane emissions;
- (B) to promote economic development;
- (C) to produce bid and royalty revenues;
- (D) to improve air quality; and
- (E) to improve public safety.

(3) PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan—

- (i) to complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (b);
- (ii) to provide for the leasing of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (c); and
- (iii) to provide for the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (d).

(B) COORDINATION.—In developing the plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

- (i) the State;
- (ii) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, and Pitkin Counties in the State;
- (iii) lessees of Federal coal within the counties referred to in clause (ii);
- (iv) interested institutions of higher education in the State; and
- (v) interested members of the public.

(b) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION INVENTORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) CONDUCT.—The Secretary may conduct the inventory under paragraph (1) through, or in collaboration with—

- (A) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (B) the United States Geological Survey;
- (C) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (D) the United States Forest Service;
- (E) State departments or agencies;
- (F) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County in the State;
- (G) the Garfield County Federal Mineral Lease District;
- (H) institutions of higher education in the State;
- (I) lessees of Federal coal within a county referred to in subparagraph (F);
- (J) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- (K) the National Center for Atmospheric Research; or
- (L) other interested entities, including members of the public.

(3) CONTENTS.—The inventory under paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) the general location and geographic coordinates of each vent, seep, or other source producing significant fugitive methane emissions;
- (B) an estimate of the volume and concentration of fugitive methane emissions from each source of significant fugitive methane emissions including details of measurements taken and the basis for that emissions estimate;
- (C) an estimate of the total volume of fugitive methane emissions each year;
- (D) relevant data and other information available from—
 - (i) the Environmental Protection Agency;
 - (ii) the Mine Safety and Health Administration;
 - (iii) the Colorado Department of Natural Resources;
 - (iv) the Colorado Public Utility Commission;
 - (v) the Colorado Department of Health and Environment; and

(vi) the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; and

(E) such other information as may be useful in advancing the purposes of the pilot program.

(4) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; DISCLOSURE.—

(A) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall provide opportunities for public participation in the inventory under this subsection.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the inventory under this subsection publicly available.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary to publicly release information that—

- (i) poses a threat to public safety;
- (ii) is confidential business information; or
- (iii) is otherwise protected from public disclosure.

(5) USE.—The Secretary shall use the inventory in carrying out—

- (A) the leasing program under subsection (c); and
- (B) the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d).

(c) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION LEASING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and in accordance with this section, not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (b), the Secretary shall carry out a program to encourage the use and destruction of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM COAL MINES SUBJECT TO LEASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize the holder of a valid existing Federal coal lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions to capture for use, or destroy by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The authority under subparagraph (A) shall be—

- (i) subject to valid existing rights; and
- (ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—The program carried out under paragraph (1) shall only include fugitive methane emissions that can be captured for use, or destroyed by flaring, in a manner that does not—

- (i) endanger the safety of any coal mine worker; or
- (ii) unreasonably interfere with any ongoing operation at a coal mine.

(D) COOPERATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work cooperatively with the holders of valid existing Federal coal leases for mines that produce fugitive methane emissions to encourage—

(I) the capture of fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material; or

(II) if the beneficial use of the fugitive methane emissions is not feasible, the destruction of the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(ii) GUIDANCE.—In furtherance of the purposes of this paragraph, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of Federal authorities and programs to encourage the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions while minimizing impacts on natural resources or other public interest values.

(E) ROYALTIES.—The Secretary shall determine whether any fugitive methane emissions used or destroyed pursuant to this paragraph are subject to the payment of a royalty under applicable law.

(3) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM ABANDONED COAL MINES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, notwithstanding section 163, subject to valid existing rights, and in accordance with section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 241) and any other applicable law, the Secretary shall—

(i) authorize the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land; and

(ii) make available for leasing such fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land as the Secretary considers to be in the public interest.

(B) SOURCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall offer for lease each significant vent, seep, or other source of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines.

(C) BID QUALIFICATIONS.—A bid to lease fugitive methane emissions under this paragraph shall specify whether the prospective lessee intends—

(i) to capture the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material;

(ii) to destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring; or

(iii) to employ a specific combination of—

(I) capturing the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use; and

(II) destroying the fugitive methane emission by flaring.

(D) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If there is more than 1 qualified bid for a lease under this paragraph, the Secretary shall select the bid that the Secretary determines is likely to most significantly advance the public interest.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the public interest under clause (i), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(I) the size of the overall decrease in the time-integrated radiative forcing of the fugitive methane emissions;

(II) the impacts to other natural resource values, including wildlife, water, and air; and

(III) other public interest values, including scenic, economic, recreation, and cultural values.

(E) LEASE FORM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and provide to prospective bidders a lease form for leases issued under this paragraph.

(ii) DUE DILIGENCE.—The lease form developed under clause (i) shall include terms and conditions requiring the leased fugitive methane emissions to be put to beneficial use or flared by not later than 1 year after the date of issuance of the lease.

(F) ROYALTY RATE.—The Secretary shall develop a minimum bid and royalty rate for leases under this paragraph to advance the purposes of this section, to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) SEQUESTRATION.—If, by not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any significant fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land are not leased under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable law, take all reasonable measures—

(1) to cap those fugitive methane emissions at the source in any case in which the cap will result in the long-term sequestration of all or a significant portion of the fugitive methane emissions; or

(2) if sequestration under paragraph (1) is not feasible, destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act

the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report detailing—

(1) the economic and environmental impacts of the pilot program, including information on increased royalties and estimates of avoided greenhouse gas emissions; and

(2) any recommendations by the Secretary on whether the pilot program could be expanded geographically to include other significant sources of fugitive methane emissions from coal mines.

SEC. 166. EFFECT.

Except as expressly provided in this part, nothing in this part—

(1) expands, diminishes, or impairs any valid existing mineral leases, mineral interest, or other property rights wholly or partially within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area, including access to the leases, interests, rights, or land in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations);

(2) prevents the capture of methane from any active, inactive, or abandoned coal mine covered by this part, in accordance with applicable laws; or

(3) prevents access to, or the development of, any new or existing coal mine or lease in Delta or Gunnison County in the State.

PART IV—CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 171. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Curecanti National Recreation Area, Proposed Boundary”, numbered 616/100.485C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(2) **NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—The term “National Recreation Area” means the Curecanti National Recreation Area established by section 172(a).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 172. CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Effective beginning on the earlier of the date on which the Secretary approves a request under subsection (c)(2)(B)(i)(I) and the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Curecanti National Recreation Area, in accordance with this subtitle, consisting of approximately 50,667 acres of land in the State, as generally depicted on the map as “Curecanti National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary”.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this part; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) **DAM, POWERPLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this part affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompahgre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws;

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) under the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–12 et seq.).

(B) **RECLAMATION LAND.**—

(i) **SUBMISSION OF REQUEST TO RETAIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—If, before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Reclamation submits to the Secretary a request for the Commissioner of Reclamation to retain administrative jurisdiction over the minimum quantity of land within the land identified on the map as “Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects” that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(I) approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the request; and

(II) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map that are necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation retains management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission.

(ii) **TRANSFER OF LAND.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as “Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects”, as modified pursuant to clause (i)(II), if applicable, shall be transferred from the Commissioner of Reclamation to the Director of the National Park Service by not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) **ACCESS TO TRANSFERRED LAND.**—

(aa) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to item (bb), the Commissioner of Reclamation shall retain access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service under subclause (I) for reclamation purposes, including for the operation, maintenance, and expansion or replacement of facilities.

(bb) **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**—The terms of the access authorized under item (aa) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the National Park Service not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) **MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may enter into management agreements, or modify management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the authority of the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Chief of the Forest Service to manage Federal land within or adjacent to the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) **STATE LAND.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements for any land administered by the State that is within or adjacent to the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—

(A) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) **CLOSURES; DESIGNATED ZONES.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no boating, hunting, or fishing shall be permitted in the National Recreation Area under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(ii) **CONSULTATION REQUIRED.**—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by the Secretary under clause (i) shall not take effect until after the date on which the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area consults with—

(I) the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities; and

(II) the Board of County Commissioners in each county in which the zone is proposed to be designated.

(5) **LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE.**—On the written request of an individual that owns private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may work in partnership with the individual to enhance the long-term conservation of natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area—

(A) by acquiring all or a portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 173;

(B) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance;

(C) through available grant programs; and

(D) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(6) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(7) **GRAZING.**—

(A) **STATE LAND SUBJECT TO A STATE GRazing LEASE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If State land acquired under this part is subject to a State grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(ii) **ACCESS.**—A lessee of State land may continue its use of established routes within the National Recreation Area to access State land for purposes of administering the lease if the use was permitted before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) **STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.**—The Secretary may, in accordance with applicable laws, authorize grazing on land acquired from the State or private landowners under section 173, if grazing was established before the date of acquisition.

(C) **PRIVATE LAND.**—On private land acquired under section 173 for the National Recreation Area on which authorized grazing is occurring before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the lessee, may allow the continuation and renewal of grazing on the land based on the terms of acquisition or by agreement between the Secretary and the lessee, subject to applicable law (including regulations).

(D) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow, consistent with the grazing leases, uses, and practices in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the continuation and renewal of grazing on Federal land located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area on which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary determines that grazing on the Federal land would present unacceptable impacts (as defined in section 1.4.7.1 of

the National Park Service document entitled "Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System") to the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resource values and the character of the land within the National Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain all authorities to manage grazing in the National Recreation Area.

(E) **TERMINATION OF LEASES.**—Within the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may—

(i) accept the voluntary termination of a lease or permit for grazing; or

(ii) in the case of a lease or permit vacated for a period of 3 or more years, terminate the lease or permit.

(8) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this part—

(A) affects any use or allocation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(B) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(C) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water right; or

(E) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water right reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(9) **FISHING EASEMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this part diminishes or alters the fish and wildlife program for the Aspinall Unit developed under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the "Colorado River Storage Project Act") (70 Stat. 110, chapter 203; 43 U.S.C. 620g), by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (including any successor in interest to that division) that provides for the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit (referred to in this paragraph as the "program").

(B) **ACQUISITION OF FISHING EASEMENTS.**—The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program to acquire 26 miles of class 1 public fishing easements to provide to sportsmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinall Unit, subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) **PLAN.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(i) develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) submit to Congress a report that—

(I) includes the plan developed under clause (i); and

(II) describes any progress made in the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit under the program.

SEC. 173. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(a) **ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(2) **MANNER OF ACQUISITION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(iii) transfer from another Federal agency; or

(iv) exchange.

(B) **STATE LAND.**—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.

(b) **TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **FOREST SERVICE LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 2,560 acres of land identified on the map as "U.S. Forest Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service" is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the National Park Service as part of the National Recreation Area.

(B) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Gunnison National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(2) **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map as "Bureau of Land Management proposed transfer to National Park Service" is transferred from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the National Recreation Area.

(3) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as "Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, subject to the revocation of Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal" shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation by the Bureau of Land Management of any withdrawal as may be necessary.

(c) **POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The withdrawal for reclamation purposes of the land identified on the map as "Potential exchange lands" shall be relinquished by the Commissioner of Reclamation and revoked by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the land shall be transferred to the National Park Service.

(2) **EXCHANGE; INCLUSION IN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—On transfer of the land described in paragraph (1), the transferred land—

(A) may be exchanged by the Secretary for private land described in section 172(c)(5)—

(i) subject to a conservation easement remaining on the transferred land, to protect the scenic resources of the transferred land; and

(ii) in accordance with the laws (including regulations) and policies governing National Park Service land exchanges; and

(B) if not exchanged under subparagraph (A), shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

(d) **ADDITION TO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—Any land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

SEC. 174. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this part, the Director of the National Park Service, in consultation with the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall prepare a general management plan for the National Recreation Area in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 175. BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare a boundary survey and legal description of the National Recreation Area.

SA 983. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 63, line 12, strike "\$335,000,000" and insert "\$338,000,000".

On page 65, line 5, strike "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

SA 984. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . STUDY ON THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPORTATION OF ORCHIDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that describes the economic and environmental impacts of importing orchids in growing media.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the economic impact of importing orchids in growing media on a State-by-State basis, with data collected from local growers; and

(B) any incidents of pests detected on orchids imported with growing media; and

(2) an analysis from the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service with respect to the additional resources that are necessary to prevent and mitigate the introduction of pests resulting from importing orchids in growing media.

SA 985. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 289, line 15, strike "\$2,623,582,000" and insert "\$2,632,582,000".

On page 289, strike lines 21 and 22 and insert "\$480,741,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the report accompanying this Act, except that \$85,000,000 shall be for the Chesapeake Bay Program (as defined in section 117(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267(a)), of which \$9,000,000 shall be for nutrient and sediment removal grants, \$9,000,000 shall be for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban, and agricultural lands, and \$6,000,000 shall be for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.".

SA 986. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to

be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FAIR TREATMENT UNDER THE ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Transportation shall re-institute Essential Air Service for fiscal year 2020 at any airport that received a subsidy under the Essential Air Service program in fiscal year 2019 and that has supplied data to the Secretary that demonstrate an average enplanements per day and a subsidy amount per passenger for fiscal year 2019 that meet the requirements of the Essential Air Service program (taking into account subsection (d) of section 426 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, as added by section 458 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 41731 note)).

SA 987. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 263, line 9, strike “\$136,244,000” and insert “\$96,244,000”.

On page 310, line 25, strike “\$40,000,000” and insert “\$80,000,000”.

SA 988. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . (a) In this section—

(1) the term “Federal employee” has the meaning given the term “employee” in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, without regard to whether the employee is exempted from the application of some or all of such title 5;

(2) the term “sexual assault offense” means a criminal offense under Federal law or the law of a State that includes as an element of the offense that the defendant engaged in a nonconsensual sexual act upon another person; and

(3) the term “sustained complaint involving sexual assault” means an administrative or judicial determination that an employer engaged in an unlawful employment practice under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) that included, as part of the course of conduct constituting the unlawful employment practice, that an employee of the employer engaged in a non-consensual sexual act upon another person.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the basic pay, or to increase the basic pay, of a Federal employee who—

(1) has been convicted of a sexual assault offense; or

(2) is the individual who engaged in a non-consensual sexual act upon another person that was part of the course of conduct constituting the applicable unlawful employment practice in a sustained complaint involving sexual assault that has become final.

SA 989. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 12, strike “\$15,000,000 shall be available” and insert “\$25,000,000 shall be transferred from the Asset Forfeiture Fund”.

SA 990. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 58, strike line 25 and all that follows through page 59, line 1, and insert the following:

Act;

(18) \$10,000,000 for a competitive grant pilot program for qualified nonprofit organizations to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest border seeking asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States; and

(19) \$67,000,000 for grants to be administered

SA 991. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF STATE LEGALIZED MARIJUANA PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall—

(1) to complete a study, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, on the effects of State legalized marijuana programs on criminal justice in the respective States; and

(2) upon the completion of the initial study pursuant to paragraph (1), to prepare or update a report on the results of such study and submit such report to the Congress.

(b) STUDY CONSIDERATIONS.—The study pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall consider the effects of State legalized marijuana programs with respect to criminal justice, including the following:

(1) The rates of marijuana-related arrests for possession, cultivation, and distribution, and of these arrests, the percentages that involved a secondary charge unrelated to marijuana possession, cultivation, or distribution, including—

(A) the rates of such arrests at the Federal level, including the number of Federal prisoners so arrested, disaggregated by sex, age, race, and ethnicity of the prisoners; and

(B) the rates of such arrests at the State level, including the number of State prisoners so arrested, disaggregated by sex, age, race, and ethnicity.

(2) The rates of arrests and citations at the Federal and State levels related to teenage use of marijuana.

(3) The rates of arrests at the Federal and State levels for unlawful driving under the influence of a substance, and the rates of such arrests involving marijuana.

(4) The rates of marijuana-related prosecutions, court filings, and imprisonments.

(5) The total monetary amounts expended for marijuana-related enforcement, arrests, court filings and proceedings, and imprisonment before and after legalization, including Federal expenditures disaggregated according to whether the laws being enforced were Federal or State laws.

(6) The total number and rate of defendants in Federal criminal prosecutions asserting as a defense that their conduct was in compliance with applicable State law legalizing marijuana usage, and the effects of such assertions.

(c) REPORT CONTENTS.—The report pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall—

(1) address both State programs that have legalized marijuana for medicinal use and those that have legalized marijuana for adult non-medicinal use and to the extent practicable distinguish between such programs and their effects;

(2) include a national assessment of average trends across States with such programs in relation to the effects on economy, public health, criminal justice, and employment in the respective States, including with respect to the items listed in subsection (b); and

(3) describe—

(A) any barriers that impeded the ability to complete or update aspects of the study required by subsection (a)(1) and how such barriers can be overcome for purposes of future studies; and

(B) any gaps in the data sought for the study required by subsection (a)(1) and how these gaps can be eliminated or otherwise addressed for purposes of future studies.

(d) BEST PRACTICES FOR DATA COLLECTION BY STATES.—Best practices developed pursuant to this section shall consist of best practices for the collection by States of the information described in the items listed in subsection (b), including best practices for improving—

(1) data collection;

(2) analytical capacity;

(3) research integrity; and

(4) the comparability of data across States.

SA 992. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . The chief immigration judge may not impose production quotas or case completion deadlines in evaluating the performance of immigration judges.

SA 993. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) The matter under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title I of division B of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 609-610) is amended by striking the 6th proviso.

(b) The 6th proviso under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title II of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 3128-3129) is amended by striking “beginning in fiscal year 2010 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2010”.

(c) The 6th proviso under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title II of division B of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 574-576) is amended by striking “beginning in fiscal year 2009 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2009”.

(d) The 6th proviso under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title II of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 1903-1904) is amended by striking “beginning in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter” and inserting “in fiscal year 2008”.

(e) The 6th proviso under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title I of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 109-108; 119 Stat. 2295-2296) is amended by striking “with respect to any fiscal year”.

(f) The 6th proviso under the heading in title I of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 2859-2860) is amended by striking “with respect to any fiscal year”.

(g) The matter under the heading “Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—Salaries and Expenses” in title I of division B of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (18 U.S.C. 923 note; Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 609-610) is amended by striking the 7th proviso.

(h) Section 511 of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (18 U.S.C. 922 note; Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 632) is amended—

(1) by striking “for—” and all that follows through “(1)”; and

(2) by striking the semicolon and all that follows and inserting a period.

SA 994. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division C, insert the following:

SEC. 1 _____. There is appropriated \$2,000,000 to the Director of the United States Geological Survey to coordinate with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and other Federal, State, Tribal, and local

agencies, research universities, nonprofit organizations, and other partners to determine the science needs and develop an action plan for a multiyear integrated program to assess, monitor, and conserve saline lake ecosystems in Great Basin States and the wildlife that depend on those ecosystems, and to begin implementation of that program.

SA 995. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 1 _____. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year may be used to include any information regarding United States citizenship in a tabulation of population reported or transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce under the last sentence of section 141(c) of title 13, United States Code.

SA 996. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 113 of division C and insert the following:

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES, SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS

SEC. 113. (a) Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “fiscal year 2020”.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2019—

(1) each eligible State, eligible county, and other eligible unit of local government shall be entitled to payment under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), subject to paragraph (3);

(2) \$282,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior for obligation and expenditure in accordance with that Act, subject to paragraph (3); and

(3) for purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the full funding amount for fiscal year 2019 shall be the full funding amount for fiscal year 2017.

SA 997. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 365, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

DEFINITION OF RENEWABLE BIOMASS UNDER RENEWABLE FUEL PROGRAM

SEC. _____. Section 211(o)(1)(I) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)(I)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (iii) through (vii) as clauses (v) through (ix), respectively; and

(2) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) Trees and tree residue from non-Federal land, including land belonging to an Indian tribe or an Indian individual that is held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States.

“(iii) Any secondary, residual materials generated from forest products manufacturing, including, but not limited to, sawdust, wood chips, shavings, bark, sanderdust, and trimmings, regardless of whether the source of primary materials is derived from Federal or non-Federal land.

“(iv) Biomass materials obtained from Federal land that—

“(I) are not harvested from old growth stands, unless the old growth stand is part of a science-based ecological restoration project authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, that meets applicable protection and old growth enhancement objectives, as determined by the applicable Secretary;

“(II) are slash, precommercial thinnings, or derived from ecological restoration activities;

“(III) are harvested in a manner consistent with applicable Federal laws (including regulations) and land management plans; and

“(IV) are derived within—

“(aa) the wildland-urban interface (as defined in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511)) from acreage included within a community wildfire protection plan (as so defined);

“(bb) a priority area on Federal land, as identified by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, in need of—

“(AA) ecological restoration;

“(BB) an authorized hazardous fuels reduction project under section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6512); or

“(CC) a project carried out under section 602(d) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 6591a(d)); or

“(cc) an area identified as a priority area for wildfire threat in a State-wide assessment and State-wide strategy developed in accordance with section 2A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101a).”.

SA 998. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled “HUD’s Implementation of the Fair Housing Act’s Disparate Impact Standard” (84 Fed. Reg. 42854 (August 19, 2019)).

SA 999. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to

be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division C, insert the following:

SEC. 1. EXTENSION OF SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000.

(a) DEFINITION OF FULL FUNDING AMOUNT.—Section 3(11) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7102(11)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting the following:

“(D) for fiscal year 2017, the amount that is equal to 95 percent of the full funding amount for fiscal year 2015;

“(E) for fiscal year 2018, the amount that is equal to 95 percent of the full funding amount for fiscal year 2017; and

“(F) for fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount that is equal to the full funding amount for fiscal year 2017.”

(b) SECURE PAYMENTS FOR STATES AND COUNTIES CONTAINING FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) SECURE PAYMENTS.—Section 101 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7111) is amended, in subsections (a) and (b), by striking “and 2018” each place it appears and inserting “2018, 2019, and 2020”.

(2) PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES.—

(A) ELECTION TO RECEIVE PAYMENT AMOUNT.—Section 102(b) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7112(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)(D)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 AND 2018” and inserting “FOR EACH OF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2020”; and

(II) by striking “for fiscal years 2017 or 2018” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking “for fiscal years 2017 and 2018” each place it appears and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020”.

(B) EXPENDITURE RULES FOR ELIGIBLE COUNTIES.—Section 102(d) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7112(d)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)(F)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 AND 2018” and inserting “FOR EACH OF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2020”; and

(II) by striking “for fiscal years 2017 and 2018” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(D)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 AND 2018” and inserting “FOR EACH OF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2020”; and

(II) by striking “for fiscal years 2017 and 2018” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020”.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE COUNTIES.—Section 103(d)(2) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7113(d)(2)) is amended by striking “through and for fiscal years 2017 and 2018” and inserting “through 2015 and for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020”.

(c) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT SPECIAL PROJECTS ON FEDERAL LAND.—Section 208 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7128) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “2021” and inserting “2023”.

(d) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO EXPEND COUNTY FUNDS.—Section 304 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7144) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “2021” and inserting “2023”.

SA 1000. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 113 of division C and insert the following:

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 113. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2019 through 2029”.

SA 1001. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) In the case of a contract for project-based assistance that terminates, if the Secretary does not transfer the assistance under section 210, the Secretary shall transfer the assistance to 1 or more other multifamily housing projects in accordance with the conditions under section 210(c), effective—

(1) as of the date of termination of the contract; or

(2) if the Secretary is unable to comply with those conditions by the date on which the contract terminates, as soon as practicable after that date.

(b) The Secretary shall maintain a publicly available list of multifamily housing projects that are eligible for project-based assistance for purposes of transfers under subsection (a).

(c) In this section, the terms “multifamily housing project” and “project-based assistance” have the meanings given those terms in section 210(d).

SA 1002. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 489, line 17, strike “\$2,761,00,000” and insert “\$2,761,000,000”.

SA 1003. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS RELATING TO ROADLESS MANAGEMENT IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the draft environmental impact statement described in the notice of the Forest Service entitled “Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Alaska” (84 Fed. Reg. 55522 (October 17, 2019)).

SA 1004. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this division may be used by the Department of Justice to argue, in the conduct of any litigation to which the United States, or an agency or officer thereof is a party, that any provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 119) or of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152; 124 Stat. 1029), including any amendment made by such Acts, is unconstitutional or is invalid or unenforceable on any ground, including that certain provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are not severable from section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 242).

SA 1005. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, as part of ongoing efforts to review regulations regarding the emergency medical equipment carried by passenger airlines, should continue to prioritize the demands of our nation's growing opioid epidemic and take timely action to issue additional guidance to air carriers to ensure the expeditious inclusion of opioid antagonists in emergency medical kits.

SA 1006. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) more than 17,000,000 people live in manufactured homes and benefit from high-quality affordable homes which provide stability;

(2) owners of manufactured homes have disproportionately low-income households, and in 2013, the median annual household income for living in manufactured housing was \$28,400;

(3) approximately 75 percent of manufactured home households earn less than \$50,000 per year;

(4) more than 10 percent of veterans in the United States live in manufactured homes;

(5) in late 1990, manufactured housing represented ¾ of the new affordable housing produced in the United States and remains a significant source of unsubsidized affordable housing in the United States;

(6) in 2015, the average cost per square foot for a new manufactured home was 48 dollars, less than half of the cost per square foot for a new-site built, structure-only home, which was \$101;

(7) in 2009, 43 percent of all new homes that sold for less than \$150,000 were manufactured homes;

(8) manufactured homes account for 23 percent of new home sales under \$200,000;

(9) more than 50,000 manufactured home communities, also referred to as “mobile home parks”, exist throughout the United States;

(10) more than 2,900,000 manufactured homes are placed in manufactured home communities;

(11) manufactured home communities provide critical affordable housing, but receive very little Federal, State, or local funds to subsidize the cost of manufactured homes;

(12) manufactured home owners in such communities may own the home, but they do not own the land under the home, which leaves the home owners vulnerable to rent increases, arbitrary rule enforcement, and in the case of a manufactured home community owner converting the land to some other use, community closure;

(13) an eviction or closure of a manufactured home community is very disruptive to a resident who may be unable to pay the thousands of dollars it takes to move the manufactured home or find a new location for the manufactured home;

(14) in an effort to preserve a crucial source of affordable housing within the past two decades, a national network of housing providers has helped residents purchase and own the land under the manufactured home community, and manage the manufactured home community;

(15) nationwide, there are more than 1,000 stable, permanent ownership cooperatives or nonprofit-owned developments in more than a dozen States;

(16) members of manufactured home communities continue to own such homes individually, own an equal share of the land beneath the entire manufactured home community, participate in the governing of the community, and elect a board of directors who make major decisions within the manufactured home community by a democratic vote;

(17) in New Hampshire, more than 30 percent of manufactured home communities are owned by residents;

(18) resident-owned cooperatives and nonprofit owned communities have also flourished in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota;

(19) nationwide, only 2 percent of all manufactured home communities are resident or nonprofit-owned;

(20) manufactured home community owners often prefer to devise such property tax free, rather than selling the community, in order to avoid capital gain taxes;

(21) when the owner of a manufactured home community dies, the heirs of the owner frequently sell the community to the highest bidder which results in displacement for dozens and sometimes hundreds of families; and

(22) in order to preserve manufactured home communities in the future, a Federal tax benefit should be established to induce manufactured home community owners to sell such properties to residents that the owners have known for decades, or to nonprofit organizations.

SA 1007. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. (a) An additional \$1,000,000 shall be available for rental assistance and associated administrative fees for Tribal HUD-VASH under the heading “TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE” under the heading “PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING” under this title, and the funds available under this title for the Office of Administration under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES” under the heading “MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION” shall be decreased by \$1,000,000.

SA 1008. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 85, line 22, insert “: *Provided*, That of such amount, not to exceed \$95,000,000 shall remain available until expended for Discovery Research PreK-12” after “2021”.

SA 1009. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 84, line 20, strike “\$6,769,670,000” and insert “\$6,770,670,000”.

On page 86, line 8, strike “\$336,900,000” and insert “\$335,900,000”.

SA 1010. Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. WARNER)

submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 383, line 10, insert the following after “Budget” : “*Provided further*, That of the amounts made available for Enterprise, Concept Development, Human Factors, and Demonstration, not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for the remote tower pilot program as authorized by section 161 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note)”.

SA 1011. Mr. JONES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 120, line 17, strike “\$46,782,000” and insert “\$41,782,000”.

On page 223, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 7 _____. There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 310I of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1936c).

SA 1012. Mr. Kaine submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 238, line 5, strike the period and insert “: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 9 of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115-102), of the amounts made available under this heading, \$500,000 shall be made available to carry out that Act.”.

On page 288, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

400 YEARS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY COMMISSION

SEC. 117. (a) Section 7(b) of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115-102) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “July 1, 2020” and inserting “July 1, 2021”.

(b) Section 8(a) of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115-102) is amended by striking “July 1, 2020” and inserting “July 1, 2021”.

SA 1013. Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020,

and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available for Geographic Programs under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" under title II shall be increased by \$19,000,000 to provide additional funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under section 118(c)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(c)(7)).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount authorized to be transferred under the fourth paragraph under the heading "ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS)" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" under title II shall be increased by \$19,000,000.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, funds made available for Operations and Administration under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" under title II in the report accompanying this Act shall be reduced by \$19,000,000.

SA 1014. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, after line 25, insert the following:

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Fishery Disaster Assistance" for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SA 1015. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 84, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

SEC. 192. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to terminate a grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority;

(2) to deobligate funding associated with a grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority; or

(3) to require the State of California or the California High-Speed Rail Authority to

repay funding previously obligated and expended.

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply to Cooperative Agreement FR-HSR-0009-10-01-06 and any other grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority in effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117), deobligated funds associated with Cooperative Agreement FR-HSR-0118-12-01-01 may not be made available for any purpose until the final determination of any litigation concerning such funds.

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), upon the final determination of any litigation referred to in subsection (c), deobligated funds referred to in subsection (c) shall be made available only for high-speed rail projects under section 26106 of title 49, United States Code, in accordance with such section.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(A) issue a notice of funding opportunity for grants for projects referred to in paragraph (1) not later than 30 days after the final determination of litigation referred to in subsection (c);

(B) ensure that such notice of funding opportunity requires applications to be submitted not later than 30 days after the issuance of such notice;

(C) require such applications to include completed documentation with respect to any required environmental impact statements; and

(D) award grants not later than 60 days after the issuance of notice under subparagraph (A).

SA 1016. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division C, insert the following:

OIL AND GAS DRILLING OFF WEST COAST OF UNITED STATES

SEC. 1. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases for the exploration, development, or production of oil or natural gas in any area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

SA 1017. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title V of division A, strike sections 526 through 527.

SA 1018. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and

Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division C, insert the following:

ADJUSTMENT FOR LOW-POPULATION UNITS OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM

SEC. 1. Section 6903(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "4,999" and inserting "999"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding the table, by striking "5,000" and inserting "1,000"; and

(B) by striking the table and inserting the following:

"If population equals— ... the limitation is equal to the population times—"

1,000	\$254.40
2,000	\$230.66
3,000	\$212.00
4,000	\$198.43
5,000	\$186.56
6,000	\$174.71
7,000	\$164.50
8,000	\$152.67
9,000	\$142.45
10,000	\$130.55
11,000	\$127.22
12,000	\$123.83
13,000	\$118.73
14,000	\$115.34
15,000	\$111.92
16,000	\$110.24
17,000	\$108.51
18,000	\$106.85
19,000	\$105.16
20,000	\$103.51
21,000	\$101.76
22,000	\$100.07
23,000	\$100.07
24,000	\$98.37
25,000	\$96.69
26,000	\$94.98
27,000	\$94.98
28,000	\$94.98
29,000	\$93.31
30,000	\$93.31
31,000	\$91.59
32,000	\$91.59
33,000	\$89.88
34,000	\$89.88
35,000	\$88.17
36,000	\$88.17
37,000	\$86.48
38,000	\$86.48
39,000	\$84.82
40,000	\$84.82
41,000	\$83.09
42,000	\$81.42
43,000	\$81.42
44,000	\$79.69
45,000	\$79.69
46,000	\$78.03
47,000	\$78.03
48,000	\$76.33
49,000	\$76.33
50,000	\$74.63."

SA 1019. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . . REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Each amount made available under division A, B, C, or D of this Act (in this section referred to as a "fiscal year 2020 amount") shall be reduced by the amount necessary for the fiscal year 2020 amount to be equal to the amount that is 2 percent less than the

amount made available for fiscal year 2019 for the purposes for which the fiscal year 2020 amount is being made available.

SA 1020. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall revise any regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to the definition of the term “fish” to ensure that the definition includes any aquatic gilled animal, and any mollusk, crustacean, or other invertebrate, that exists in the wild or is produced under controlled conditions in ponds, lakes, streams, or similar holding areas.

(b) Section 343(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1991(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “in, fish farming” and inserting the following: “in—

“(A) fish farming; and

“(B) in the case of assistance under subtitle B, commercial fishing”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “shall” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “includes—

“(A) fish farming; and

“(B) in the case of assistance under subtitle B, commercial fishing.”.

SA 1021. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

“(8) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in each dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

“(21) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have carbon monoxide alarms or detectors installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(b) Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are installed in the dwelling unit in a manner that meets or exceeds—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(c) Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(d) Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(e) Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

“(j) Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the Inter-

national Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”; and

(2) in section 515 (42 U.S.C. 1485)—

(A) in subsection (m), by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary shall establish”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

“(A) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council; or

“(B) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register.”.

(f) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall provide guidance to public housing agencies (as defined in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(6)) on how to educate tenants on health hazards in the home, including to carbon monoxide poisoning, lead poisoning, asthma induced by housing-related allergens, and other housing-related preventable outcomes, to help advance primary prevention and prevent future deaths and other harms.

(g) Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

(h) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, shall conduct a study and issue a publicly available report on requiring carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in federally assisted housing that is not covered in the amendments made by this section.

SA 1022. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

TITLE —ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN OF 2019

SEC. .01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Assault Weapons Ban of 2019”.

SEC. .02. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (29) the following:

“(30) The term ‘semiautomatic pistol’ means any repeating pistol that—

“(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

“(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

“(31) The term ‘semiautomatic shotgun’ means any repeating shotgun that—

“(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

“(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(36) The term ‘semiautomatic assault weapon’ means any of the following, regardless of country of manufacture or caliber of ammunition accepted:

“(A) A semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any 1 of the following:

“(i) A pistol grip.

“(ii) A forward grip.

“(iii) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock, or is otherwise foldable or adjustable in a manner that operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of the weapon.

“(iv) A grenade launcher.

“(v) A barrel shroud.

“(vi) A threaded barrel.

“(B) A semiautomatic rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, except for an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

“(C) Any part, combination of parts, component, device, attachment, or accessory that is designed or functions to accelerate the rate of fire of a semiautomatic rifle but not convert the semiautomatic rifle into a machinegun.

“(D) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any 1 of the following:

“(i) A threaded barrel.

“(ii) A second pistol grip.

“(iii) A barrel shroud.

“(iv) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.

“(v) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.

“(vi) A manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when unloaded.

“(vii) A stabilizing brace or similar component.

“(E) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

“(F) A semiautomatic shotgun that has any 1 of the following:

“(i) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock.

“(ii) A pistol grip.

“(iii) A fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 5 rounds.

“(iv) The ability to accept a detachable magazine.

“(v) A forward grip.

“(vi) A grenade launcher.

“(G) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

“(H) All of the following rifles, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

“(i) All AK types, including the following:

“(I) AK, AK47, AK47S, AK-74, AKM, AKS, ARM, MAK90, MISR, NHM90, NHM91, Rock River Arms LAR-47, SA85, SA93, Vector Arms AK-47, VEPR, WASR-10, and WUM.

“(II) IZHMAH Saiga AK.

“(III) MAADI AK47 and ARM.

“(IV) Norinco 56S, 56S2, 84S, and 86S.

“(V) Poly Technologies AK47 and AKS.

“(ii) All AR types, including the following:

“(I) AR-10.

“(II) AR-15.

“(III) Alexander Arms Overmatch Plus 16.

“(IV) ArmaLite M15 22LR Carbine.

“(V) ArmaLite M15-T.

“(VI) Barrett REC7.

“(VII) Beretta AR-70.

“(VIII) Black Rain Ordnance Recon Scout.

“(IX) Bushmaster ACR.

“(X) Bushmaster Carbon 15.

“(XI) Bushmaster MOE series.

“(XII) Bushmaster XM15.

“(XIII) Chiappa Firearms MFour rifles.

“(XIV) Colt Match Target rifles.

“(XV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 rifles.

“(XVI) Daniel Defense M4A1 rifles.

“(XVII) Devil Dog Arms 15 Series rifles.

“(XVIII) Diamondback DB15 rifles.

“(XIX) DoubleStar AR rifles.

“(XX) DPMS Tactical rifles.

“(XXI) DSA Inc. ZM-4 Carbine.

“(XXII) Heckler & Koch MR556.

“(XXIII) High Standard HSA-15 rifles.

“(XXIV) Jesse James Nomad AR-15 rifle.

“(XXV) Knight's Armament SR-15.

“(XXVI) Lancer L15 rifles.

“(XXVII) MGI Hydra Series rifles.

“(XXVIII) Mossberg MMR Tactical rifles.

“(XXIX) Noreen Firearms BN 36 rifle.

“(XXX) Olympic Arms.

“(XXXI) POF USA P415.

“(XXXII) Precision Firearms AR rifles.

“(XXXIII) Remington R-15 rifles.

“(XXXIV) Rhino Arms AR rifles.

“(XXXV) Rock River Arms LAR-15.

“(XXXVI) Sig Sauer SIG516 rifles and MCX rifles.

“(XXXVII) SKS with a detachable magazine.

“(XXXVIII) Smith & Wesson M&P15 rifles.

“(XXXIX) Stag Arms AR rifles.

“(XL) Sturm, Ruger & Co. SR556 and AR-556 rifles.

“(XLI) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M-4 rifles.

“(XLII) Windham Weaponry AR rifles.

“(XLIII) WMD Guns Big Beast.

“(XLIV) Yankee Hill Machine Company, Inc. YHM-15 rifles.

“(ii) Barrett M107A1.

“(iv) Barrett M82A1.

“(v) Beretta CX4 Storm.

“(vi) Calico Liberty Series.

“(vii) CETME Sporter.

“(viii) Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C.

“(ix) Fabrique Nationale/FN Herstal FAL, LAR, 22 FNC, 308 Match, L1A1 Sporter, PS90, SCAR, and FS2000.

“(x) Feather Industries AT-9.

“(xi) Galil Model AR and Model ARM.

“(xii) Hi-Point Carbine.

“(xiii) HK-91, HK-93, HK-94, HK-PSG-1, and HK USC.

“(xiv) IWI TAVOR, Galil ACE rifle.

“(xv) Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU-16, and RFB.

“(xvi) SIG AMT, SIG PE-57, Sig Sauer SG 550, Sig Sauer SG 551, and SIG MCX.

“(xvii) Springfield Armory SAR-48.

“(xviii) Steyr AUG.

“(xix) Sturm, Ruger & Co. Mini-14 Tactical Rifle M-14/20CF.

“(xx) All Thompson rifles, including the following:

“(I) Thompson M1SB.

“(II) Thompson T1100D.

“(III) Thompson T150D.

“(IV) Thompson T1B.

“(V) Thompson T1B100D.

“(VI) Thompson T1B50D.

“(VII) Thompson T1BSB.

“(VIII) Thompson T1-C.

“(IX) Thompson T1D.

“(X) Thompson T1SB.

“(XI) Thompson T5.

“(XII) Thompson T5100D.

“(XIII) Thompson TM1.

“(XIV) Thompson TM1C.

“(xvi) UMAREX UZI rifle.

“(xxii) UZI Mini Carbine, UZI Model A Carbine, and UZI Model B Carbine.

“(xxiii) Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78.

“(xxiv) Vector Arms UZI Type.

“(xxv) Weaver Arms Nighthawk.

“(xxvi) Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine.

“(I) All of the following pistols, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

“(i) All AK-47 types, including the following:

“(I) Centurion 39 AK pistol.

“(II) CZ Scorpion pistol.

“(III) Draco AK-47 pistol.

“(IV) HCR AK-47 pistol.

“(V) IO Inc. Hellpup AK-47 pistol.

“(VI) Krinkov pistol.

“(VII) Mini Draco AK-47 pistol.

“(VIII) PAP M92 pistol.

“(IX) Yugo Krebs Krink pistol.

“(ii) All AR-15 types, including the following:

“(I) American Spirit AR-15 pistol.

“(II) Bushmaster Carbon 15 pistol.

“(III) Chiappa Firearms M4 Pistol GEN II.

“(IV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 Roscoe pistol.

“(V) Daniel Defense MK18 pistol.

“(VI) DoubleStar Corporation AR pistol.

“(VII) DPMS AR-15 pistol.

“(VIII) Jesse James Nomad AR-15 pistol.

“(IX) Olympic Arms AR-15 pistol.

“(X) Osprey Armament MK-18 pistol.

“(XI) POF USA AR pistols.

“(XII) Rock River Arms LAR 15 pistol.

“(XIII) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M-4 pistol.

“(iii) Calico Liberty pistols.

“(iv) DSA SA58 PKP FAL pistol.

“(v) Encom MP-9 and MP-45.

“(vi) Heckler & Koch model SP-89 pistol.

“(vii) Intratec AB-10, TEC-22 Scorpion, TEC-9, and TEC-DC9.

“(viii) IWI Galil Ace pistol, UZI PRO pistol.

“(ix) Kel-Tec PLR 16 pistol.

“(x) The following MAC types:

“(I) MAC-10.

“(II) MAC-11.

“(III) Masterpiece Arms MPA A930 Mini Pistol, MPA460 Pistol, MPA Tactical Pistol, and MPA Mini Tactical Pistol.

“(IV) Military Armament Corp. Ingram M-11.

“(V) Velocity Arms VMAC.

“(xi) Sig Sauer P556 pistol.

“(xii) Sites Spectre.

“(xiii) All Thompson types, including the following:

“(I) Thompson TA510D.

“(II) Thompson TA5.

“(xiv) All UZI types, including Micro-UZI.

“(J) All of the following shotguns, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

“(i) DERYA Anakon MC-1980, Anakon SD12.

“(ii) Doruk Lethal shotguns.

“(iii) Franchi LAW-12 and SPAS 12.

“(iv) All IZHMAH Saiga 12 types, including the following:

“(I) IZHMAH Saiga 12.

“(II) IZHMAH Saiga 12S.

“(III) IZHMAH Saiga 12S EXP-01.

“(IV) IZHMAH Saiga 12K.

“(V) IZHMAH Saiga 12K-030.

“(VI) IZHMAH Saiga 12K-040 Taktika.

“(v) Streetsweeper.

“(vi) Striker 12.

“(K) All belt-fed semiautomatic firearms, including TNW M2HB and FN M249S.

“(L) Any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraphs (A) through (K) can be assembled.

“(M) The frame or receiver of a rifle or shotgun described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (F), (G), (H), (J), or (K).

“(37) The term ‘large capacity ammunition feeding device’—

“(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or

converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; and

“(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.”.

(b) RELATED DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(38) The term ‘barrel shroud’—

“(A) means a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel of a firearm so that the shroud protects the user of the firearm from heat generated by the barrel; and

“(B) does not include—

“(i) a slide that partially or completely encloses the barrel; or

“(ii) an extension of the stock along the bottom of the barrel which does not encircle or substantially encircle the barrel.

“(39) The term ‘detachable magazine’ means an ammunition feeding device that can be removed from a firearm without disassembly of the firearm action.

“(40) The term ‘fixed magazine’ means an ammunition feeding device that is permanently fixed to the firearm in such a manner that it cannot be removed without disassembly of the firearm.

“(41) The term ‘folding, telescoping, or detachable stock’ means a stock that folds, telescopes, detaches or otherwise operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of a firearm.

“(42) The term ‘forward grip’ means a grip located forward of the trigger that functions as a pistol grip.

“(43) The term ‘grenade launcher’ means an attachment for use on a firearm that is designed to propel a grenade or other similar destructive device.

“(44) The term ‘permanently inoperable’ means a firearm which is incapable of discharging a shot by means of an explosive and incapable of being readily restored to a firing condition.

“(45) The term ‘pistol grip’ means a grip, a thumbhole stock or Thordsen-type grip or stock, or any other characteristic that can function as a grip.

“(46) The term ‘threaded barrel’ means a feature or characteristic that is designed in such a manner to allow for the attachment of a device such as a firearm silencer or a flash suppressor.

“(47) The term ‘qualified law enforcement officer’ has the meaning given the term in section 926B.

“(48) The term ‘grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon’ means any semiautomatic assault weapon the importation, possession, sale, or transfer of which would be unlawful under section 922(v) but for the exception under paragraph (2) of such section.

“(49) The term ‘belt-fed semiautomatic firearm’ means any repeating firearm that—

“(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round;

“(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge; and

“(C) has the capacity to accept a belt ammunition feeding device.”.

SEC. 3. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after subsection (u) the following:

“(v)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a semiautomatic assault weapon.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession, sale, or transfer of any semiauto-

matic assault weapon otherwise lawfully possessed under Federal law on the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019.

“(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any firearm that—

“(A) is manually operated by bolt, pump, lever, or slide action;

“(B) has been rendered permanently inoperable; or

“(C) is an antique firearm, as defined in section 921 of this title.

“(4) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) the importation for, manufacture for, sale to, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a sale or transfer to or possession by a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty), or a sale or transfer to or possession by a campus law enforcement officer for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty);

“(B) the importation for, or sale or transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

“(C) the possession, by an individual who is retired in good standing from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving a firearm, of a semiautomatic assault weapon—

“(i) sold or transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

“(ii) that the individual purchased, or otherwise obtained, for official use before such retirement;

“(D) the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of a semiautomatic assault weapon by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General; or

“(E) the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of a firearm specified in Appendix A to this section, as such firearm was manufactured on the date of introduction of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019.

“(5) For purposes of paragraph (4)(A), the term ‘campus law enforcement officer’ means an individual who is—

“(A) employed by a private institution of higher education that is eligible for funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

“(B) responsible for the prevention or investigation of crime involving injury to persons or property, including apprehension or detention of persons for such crimes;

“(C) authorized by Federal, State, or local law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and make arrests; and

“(D) recognized, commissioned, or certified by a government entity as a law enforcement officer.

“(6) The Attorney General shall establish and maintain, in a timely manner, a record of the make, model, and, if available, date of manufacture of any semiautomatic assault weapon which the Attorney General is made aware has been used in relation to a crime under Federal or State law, and the nature and circumstances of the crime involved, including the outcome of relevant criminal investigations and proceedings. The Attorney General shall annually submit a copy of the record established under this paragraph to

the Congress and make the record available to the general public.

“(w)(1) It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device otherwise lawfully possessed on or before the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019.

“(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) the importation for, manufacture for, sale to, transfer to, or possession by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State, or a sale or transfer to or possession by a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the United States or a department or agency of the United States or a State or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a State for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty), or a sale or transfer to or possession by a campus law enforcement officer for purposes of law enforcement (whether on or off duty);

“(B) the importation for, or sale or transfer to a licensee under title I of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for purposes of establishing and maintaining an on-site physical protection system and security organization required by Federal law, or possession by an employee or contractor of such licensee on-site for such purposes or off-site for purposes of licensee-authorized training or transportation of nuclear materials;

“(C) the possession, by an individual who is retired in good standing from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving ammunition, of a large capacity ammunition feeding device—

“(i) sold or transferred to the individual by the agency upon such retirement; or

“(ii) that the individual purchased, or otherwise obtained, for official use before such retirement; or

“(D) the importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession of any large capacity ammunition feeding device by a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer for the purposes of testing or experimentation authorized by the Attorney General.

“(4) For purposes of paragraph (3)(A), the term ‘campus law enforcement officer’ means an individual who is—

“(A) employed by a private institution of higher education that is eligible for funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.);

“(B) responsible for the prevention or investigation of crime involving injury to persons or property, including apprehension or detention of persons for such crimes;

“(C) authorized by Federal, State, or local law to carry a firearm, execute search warrants, and make arrests; and

“(D) recognized, commissioned, or certified by a government entity as a law enforcement officer.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(aa) SECURE STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICE REQUIREMENT FOR GRANDFATHERED SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, to store or keep under the dominion or control of that person any grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon that the person knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, will be accessible to an individual prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm under subsection (g), (n), or (x), or any provision of State law, unless the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon is—

“(1) carried on the person, or within such close proximity that the person can readily

retrieve and use the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon as if the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon were carried on the person; or

“(2) locked by a secure gun storage or safety device that the prohibited individual has no ability to access.”.

(b) IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS FOR SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “The serial number of any semiautomatic assault weapon manufactured after the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019 shall clearly show the date on which the weapon was manufactured or made, legibly and conspicuously engraved or cast on the weapon, and such other identification as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe.”.

(c) IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS FOR LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Section 923(i) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title, is amended by adding at the end the following: “A large capacity ammunition feeding device manufactured after the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019 shall be identified by a serial number and the date on which the device was manufactured or made, legibly and conspicuously engraved or cast on the device, and such other identification as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe.”.

(d) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.—Subsection (d) of section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding device” after “firearm or ammunition” each time it appears;

(B) by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding device” after “firearms or ammunition” each time it appears; and

(C) by striking “or (k)” and inserting “(k), (r), (v), or (w)”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or large capacity ammunition feeding devices” after “firearms or quantities of ammunition”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “922(r), 922(v), 922(w),” after “922(n).”.

(e) APPENDIX A.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“APPENDIX A—FIREARMS EXEMPTED BY THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN OF 2017

“CENTERFIRE RIFLES—AUTOLOADERS

“Benelli R1 Rifle
“Browning BAR Mark II Safari Magnum Rifle

“Browning BAR Mark II Safari Semi-Auto Rifle

“Browning BAR Stalker Rifles

“Browning High-Power Rifle

“Browning Longtrac Rifle

“Browning Shorttrac Rifle

“Heckler & Koch HK630

“Heckler & Koch HK770

“Heckler & Koch HK940

“Heckler & Koch Model 300 Rifle

“Heckler & Koch SL7 Rifle

“Iver Johnson 50th Anniversary M–1 Carbine (w/o folding stock)

“Iver Johnson M–1 Carbine (w/o folding stock)

“M–1 Carbines with standard fixed stock

“M–1 Garand with fixed 8 round capacity and standard stock

“Marlin Model 9 Camp Carbine

“Marlin Model 45 Carbine

“Remington Model 74

“Remington Model 81

“Remington Model 740

“Remington Model 742

“Remington Model 750 Synthetic

“Remington Model 750 Woodmaster

“Remington Model 7400 Rifle

“Remington Model 7400 Special Purpose Auto Rifle

“Remington Nylon 66 Auto-Loading Rifle

“Ruger Mini 30

“Ruger Mini-14 (w/o folding or telescoping stock or pistol grip)

“Ruger PC4

“Ruger PC9

“SKS type rifles with fixed 10 round magazine and standard fixed stock

“Winchester Model SXR

“CENTERFIRE RIFLES—LEVER & SLIDE

“Action Arms Timber Wolf Pump Action

“Beretta 1873 Renegade Lever Action

“Beretta Gold Rush Slide Action

“Big Horn Armory Model 89

“Browning BLR Model 181 Lever Action, All Models

“Browning BPR Pump Rifle

“Browning Model 53 Lever Action

“Browning Model 65 Grade 1 Lever Action Rifle

“Browning Model 71 Rifle and Carbine

“Browning Model 81 BLR

“Browning Model 81 BLR Lever-Action Rifle

“Browning Model 81 Long Action BLR

“Browning Model 1886 High Grade Carbine

“Browning Model 1886 Lever-Action Carbine

“Browning Model B–92 Carbine

“Charles Daly Model 1892 Lever Action, All Models

“Chiappa 1886 Lever Action Rifles

“Cimarron 1860 Henry Replica

“Cimarron 1866 Winchester Replicas

“Cimarron 1873 30” Express Rifle

“Cimarron 1873 Short Rifle

“Cimarron 1873 Sporting Rifle

“Cimarron 1873 Winchester Replicas

“Dixie Engraved 1873 Rifle

“Dixie Lightning Rifle and Carbines

“E.M.F. 1860 Henry Rifle

“E.M.F. 1866 Yellowboy Lever Actions

“E.M.F. Model 73 Lever-Action Rifle

“E.M.F. Model 1873 Lever Actions

“Henry .30/30 Lever Action Carbine

“Henry Big Boy .357 Magnum

“Henry Big Boy .44 Magnum

“Henry Big Boy .45 Colt

“Henry Big Boy Deluxe Engraved .44 Magnum

“Henry Big Boy Deluxe Engraved .45 Colt

“Marlin Model 30AS Lever-Action Carbine

“Marlin Model 62 Lever Action

“Marlin Model 93 Lever Action

“Marlin Model 308MX

“Marlin Model 308MXLR

“Marlin Model 336 Deluxe

“Marlin Model 336C

“Marlin Model 336CS Lever-Action Carbine

“Marlin Model 336DL Lever Action

“Marlin Model 336SS

“Marlin Model 336W

“Marlin Model 336XLR

“Marlin Model 338MX

“Marlin Model 338MXLR

“Marlin Model 444

“Marlin Model 444 Lever-Action

“Marlin Model 444XLR

“Marlin Model 1894 Marlin Model 1894 Cowboy

“Marlin Model 1894 Lever Action, All Models

“Marlin Model 1894C

“Marlin Model 1894CL Classic

“Marlin Model 1894CS Carbine

“Marlin Model 1894S Lever-Action Carbine

“Marlin Model 1894SS

“Marlin Model 1895

“Marlin Model 1895 Cowboy

“Marlin Model 1895 Lever Action, All Models

“Marlin Model 1895G

“Marlin Model 1895GS

“Marlin Model 1895M

“Marlin Model 1895MXLR

“Marlin Model 1895SBL

“Marlin Model 1895SS Lever-Action Rifle

“Marlin Model 1895XLR

“Marlin XLR Lever Action Rifles

“Mitchell 1858 Henry Replica

“Mitchell 1866 Winchester Replica

“Mitchell 1873 Winchester Replica

“Mossberg 464 Lever Action Rifle

“Mossberg Model 472 Lever Action

“Mossberg Model 479 Lever Action

“Navy Arms 1866 Yellowboy Rifle

“Navy Arms 1873 Sporting Rifle

“Navy Arms 1873 Winchester-Style Rifle

“Navy Arms 1892 Short Rifle

“Navy Arms Henry Carbine

“Navy Arms Henry Trapper

“Navy Arms Iron Frame Henry

“Navy Arms Military Henry Rifle

“Puma Bounty Hunter Rifle

“Puma Model 92 Rifles & Carbines

“Remington 7600 Slide Action

“Remington Model 6 Pump Action

“Remington Model 14, 14½ Pump Actions

“Remington Model 141 Pump Action

“Remington Model 760 Slide Actions

“Remington Model 7600 Special Purpose Slide Action

“Remington Model 7600 Synthetic

“Remington Model 7615 Camo Hunter

“Remington Model 7615 Ranch Carbine

“Remington Model 7615 SPS

“Rossi M92 SRC Saddle-Ring Carbine

“Rossi M92 SRS Short Carbine

“Rossi R92 Lever Action Carbines

“Ruger Model 96/44 Lever Action

“Savage 99C Lever-Action Rifle

“Savage Model 170 Pump Action

“Taurus Thunderbolt Pump Action

“Taylor’s & CO., Inc. 1865 Spencer Carbine/Rifle

“Taylor’s & CO., Inc. 1892 Carbine/Rifle

“U.S. Fire Arms Standard Lightning Magazine Rifle

“Uberti 1866 Sporting Rifle Uberti 1873 Sporting Rifle

“Uberti 1876 Rifle

“Uberti 1883 Burgess Lever Action Rifle/Carbine

“Uberti Henry Rifle

“Uberti Lightning Rifle/Carbine

“Winchester Lever Actions, All Other Center Fire Models

“Winchester Model 94 Big Bore Side Eject

“Winchester Model 94 Ranger Side Eject

Lever-Action Rifle

“Winchester Model 94 Side Eject Lever-Action Rifle

“Winchester Model 94 Trapper Side Eject

“Winchester Model 94 Wrangler Side Eject

“Winchester Model 1895 Safari Centennial

“CENTERFIRE RIFLES—BOLT ACTION

“Accurate Arms Raptor & Backpack Bolt Action Rifles

“Alpine Bolt-Action Rifle

“Anschutz 1700D Bavarian Bolt-Action Rifle

“Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles

“Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles

“Anschutz 1733D Mannlicher Rifle

“Arnold Arms African Safari & Alaskan Trophy Rifles

“A-Square Caesar Bolt-Action Rifle

“A-Square Genghis Khan Bolt Action Rifle

“A-Square Hamilcar Bolt Action Rifle

“A-Square Hannibal Bolt-Action Rifle

“Auguste Francotte Bolt-Action Rifles

“Bansners Ultimate Bolt Action Rifles

“Beeman/HW 60J Bolt-Action Rifle

“Benton & Brown Firearms, Inc. Model 93 Bolt Action Rifle

“Blackheart International BBG Hunter Bolt Action

“Blackheart International LLC BBG Light
 Sniper Bolt Action
 “Blaser R8 Professional
 “Blaser R84 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Blaser R93 Bolt Action Rifle
 “BRNO 537 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 “BRNO ZKB 527 Fox Bolt-Action Rifle
 “BRNO ZKK 600, 601, 602 Bolt-Action Rifles
 “Brown Precision Company Bolt Action
 Sporter
 “Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion
 “Browning A-Bolt Left Hand
 “Browning A-Bolt Micro Medallion
 “Browning A-Bolt Rifle
 “Browning A-Bolt Short Action
 “Browning A-Bolt Stainless Stalker
 “Browning Euro-Bolt Rifle
 “Browning High-Power Bolt Action Rifle
 “Browning X-Bolt Bolt Action Rifle
 “Carbon One Bolt Action Rifle
 “Carl Gustaf 2000 Bolt-Action Rifle Cen-
 tury
 “Centurion 14 Sporter
 “Century Enfield Sporter #4
 “Century M70 Sporter
 “Century Mauser 98 Sporter
 “Century Swedish Sporter #38
 “Cheytac M-200
 “Cheytac M70 Sporter
 “Cooper Model 21 Bolt Action Rifle
 “Cooper Model 22 Bolt Action Rifle
 “Cooper Model 38 Centerfire Sporter
 “Cooper Model 56 Bolt Action Rifle
 “CZ 527 Bolt Action Rifles
 “CZ 550 Bolt Action Rifles
 “CZ 750 Sniper Rifle
 “Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Dakota 76 Classic Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Dakota 76 Safari Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Dakota 76 Short Action Rifles
 “Dakota 97 Bolt Action Rifle
 “Dakota 416 Rigby African
 “Dakota Predator Rifle
 “DSA DS-MP1 Bolt Action Rifle
 “E.A.A./Sabatti Rover 870 Bolt-Action
 Rifle
 “EAA/Zastava M-93 Black Arrow Rifle
 “Ed Brown Hunting and Model 704 Bolt Ac-
 tion Rifles
 “Heym Bolt Action Rifles
 “Heym Magnum Express Series Rifle
 “Howa Bolt Action Rifles
 “Howa Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Howa Realtree Camo Rifle
 “H-S Precision Bolt Action Rifles
 “Interarms Mark X Bolt Action Rifles
 “Interarms Mark X Viscount Bolt-Action
 Rifle
 “Interarms Mark X Whitworth Bolt-Action
 Rifle
 “Interarms Mini-Mark X Rifle
 “Interarms Whitworth Express Rifle
 “Iver Johnson Model 5100A1 Long-Range
 Rifle
 “KDF K15 American Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Kenny Jarrett Bolt Action Rifle
 “Kimber Bolt Action Rifles
 “Krico Model 600 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Krico Model 700 Bolt-Action Rifles
 “Magnum Research Mount Eagle Rifles
 “Marlin Model XL7
 “Marlin Model XL7C
 “Marlin Model XL7L
 “Marlin Model XL7W
 “Marlin Model XS7
 “Marlin Model XS7C
 “Marlin Model XS7Y
 “Marlin XL-7/XS7 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Mauser Model 66 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Mauser Model 99 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “McMillan Classic Stainless Sporter
 “McMillan Signature Alaskan
 “McMillan Signature Classic Sporter
 “McMillan Signature Super Varminter
 “McMillan Signature Titanium Mountain
 Rifle
 “McMillan Talon Safari Rifle
 “McMillan Talon Sporter Rifle
 “Merkel KRI Bolt Action Rifle
 “Midland 1500S Survivor Rifle
 “Mossberg Model 100 ATR (All-Terrain
 Rifle)
 “Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine
 “Nosler Model 48 Varmint Rifle
 “Parker Hale Bolt Action Rifles
 “Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic African
 Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 81 Classic Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 1000 Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 1100 Lightweight Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 1100M African Mag-
 num
 “Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super Clip Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 1200 Super Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 1300C Scout Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 2100 Midland Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 2700 Lightweight Rifle
 “Parker-Hale Model 2800 Midland Rifle
 “Remington 700 ADL Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Remington 700 BDL Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Remington 700 BDL European Bolt-Action
 Rifle
 “Remington 700 BDL Left Hand
 “Remington 700 BDL SS Rifle
 “Remington 700 BDL Varmint Special
 “Remington 700 Camo Synthetic Rifle
 “Remington 700 Classic Rifle
 “Remington 700 Custom KS Mountain Rifle
 “Remington 700 Mountain Rifle
 “Remington 700 MTRSS Rifle
 “Remington 700 Safari
 “Remington 700 Stainless Synthetic Rifle
 “Remington 700 Varmint Synthetic Rifle
 “Remington Model 40-X Bolt Action Rifles
 “Remington Model 700 Alaskan Ti
 “Remington Model 700 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Remington Model 700 CDL
 “Remington Model 700 CDL ‘Boone and
 Crockett’
 “Remington Model 700 CDL Left-Hand
 “Remington Model 700 CDL SF Limited
 Edition
 “Remington Model 700 LSS
 “Remington Model 700 Mountain LSS
 “Remington Model 700 Sendero SF II
 “Remington Model 700 SPS
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Buckmasters
 Edition
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Buckmasters
 Edition ‘Young Bucks’ Youth
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Stainless
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Tactical Rifle
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Varmint
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Varmint (Left-
 Hand)
 “Remington Model 700 SPS Youth Syn-
 thetic Left-Hand
 “Remington Model 700 VL SS Thumbhole
 “Remington Model 700 VLS
 “Remington Model 700 VS SF II
 “Remington Model 700 VTR
 “Remington Model 700 XCR
 “Remington Model 700 XCR Camo
 “Remington Model 700 XCR Compact Tac-
 tical Rifle
 “Remington Model 700 XCR Left-Hand
 “Remington Model 700 XCR Tactical Long
 Range Rifle
 “Remington Model 715
 “Remington Model 770
 “Remington Model 770 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Remington Model 770 Stainless Camo
 “Remington Model 770 Youth
 “Remington Model 798
 “Remington Model 798 Safari
 “Remington Model 798 SPS
 “Remington Model 799
 “Remington Model Seven 25th Anniversary
 “Remington Model Seven Bolt Action Ri-
 fles
 “Remington Model Seven CDL
 “Remington Model Seven Custom KS
 “Remington Model Seven Custom MS Rifle
 “Remington Model Seven Predator
 “Remington Model Seven Youth Rifle
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Alaskan
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye All-Weather
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye All-Weather Ultra
 Light
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Compact
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye International
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Laminate Compact
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Laminate Left-Hand-
 ed
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Predator
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Sporter
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Standard
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Standard Left-Hand-
 ed
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Tactical
 “Ruger M77 Hawkeye Ultra Light
 “Ruger M77 Mark II All-Weather Stainless
 Rifle
 “Ruger M77 Mark II Express Rifle
 “Ruger M77 Mark II Magnum Rifle
 “Ruger M77 Mark II Rifle
 “Ruger M77 Mark II Target Rifle
 “Ruger M77 RSI International Carbine
 “Ruger M77
 “Ruger Compact Magnum
 “Ruger M77RL Ultra Light
 “Ruger M77VT Target Rifle
 “Ruger Model 77 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Sako Bolt Action Rifles
 “Sako Classic Bolt Action
 “Sako Deluxe Lightweight
 “Sako FiberClass Sporter
 “Sako Hunter Left-Hand Rifle
 “Sako Hunter LS Rifle Sako Hunter Rifle
 “Sako Mannlicher-Style Carbine
 “Sako Safari Grade Bolt Action
 “Sako Super Deluxe Sporter
 “Sako TRG-S Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Sako Varmint Heavy Barrel
 “Sauer 90 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage 16/116 Rifles
 “Savage 110 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage 110CY Youth/Ladies Rifle
 “Savage 110F Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage 110FP Police Rifle
 “Savage 110FXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage 110G Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage 110GV Varmint Rifle
 “Savage 110GXP3 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage 110WLE One of One Thousand
 Limited Edition Rifle
 “Savage 112 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage 112FV Varmint Rifle
 “Savage 116 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage 116FSS Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Savage Axis Series Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage Model 10 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage Model 10GXP Package Guns
 “Savage Model 11/111 Series Bolt Action
 Rifles
 “Savage Model 12 Series Rifles
 “Savage Model 14/114 Rifles
 “Savage Model 25 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage Model 110GXP3 Package Guns
 “Savage Model 112BV Heavy Barrel
 Varmint Rifle
 “Savage Model 112FVS Varmint Rifle
 “Savage Model 116FSK Kodiak Rifle
 “Shilen Rifles Inc. DGA Bolt Action Rifles
 “Smith & Wesson i-Bolt Rifle
 “Steyr Scout Bolt Action Rifle
 “Steyr SSG 69 PII Bolt Action Rifle
 “Steyr SSG08 Bolt Action Rifle
 “Steyr-Mannlicher Luxus Model L, M, S
 “Steyr-Mannlicher Model M Professional
 Rifle
 “Steyr-Mannlicher Sporter Models SL, L,
 M, S, S/T
 “Thompson/Center ICON Bolt Action Rifles
 “Thompson/Center Icon Classic Long Ac-
 tion Rifle
 “Thompson/Center Icon Medium Action
 Rifle
 “Thompson/Center Icon Precision Hunter
 “Thompson/Center Icon Weather Shield
 Long Action Rifle
 “Thompson/Center Icon Weather Shield
 Medium Action Rifle

- “Thompson/Center Venture
- “Tikka Bolt-Action Rifle
- “Tikka Premium Grade Rifles
- “Tikka T3 Bolt Action Rifles
- “Tikka Varmint/Continental Rifle
- “Tikka Whitetail/Battue Rifle
- “Ultra Light Arms Model 20 Rifle
- “Ultra Light Arms Model 24
- “Ultra Light Arms Model 28, Model 40 Rifles
- “Voere Model 2155, 2150 Bolt-Action Rifles
- “Voere Model 2165 Bolt-Action Rifle
- “Voere VEC 91 Lightning Bolt-Action Rifle
- “Weatherby Classicmark No. 1 Rifle
- “Weatherby Lasermark V Rifle
- “Weatherby Mark V Crown Custom Rifles
- “Weatherby Mark V Deluxe Bolt-Action Rifle
- “Weatherby Mark V Rifles
- “Weatherby Mark V Safari Grade Custom Rifles
- “Weatherby Mark V Sporter Rifle
- “Weatherby Vanguard Bolt Action Rifles
- “Weatherby Vanguard Classic No. 1 Rifle
- “Weatherby Vanguard Classic Rifle
- “Weatherby Vanguard VGX Deluxe Rifle
- “Weatherby Vanguard Weatherguard Rifle
- “Weatherby Weatherguard Alaskan Rifle
- “Weatherby Weathermark Alaskan Rifle
- “Weatherby Weathermark Rifle
- “Weatherby Weathermark Rifles
- “Wichita Classic Rifle
- “Wichita Varmint Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 Bolt Action Rifles
- “Winchester Model 70 Custom Sharpshooter
- “Winchester Model 70 Custom Sporting Sharpshooter Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 DBM Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 DBM-S Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 Featherweight
- “Winchester Model 70 Featherweight Classic
- “Winchester Model 70 Featherweight WinTuff
- “Winchester Model 70 Lightweight Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 SM Sporter
- “Winchester Model 70 Sporter
- “Winchester Model 70 Sporter WinTuff
- “Winchester Model 70 Stainless Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 Super Express Magnum
- “Winchester Model 70 Super Grade
- “Winchester Model 70 Synthetic Heavy Varmint Rifle
- “Winchester Model 70 Varmint
- “Winchester Ranger Rifle
- “CENTERFIRE RIFLES—SINGLE SHOT
- “Armsport 1866 Sharps Rifle, Carbine
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1875 #3 Gallery Single Shot Rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1875 #4 Perfection Rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1875 #7 Long Range Rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1875 #8 Union Hill rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1875 1½ Hunter Rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1885 High Wall Sporting Rifle
- “Ballard Arms Inc. 1885 Low Wall Single Shot
- “Brown Model 97D Single Shot Rifle
- “Brown Model One Single Shot Rifle
- “Browning Model 1885 Single Shot Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms 1875 Target & Sporting Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms Custom New Model 1877 Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms New Model 1885 High Wall Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms 1874 Bridgeport Sporting Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms 1875 Classic Sharps
- “C. Sharps Arms New Model 1874 Old Reliable
- “C. Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Rifle
- “C. Sharps Arms New Model 1875 Target & Long Range
- “Cabela’s 1874 Sharps Sporting
- “Cimarron Billy Dixon 1874 Sharps
- “Cimarron Model 1885 High Wall
- “Cimarron Quigley Model 1874 Sharps
- “Cimarron Silhouette Model 1874 Sharps
- “Dakota Model 10 Single Shot Rifle
- “Dakota Single Shot Rifle
- “Desert Industries G-90 Single Shot Rifle
- “Dixie Gun Works 1873 Trapdoor Rifle/Carbine
- “Dixie Gun Works 1874 Sharps Rifles
- “Dixie Gun Works Remington Rolling Block Rifles
- “EMF Premier 1874 Sharps
- “Harrington & Richardson Buffalo Classic Rifle (CR-1871)
- “Harrington & Richardson CR 45-LC
- “Harrington & Richardson Handi-Mag Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Handi-Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Handi-Rifle Compact
- “Harrington & Richardson New England Hand-Rifle/Slug Gun Combos
- “Harrington & Richardson Stainless Handi-Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Stainless Ultra Hunter Thumbhole Stock
- “Harrington & Richardson Superlight Handi-Rifle Compact
- “Harrington & Richardson Survivor Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Synthetic Handi-Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Hunter Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Varmint Fluted
- “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Varmint Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Varmint Thumbhole Stock
- “Krieghoff Hubertus Single Shot
- “Meacham High Wall
- “Merkel K1 Lightweight Stalking Rifle
- “Merkel K2 Custom Stalking Rifle
- “Model 1885 High Wall Rifle
- “Navy Arms #2 Creedmoor Rifle
- “Navy Arms 1873 John Bodine Rolling Black Rifle
- “Navy Arms 1873 Springfield Cavalry Carbine
- “Navy Arms 1874 Sharps Rifles
- “Navy Arms 1874 1885 High Wall Rifles
- “Navy Arms Rolling Block Buffalo Rifle
- “Navy Arms Sharps “Quigley” Rifle
- “Navy Arms Sharps Cavalry Carbine
- “Navy Arms Sharps Plains Rifle
- “New England Firearms Handi-Rifle
- “New England Firearms Sportster/Versa Pack Rifle
- “New England Firearms Survivor Rifle
- “Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 1.5 Hunting Rifle
- “Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 4.5 Target Rifle
- “Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 5 Pacific
- “Red Willow Armory Ballard No. 8 Union Hill Rifle
- “Red Willow Armory Ballard Rifles
- “Remington Model Rolling Block Rifles
- “Remington Model SPR18 Blued
- “Remington Model SPR18 Nickel
- “Remington Model SPR18 Single Shot Rifle
- “Remington-Style Rolling Block Carbine
- “Rossi Match Pairs Rifles
- “Rossi Single Shot Rifles
- “Rossi Wizard
- “Ruger No. 1 RSI International
- “Ruger No. 1 Stainless Sporter
- “Ruger No. 1 Stainless Standard
- “Ruger No. 1A Light Sporter
- “Ruger No. 1B Single Shot
- “Ruger No. 1H Tropical Rifle
- “Ruger No. 1S Medium Sporter
- “Ruger No. 1V Special Varminter
- “Sharps 1874 Old Reliable
- “Shiloh 1875 Rifles
- “Shiloh Sharps 1874 Business Rifle
- “Shiloh Sharps 1874 Long Range Express
- “Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Carbine
- “Shiloh Sharps 1874 Military Rifle
- “Shiloh Sharps 1874 Montana Roughrider
- “Shiloh Sharps Creedmoor Target
- “Thompson/Center Contender Carbine
- “Thompson/Center Contender Carbine Survival System
- “Thompson/Center Contender Carbine Youth Model
- “Thompson/Center Encore
- “Thompson/Center Stainless Contender Carbine
- “Thompson/Center TCR ‘87 Single Shot Rifle
- “Thompson/Encore Rifles
- “Traditions 1874 Sharps Deluxe Rifle
- “Traditions 1874 Sharps Standard Rifle
- “Traditions Rolling Block Sporting Rifle
- “Uberti (Stoeger Industries) Sharps Rifles
- “Uberti 1871 Rolling Block Rifle/Carbine
- “Uberti 1874 Sharps Sporting Rifle
- “Uberti 1885 High Wall Rifles
- “Uberti Rolling Block Baby Carbine
- “Uberti Springfield Trapdoor Carbine/Rifle
- “DRILLINGS, COMBINATION GUNS, DOUBLE RIFLES
- “A. Zoli Rifle-Shotgun O/U Combo
- “Auguste Francotte Boxlock Double Rifle
- “Auguste Francotte Sidelock Double Rifles
- “Baikal IZH-94 Express
- “Baikal MP94- (IZH-94) O/U
- “Beretta Express SSO O/U Double Rifles
- “Beretta Model 455 SxS Express Rifle
- “Chapuis RGExpress Double Rifle
- “CZ 584 SOLO Combination Gun
- “CZ 589 Stopper O/U Gun
- “Dakota Double Rifle
- “Garbi Express Double Rifle
- “Harrington & Richardson Survivor
- “Harrington & Richardson Synthetic Handi-Rifle/Slug Gun Combo
- “Heym Model 55B O/U Double Rifle
- “Heym Model 55FW O/U Combo Gun
- “Heym Model 88b Side-by-Side Double Rifle
- “Hoenig Rotary Round Action Combination Rifle
- “Hoenig Rotary Round Action Double Rifle
- “Kodiak Mk. IV Double Rifle
- “Krieghoff Teck O/U Combination Gun
- “Krieghoff Trumpf Drilling
- “Krieghoff Drillings
- “Lebeau-Courally Express Rifle 5X5
- “Merkel Boxlock Double Rifles
- “Merkel Drillings
- “Merkel Model 160 Side-by-Side Double Rifles
- “Merkel Over/Under Combination Guns
- “Merkel Over/Under Double Rifles
- “Remington Model SPR94 .410/Rimfire
- “Remington Model SPR94 12 Gauge/Centerfire
- “Rizzini Express 90L Double Rifle
- “Savage 24F O/U Combination Gun
- “Savage 24F-12T Turkey Gun
- “Springfield Inc. M6 Scout Rifle/Shotgun
- “Tikka Model 412s Combination Gun
- “Tikka Model 412S Double Fire
- “RIMFIRE RIFLES—AUTOLOADERS
- “AMT Lightning 25/22 Rifle
- “AMT Lightning Small-Game Hunting Rifle II
- “AMT Magnum Hunter Auto Rifle
- “Anschutz 525 Deluxe Auto
- “Armscor Model 20P Auto Rifle
- “Browning Auto .22 Rifles
- “Browning Auto-22 Rifle
- “Browning Auto-22 Grade VI
- “Browning BAR .22 Auto Rifle
- “Browning SA-22 Semi-Auto 22 Rifle
- “Henry U.S. Survival .22
- “Henry U.S. Survival Rifle AR-7
- “Krico Model 260 Auto Rifle
- “Lakefield Arms Model 64B Auto Rifle
- “Marlin Model 60 Self Loading Rifles

“Marlin Model 60C
 “Marlin Model 60SB
 “Marlin Model 60S-CF
 “Marlin Model 60SN
 “Marlin Model 60ss Self-Loading Rifle
 “Marlin Model 70 Auto-loading Rifles
 “Marlin Model 70 HC Auto
 “Marlin Model 70P Papoose
 “Marlin Model 70PSS
 “Marlin Model 79S
 “Marlin Model 79SSS
 “Marlin Model 922 Magnum Self-Loading Rifle
 “Marlin Model 990l Self-Loading Rifle
 “Marlin Model 99S Self-Loading Rifle
 “Mossberg 702 Plinkster
 “Norinco Model 22 ATD Rifle
 “Remington 552BDL Speedmaster Rifle
 “Remington Model 522 Viper Autoloading Rifle
 “Remington Model 597 Blaze Camo
 “Remington Model 597 Pink Camo
 “Remington Model 597 Synthetic Scope Combo
 “Ruger 10/22 Autoloading Carbine (w/o fold-ing stock)
 “Ruger 10/22 Compact
 “Ruger 10/22 Sporter
 “Ruger 10/22 Target
 “Survival Arms AR-7 Explorer Rifle
 “Texas Remington Revolving Carbine
 “Thompson/Center R-55 All-Weather
 “Thompson/Center R-55 Benchmark
 “Thompson/Center R-55 Classic
 “Thompson/Center R-55 Rifles
 “Thompson/Center R-55 Sporter
 “Voere Model 2115 Auto Rifle
 “RIMFIRE RIFLES—LEVER & SLIDE ACTION
 “Browning BL-22 Lever-Action Rifle
 “Henry .22 Lever Action Rifles, All Models
 “Henry Golden Boy .17 HMR
 “Henry Golden Boy .22
 “Henry Golden Boy .22 Magnum
 “Henry Golden Boy Deluxe
 “Henry Lever .22 Magnum
 “Henry Lever Action .22
 “Henry Lever Carbine .22
 “Henry Lever Octagon .22
 “Henry Lever Octagon .22 Magnum
 “Henry Lever Youth Model .22
 “Henry Pump Action Octagon .22
 “Henry Pump Action Octagon .22 Magnum
 “Henry Varmint Express .17 HMR
 “Marlin 39TDS Carbine
 “Marlin Model 39A Golden Lever Action
 “Marlin Model 39AS Golden Lever-Action Rifle
 “Mossberg Model 464 Rimfire Lever Action Rifle
 “Norinco EM-321 Pump Rifle
 “Remington 572BDL Fieldmaster Pump Rifle
 “Rossi Model 62 SA Pump Rifle
 “Rossi Model 62 SAC Carbine
 “Rossi Model G2 Gallery Rifle
 “Ruger Model 96 Lever-Action Rifle
 “Taurus Model 62-Pump
 “Taurus Model 72 Pump Rifle
 “Winchester Model 9422 Lever-Action Rifle
 “Winchester Model 9422 Magnum Lever-Action Rifle
 “RIMFIRE RIFLES—BOLT ACTIONS & SINGLE SHOTS
 “Anschutz 1416D/1516D Classic Rifles
 “Anschutz 1418D/1518D Mannlicher Rifles
 “Anschutz 1700 FWT Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Anschutz 1700D Bavarian Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Anschutz 1700D Classic Rifles
 “Anschutz 1700D Custom Rifles
 “Anschutz 1700D Graphite Custom Rifle
 “Anschutz 1702 D H B Classic
 “Anschutz 1713 Silhouette
 “Anschutz Achiever
 “Anschutz Achiever Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Anschutz All other Bolt Action Rimfire Models
 “Anschutz Kadett
 “Anschutz Model 1502 D Classic
 “Anschutz Model 1517 D Classic
 “Anschutz Model 1517 MPR Multi Purpose
 “Anschutz Model 1517 S-BR
 “Anschutz Model 1710 D KL
 “Anschutz Model 1717 Classic
 “Anschutz Model 1717 Silhouette Sporter
 “Anschutz Model G4 MPB
 “Anschutz Model Woodchucker
 “Armscor Model 14P Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Armscor Model 1500 Rifle
 “Beeman/HW 60-J-ST Bolt-Action Rifle
 “BRNO ZKM 452 Deluxe
 “BRNO ZKM-456 Lux Sporter
 “BRNO ZKM-452 Deluxe Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Browning A-Bolt 22 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Browning A-Bolt Gold Medallion
 “Browning T-Bolt Rimfire Rifles
 “Cabanas Espronceda IV Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Cabanas Leyre Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Cabanas Master Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Cabanas Phaser Rifle
 “Chipmunk Single Shot Rifle
 “Cooper Arms Model 36S Sporter Rifle
 “Cooper Model 57-M Bolt Action Rifle
 “CZ 452 Bolt Action Rifles
 “Dakota 22 Sporter Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Davey Crickett Single Shot Rifle
 “Harrington & Richardson Sportster
 “Harrington & Richardson Sportster 17 Hornady Magnum Rimfire
 “Harrington & Richardson Sportster Com-pact
 “Henry ‘Mini’ Bolt Action Rifle
 “Henry Acu-Bolt .22
 “Henry Mini Bolt Youth .22
 “Kimber Bolt Action .22 Rifles
 “Krico Model 300 Bolt-Action Rifles
 “Lakefield Arms Mark I Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Lakefield Arms Mark II Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Magtech Model MT Bolt Action Rifle
 “Magtech Model MT-22C Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 15YN ‘Little Buckaroo’
 “Marlin Model 25MN Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 25N Bolt-Action Repeater
 “Marlin Model 880 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 881 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 882 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 883 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 883SS Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 915 YN ‘Little Buckaroo’
 “Marlin Model 915Y (Compact)
 “Marlin Model 915YS (Compact)
 “Marlin Model 917
 “Marlin Model 917S
 “Marlin Model 917V
 “Marlin Model 917VR
 “Marlin Model 917VS
 “Marlin Model 917VS-CF
 “Marlin Model 917VSF
 “Marlin Model 917VST
 “Marlin Model 917VT
 “Marlin Model 925
 “Marlin Model 925C
 “Marlin Model 925M
 “Marlin Model 925R
 “Marlin Model 925RM
 “Marlin Model 980S
 “Marlin Model 980S-CF
 “Marlin Model 981T
 “Marlin Model 982 Bolt Action Rifle
 “Marlin Model 982VS
 “Marlin Model 982VS-CF
 “Marlin Model 983
 “Marlin Model 983S
 “Marlin Model 983T
 “Marlin Model XT-17 Series Bolt Action Rifles
 “Marlin Model XT-22 Series Bolt Action Rifles
 “Mauser Model 107 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Mauser Model 201 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Meacham Low-Wall Rifle
 “Mossberg Model 801/802 Bolt Rifles
 “Mossberg Model 817 Varmint Bolt Action Rifle
 “Navy Arms TU-33/40 Carbine
 “Navy Arms TU-KKW Sniper Trainer
 “Navy Arms TU-KKW Training Rifle
 “New England Firearms Sportster Single Shot Rifles
 “Norinco JW-15 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Norinco JW-27 Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Remington 40-XR Rimfire Custom Sporter
 “Remington 541-T
 “Remington 541-T HB Bolt-Action
 “Rifle Remington 581-S Sportsman Rifle
 “Remington Model Five
 “Remington Model Five Youth
 “Rossi Matched Pair Single Shot Rifle
 “Ruger 77/17
 “Ruger 77/22
 “Ruger 77/22 Rimfire Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Ruger 77/44
 “Ruger K77/22 Varmint Rifle
 “Savage CUB T Mini Youth
 “Savage Mark I-G Bolt Action
 “Savage Mark II Bolt Action Rifles
 “Savage Model 30 G Stevens Favorite
 “Savage Model 93 Rifles
 “Thompson/Center Hotshot Youth Rifle
 “Ultra Light Arms Model 20 RF Bolt-Action Rifle
 “Winchester Model 52B Sporting Rifle
 “Winchester Wildcat Bolt Action Rifle 22
 “COMPETITION RIFLES—CENTERFIRE & RIMFIRE
 “Anschutz 1803D Intermediate Match
 “Anschutz 1808D RT Super Match 54 Target
 “Anschutz 1827B Biathlon Rifle
 “Anschutz 1827BT Fortner Biathlon Rifle
 “Anschutz 1903 Rifles
 “Anschutz 1903D Match Rifle
 “Anschutz 1907 Match Rifle
 “Anschutz 1910 Super Match II
 “Anschutz 1911 Match Rifle
 “Anschutz 1912 Rifles
 “Anschutz 1913 Super Match Rifle
 “Anschutz 54.18MS REP Deluxe Silhouette Rifle
 “Anschutz 54.18MS Silhouette Rifle
 “Anschutz 64 MP R Silhouette Rifle
 “Anschutz 64-MS Left Silhouette
 “Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2007
 “Anschutz Super Match 54 Target Model 2013
 “Beeman/Feinwerkbau 2600 Target Rifle
 “Cooper Arms Model TRP-1 ISU Standard Rifle
 “E.A.A./HW 60 Target Rifle
 “E.A.A./HW 660 Match Rifle
 “E.A.A./Weihrauch HW 60 Target Rifle
 “Ed Brown Model 704, M40A2 Marine Snip-er
 “Finnish Lion Standard Target Rifle
 “Krico Model 360 S2 Biathlon Rifle
 “Krico Model 360S Biathlon Rifle
 “Krico Model 400 Match Rifle
 “Krico Model 500 Kricotronic Match Rifle
 “Krico Model 600 Match Rifle
 “Krico Model 600 Sniper Rifle
 “Lakefield Arms Model 90B Target Rifle
 “Lakefield Arms Model 91T Target Rifle
 “Lakefield Arms Model 92S Silhouette Rifle
 “Marlin Model 2000 Target Rifle
 “Mauser Model 86-SR Specialty Rifle
 “McMillan 300 Phoenix Long Range Rifle
 “McMillan Long Range Rifle
 “McMillan M-86 Sniper Rifle
 “McMillan M-89 Sniper Rifle
 “McMillan National Match Rifle
 “Parker-Hale M-85 Sniper Rifle
 “Parker-Hale M-87 Target Rifle
 “Remington 40-X Bolt Action Rifles
 “Remington 40-XB Rangemaster Target Centerfire
 “Remington 40-XBBR KS
 “Remington 40-XC KS National Match Course Rifle
 “Remington 40-XR KS Rimfire Position Rifle

"Sako TRG-21 Bolt-Action Rifle "Sako TRG-22 Bolt Action Rifle "Springfield Armory M-1 Garand "Steyr-Mannlicher SSG Rifles "Steyr-Mannlicher Match SPG-UIT Rifle "Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-I Rifle "Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-II Rifle "Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-III Rifle "Steyr-Mannlicher SSG P-IV Rifle "Tanner 300 Meter Free Rifle "Tanner 50 Meter Free Rifle "Tanner Standard UIT Rifle "Time Precision 22RF Bench Rifle "Wichita Silhouette Rifle "SHOTGUNS—AUTOLOADERS "American Arms "American Arms/Franchi Black Magic 48/ AL "Benelli Bimillioneaire "Benelli Black Eagle Competition Auto Shotgun "Benelli Cordoba "Benelli Executive Series "Benelli Legacy Model "Benelli M1 "Benelli M1 Defense "Benelli M1 Tactical "Benelli M1014 Limited Edition "Benelli M2 "Benelli M2 Field Steady Grip "Benelli M2 Practical "Benelli M2 Tactical "Benelli M2 American Series "Benelli M3 Convertible "Benelli M4 Models Vinci Steady Grip "Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 20-Gauge Shotgun "Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 Shotgun "Benelli Raffaello Series Shotguns "Benelli Sport Model "Benelli Super 90 M1 Field Model "Benelli Super Black Eagle II Models "Benelli Super Black Eagle II Steady Grip "Benelli Super Black Eagle Models "Benelli Super Black Eagle Shotgun "Benelli Super Black Eagle Slug Gun "Benelli Super Vinci "Benelli Supersport "Benelli Two-Gun Sets "Benelli Ultralight "Benelli Vinci "Beretta 390 Field Auto Shotgun "Beretta 390 Super Trap, Super Skeet Shotguns "Beretta 3901 Citizen "Beretta 3901 Rifled Slug Gun "Beretta 3901 Statesman "Beretta A-303 Auto Shotgun "Beretta A400 Series "Beretta AL-2 Models "Beretta AL-3 Deluxe Trap "Beretta AL390 Series "Beretta AL391 Teknys Gold "Beretta AL391 Teknys Gold Sporting "Beretta AL391 Teknys Gold Target "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Camo AP "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Camo Max-4 "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Classic "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Gold "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Gold Sporting "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Parallel Target SL "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Sporting "Beretta AL391 Urika 2 Synthetic "Beretta ES100 Pintail Series "Beretta Model 1200 Field "Beretta Model 1201F Auto Shotgun "Beretta Model 300 "Beretta Model 301 Series "Beretta Model 302 Series "Beretta Model 60 "Beretta Model 61 "Beretta Model A304 Lark "Beretta Model AL391 Series "Beretta Model TX4 Storm "Beretta Silver Lark "Beretta UGB25 Xcel "Beretta Vittoria Auto Shotgun	"Beretta Xtrema2 "Breda Altair "Breda Altair Special "Breda Aries 2 "Breda Astro "Breda Astrolux "Breda Echo "Breda Ermes Series "Breda Gold Series "Breda Grizzly "Breda Mira "Breda Standard Series "Breda Xanthos "Brolin BL-12 "Brolin SAS-12 "Browning A-500G Auto Shotgun "Browning A-500G Sporting Clays "Browning A-500R Auto Shotgun "Browning Auto-5 Light 12 and 20 "Browning Auto-5 Magnum 12 "Browning Auto-5 Magnum 20 "Browning Auto-5 Stalker "Browning B2000 Series "Browning BSA 10 Auto Shotgun "Browning BSA 10 Stalker Auto Shotgun "Browning Gold Series "Browning Maxus Series "Charles Daly Field Grade Series "Charles Daly Novamatic Series "Charles Daly Tactical "Churchill Regent "Churchill Standard Model "Churchill Turkey Automatic Shotgun "Churchill Windsor "Cosmi Automatic Shotgun "CZ 712 "CZ 720 "CZ 912 "Escort Escort Series "European American Armory (EAA) Bundra Series "Fabarms Ellegi Series "Fabarms Lion Series "Fabarms Tactical "FNH USA Model SLP "Franchi 610VS "Franchi 612 Series "Franchi 620 "Franchi 712 "Franchi 720 "Franchi 912 "Franchi AL 48 "Franchi AL 48 Series "Franchi Elite "Franchi I-12 Inertia Series "Franchi Prestige "H&K Model 512 "H&R Manufiance "H&R Model 403 "Hi-Standard 10A "Hi-Standard 10B "Hi-Standard Semi Automatic Model "Hi-Standard Supermatic Series "Ithaca Mag-10 "Ithaca Model 51 Series "LaSalle Semi-automatic "Ljutic Bi-matic Autoloader "Luger Ultra-light Model "Marlin SI 12 Series "Maverick Model 60 Auto Shotgun "Model AL-1 "Mossberg 1000 "Mossberg Model 600 Auto Shotgun "Mossberg Model 930 All-Purpose Field "Mossberg Model 930 Slugster "Mossberg Model 930 Turkey "Mossberg Model 930 Waterfowl "Mossberg Model 935 Magnum Combos "Mossberg Model 935 Magnum Flyway Se- ries Waterfowl "Mossberg Model 935 Magnum Grand Slam Series Turkey "Mossberg Model 935 Magnum Turkey "Mossberg Model 935 Magnum Waterfowl "New England Firearms Excell Auto Combo "New England Firearms Excell Auto Syn- thetic	"New England Firearms Excell Auto Tur- key "New England Firearms Excell Auto Wal- nut "New England Firearms Excell Auto Wa- terfowl "Nighthawk Tactical Semi-auto "Ottomanguns Sultan Series "Remington 105Ti Series "Remington 1100 20-Gauge Deer Gun "Remington 1100 LT-20 Auto "Remington 1100 LT-20 Tournament Skeet "Remington 1100 Special Field "Remington 11-48 Series "Remington 11-96 Series "Remington Model 105 Cti "Remington Model 11 Series "Remington Model 1100 Classic Trap "Remington Model 1100 Competition "Remington Model 1100 G3 "Remington Model 1100 G3 "Remington Model 1100 Series "Remington Model 1100 Shotgun "Remington Model 1100 Sporting Series "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Camo "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Super Mag Synthetic "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Super Mag Waterfowl "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Syn- thetic "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Youth "Remington Model 11-87 Sportsman Youth Synthetic "Remington Model 48 Series "Remington Model 58 Series "Remington Model 870 Classic Trap "Remington Model 878A Automaster "Remington Model SP-10 Magnum Satin "Remington Model SP-10 Waterfowl "Remington Model SPR453 "Remington Versa-Max Series "Savage Model 720 "Savage Model 726 "Savage Model 740C Skeet Gun "Savage Model 745 "Savage Model 755 Series "Savage Model 775 Series "Scattergun Technologies K-9 "Scattergun Technologies SWAT "Scattergun Technologies Urban Sniper Model "SKB 1300 Upland "SKB 1900 "SKB 300 Series "SKB 900 Series "SKS 3000 "Smith & Wesson Model 1000 "Smith & Wesson Model 1012 Series "Spartan Gun Works SPR453 "TOZ Model H-170 "Tri-Star Diana Series "Tri-Star Phantom Series "Tri-Star Viper Series "Tula Arms Plant TOZ 87 "Verona 401 Series "Verona 405 Series "Verona 406 Series "Verona SX801 Series "Weatherby Centurion Series "Weatherby Field Grade "Weatherby Model 82 "Weatherby SA-08 Series "Weatherby SA-459 TR "Weatherby SAS Series "Winchester 1500 "Winchester Model 50 "Winchester Model 59 "Winchester Super X1 Series "Winchester Super X2 Series "Winchester Super X3 Series "SHOTGUNS—SLIDE ACTIONS "ADCO Diamond Grade "ADCO Diamond Series Shotguns "ADCO Mariner Model "ADCO Sales Inc. Gold Elite Series "Armcor M-30 Series
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“Armscor M-5
 “Baikal IZH-81
 “Baikal MP133
 “Benelli Nova Series
 “Benelli Supernova Series
 “Beretta Ariete Standard
 “Beretta Gold Pigeon Pump
 “Beretta Model SL-12
 “Beretta Ruby Pigeon Pump
 “Beretta Silver Pigeon Pump
 “Brolin Field Series
 “Brolin Lawman Model
 “Brolin Slug Special
 “Brolin Slugmaster
 “Brolin Turkey Master
 “Browning BPS Game Gun Deer Special
 “Browning BPS Game Gun Turkey Special
 “Browning BPS Pigeon Grade Pump Shotgun
 “Browning BPS Pump Shotgun
 “Browning BPS Pump Shotgun (Ladies and Youth Model)
 “Browning BPS Series Pump Shotgun
 “Browning BPS Stalker Pump Shotgun
 “Browning Model 12 Limited Edition Series
 “Browning Model 42 Pump Shotgun
 “Century IJ12 Slide Action
 “Century Ultra 87 Slide Action
 “Charles Daly Field Hunter
 “Ducks Unlimited Dinner Guns
 “EAA Model PM2
 “Escort Field Series
 “Fort Worth Firearms GL18
 “H&R Pardner Pump
 “Hi-Standard Flite-King Series
 “Hi-Standard Model 200
 “Interstate Arms Model 981
 “Interstate Arms Model 982T
 “Ithaca Deerslayer II Rifled Shotgun
 “Ithaca Model 87 Deerslayer Shotgun
 “Ithaca Model 87 Deluxe Pump Shotgun
 “Ithaca Model 87 Series Shotguns
 “Ithaca Model 87 Supreme Pump Shotgun
 “Ithaca Model 87 Turkey Gun
 “Magtech Model 586-VR Pump Shotgun
 “Maverick Models 88, 91 Pump Shotguns
 “Mossberg 200 Series Shotgun
 “Mossberg 3000 Pump shotgun
 “Mossberg 535 ATS Series Pump Shotguns
 “Mossberg Field Grade Model 835 Pump Shotgun
 “Mossberg Model 500 All Purpose Field
 “Mossberg Model 500 Bantam
 “Mossberg Model 500 Bantam Combo
 “Mossberg Model 500 Bantam Pump
 “Mossberg Model 500 Camo Pump
 “Mossberg Model 500 Combos
 “Mossberg Model 500 Flyway Series Waterfowl
 “Mossberg Model 500 Grand Slam Series Turkey
 “Mossberg Model 500 Muzzleloader
 “Mossberg Model 500 Muzzleloader Combo
 “Mossberg Model 500 Series Pump Shotguns
 “Mossberg Model 500 Slugster
 “Mossberg Model 500 Sporting Pump
 “Mossberg Model 500 Super Bantam All Purpose Field
 “Mossberg Model 500 Super Bantam Combo
 “Mossberg Model 500 Super Bantam Slug
 “Mossberg Model 500 Super Bantam Turkey
 “Mossberg Model 500 Trophy Slugster
 “Mossberg Model 500 Turkey
 “Mossberg Model 500 Waterfowl
 “Mossberg Model 505 Series Pump Shotguns
 “Mossberg Model 505 Youth All Purpose Field
 “Mossberg Model 535 ATS All Purpose Field
 “Mossberg Model 535 ATS Combos
 “Mossberg Model 535 ATS Slugster
 “Mossberg Model 535 ATS Turkey
 “Mossberg Model 535 ATS Waterfowl
 “Mossberg Model 835 Regal Ulti-Mag Pump
 “Mossberg Model 835 Series Pump Shotguns
 “Mossberg Model 835 Ulti-Mag
 “Mossberg Turkey Model 500 Pump
 “National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) Banquet/Guns of the Year
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Combo
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Field
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Slug Gun
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Synthetic
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Turkey Gun
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump Walnut
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump-Compact Field
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump-Compact Synthetic
 “New England Firearms Pardner Pump-Compact Walnut
 “Norinco Model 98 Field Series
 “Norinco Model 983
 “Norinco Model 984
 “Norinco Model 985
 “Norinco Model 987
 “Orvis Grand Vazir Series
 “Quail Unlimited Limited Edition Pump Shotguns
 “Remington 870 Express
 “Remington 870 Express Rifle Sighted Deer Gun
 “Remington 870 Express Series Pump Shotguns
 “Remington 870 Express Turkey
 “Remington 870 High Grade Series
 “Remington 870 High Grades
 “Remington 870 Marine Magnum
 “Remington 870 Special Field
 “Remington 870 Special Purpose Deer Gun
 “Remington 870 Special Purpose Synthetic Camo
 “Remington 870 SPS Special Purpose Magnum
 “Remington 870 SPS-BG-Camo Deer/Turkey Shotgun
 “Remington 870 SPS-Deer Shotgun
 “Remington 870 SPS-T Camo Pump Shotgun
 “Remington 870 TC Trap
 “Remington 870 Wingmaster
 “Remington 870 Wingmaster Series
 “Remington 870 Wingmaster Small Gauges
 “Remington Model 11-87 XCS Super Magnum Waterfowl
 “Remington Model 870 Ducks Unlimited Series Dinner Pump Shotguns
 “Remington Model 870 Express
 “Remington Model 870 Express JR.
 “Remington Model 870 Express Shurshot Synthetic Cantilever
 “Remington Model 870 Express Super Magnum
 “Remington Model 870 Express Synthetic
 “Remington Model 870 Express Youth Gun
 “Remington Model 870 Express Youth Synthetic
 “Remington Model 870 SPS Shurshot Synthetic Cantilever
 “Remington Model 870 SPS Shurshot Synthetic Turkey
 “Remington Model 870 SPS Special Purpose Magnum Series Pump Shotguns
 “Remington Model 870 SPS Super Mag Max Gobbler
 “Remington Model 870 XCS Marine Magnum
 “Remington Model 870 XCS Super Magnum
 “Winchester 12 Commercial Riot Gun
 “Winchester 97 Commercial Riot Gun
 “Winchester Model 12 Pump Shotgun
 “Winchester Model 120 Ranger
 “Winchester Model 1200 Series Shotgun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Ranger Pump Gun Combo & Deer Gun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Series Shotgun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Slug Hunter Deer Gun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Turkey Gun
 “Winchester Model 1300 Walnut Pump
 “Winchester Model 42 High Grade Shotgun
 “Winchester Speed Pump Defender
 “Winchester SXP Series Pump Shotgun
 “Zoli Pump Action Shotgun
 “SHOTGUNS—OVER/UNDERS
 “ADCO Sales Diamond Series Shotguns
 “American Arms/Franchi Falconet 2000 O/U
 “American Arms Lince
 “American Arms Silver I O/U
 “American Arms Silver II Shotgun
 “American Arms Silver Skeet O/U
 “American Arms Silver Sporting O/U
 “American Arms Silver Sport O/U
 “American Arms WS/OU 12, TS/OU 12 Shotguns
 “American Arms WT/OU 10 Shotgun
 “American Arms/Franchi Sporting 2000 O/U
 “Armsport 2700 O/U Goose Gun
 “Armsport 2700 Series O/U
 “Armsport 2900 Tri-Barrel Shotgun
 “AYA Augusta
 “AYA Coral A
 “AYA Coral B
 “AYA Excelsior
 “AYA Model 37 Super
 “AYA Model 77
 “AYA Model 79 Series
 “Baby Bretton Over/Under Shotgun
 “Baikal IZH27
 “Baikal MP310
 “Baikal MP333
 “Baikal MP94
 “Beretta 90 DE LUXE
 “Beretta 682 Gold E Skeet
 “Beretta 682 Gold E Trap
 “Beretta 682 Gold E Trap Bottom Single
 “Beretta 682 Series
 “Beretta 682 Super Sporting O/U
 “Beretta 685 Series
 “Beretta 686 Series
 “Beretta 686 White Onyx
 “Beretta 686 White Onyx Sporting
 “Beretta 687 EELL Classic
 “Beretta 687 EELL Diamond Pigeon
 “Beretta 687 EELL Diamond Pigeon Sporting
 “Beretta 687 series
 “Beretta 687EL Sporting O/U
 “Beretta Alpha Series
 “Beretta America Standard
 “Beretta AS
 “Beretta ASE 90 Competition O/U Shotgun
 “Beretta ASE 90 Gold Skeet
 “Beretta ASE Gold
 “Beretta ASE Series
 “Beretta ASEL
 “Beretta BL Sereis
 “Beretta DT10 Series
 “Beretta DT10 Trident EELL
 “Beretta DT10 Trident L Sporting
 “Beretta DT10 Trident Skeet
 “Beretta DT10 Trident Sporting
 “Beretta DT10 Trident Trap Combo
 “Beretta Europa
 “Beretta Field Shotguns
 “Beretta Gamma Series
 “Beretta Giubileo
 “Beretta Grade Four
 “Beretta Grade One
 “Beretta Grade Three
 “Beretta Grade Two
 “Beretta Milano
 “Beretta Model 686 Ultralight O/U
 “Beretta Model SO5, SO6, SO9 Shotguns
 “Beretta Onyx Hunter Sport O/U Shotgun
 “Beretta Over/Under Field Shotguns
 “Beretta Royal Pigeon
 “Beretta S56 Series
 “Beretta S58 Series

“Beretta Series 682 Competition Over/Unders	“Charles Daly Country Squire Model	“Franchi Falconet Series
“Beretta Silver Pigeon II	“Charles Daly Deluxe Model	“Franchi Instinct Series
“Beretta Silver Pigeon II Sporting	“Charles Daly Diamond Series	“Franchi Model 2003 Trap
“Beretta Silver Pigeon III	“Charles Daly Empire Series	“Franchi Renaissance Series
“Beretta Silver Pigeon III Sporting	“Charles Daly Field Grade O/U	“Franchi Sporting 2000
“Beretta Silver Pigeon IV	“Charles Daly Lux Over/Under	“Franchi Undergun Model 3000
“Beretta Silver Pigeon S	“Charles Daly Maxi-Mag	“Franchi Veloce Series
“Beretta Silver Pigeon V	“Charles Daly Model 105	“Galef Golden Snipe
“Beretta Silver Snipe	“Charles Daly Model 106	“Galef Silver Snipe
“Beretta Skeet Set	“Charles Daly Model 206	“Golden Eagle Model 5000 Series
“Beretta SO-1	“Charles Daly Over/Under Shotguns, Japanese Manufactured	“Griffon & Howe Black Ram
“Beretta SO-2	“Charles Daly Over/Under Shotguns, Prussian Manufactured	“Griffon & Howe Broadway
“Beretta SO-3	“Charles Daly Presentation Model	“Griffon & Howe Claremont
“Beretta SO-4	“Charles Daly Sporting Clays Model	“Griffon & Howe Madison
“Beretta SO5	“Charles Daly Superior Model	“Griffon & Howe Silver Ram
“Beretta SO6 EELL	“Charles Daly UL	“Griffon & Howe Superbrite
“Beretta SO-10	“Churchill Imperial Model	“Guerini Apex Series
“Beretta SO10 EELL	“Churchill Monarch	“Guerini Challenger Sporting
“Beretta Sporting Clay Shotguns	“Churchill Premiere Model	“Guerini Ellipse Evo
“Beretta SV10 Perennia	“Churchill Regent Trap and Skeet	“Guerini Ellipse Evolution Sporting
“Beretta Ultralight	“Churchill Regent V	“Guerini Ellipse Limited
“Beretta Ultralight Deluxe	“Churchill Sporting Clays	“Guerini Essex Field
“Bertuzzi Zeus	“Churchill Windsor III	“Guerini Flyaway
“Bertuzzi Zeus Series	“Churchill Windsor IV	“Guerini Forum Series
“Beschi Boxlock Model	“Classic Doubles Model 101 Series	“Guerini Magnus Series
“Big Bear Arms IJ-39	“Cogswell & Harrison Woodward Type	“Guerini Maxum Series
“Big Bear Arms Sterling Series	“Connecticut Shotgun Company A. Galazan Model	“Guerini Summit Series
“Big Bear IJ-27	“Connecticut Shotgun Company A-10 American	“Guerini Tempio
“Blaser F3 Series	“Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Field Waterfowler	“Guerini Woodlander
“Bosis Challenger Titanium	“Connecticut Valley Classics Classic Sporter O/U	“H&R Harrich #1
“Bosis Laura	“Continental Arms Centaure Series	“H&R Model 1212
“Bosis Michaelangelo	“Cortona Over/Under Shotguns	“H&R Model 1212WF
“Bosis Wild Series	“CZ 581 Solo	“H&R Pinnacle
“Boss Custom Over/Under Shotguns	“CZ Canvasback 103D	“Hatfields Hatfield Model 1 of 100
“Boss Merlin	“CZ Limited Edition	“Heym Model 55 F
“Boss Pendragon	“CZ Mallard 104A	“Heym Model 55 SS
“Breda Pegaso Series	“CZ Redhead Deluxe 103FE	“Heym Model 200
“Breda Sirio Standard	“CZ Sporting	“Holland & Holland Royal Series
“Breda Vega Series	“CZ Super Scroll Limited Edition	“Holland & Holland Sporting Model
“Bretton Baby Standard	“CZ Upland Ultralight	“IGA 2000 Series
“Bretton Sprint Deluxe	“CZ Wingshooter	“IGA Hunter Series
“BRNO 500/501	“Dakin Arms Model 170	“IGA Trap Series
“BRNO 502	“Darne SB1	“IGA Turkey Series
“BRNO 801 Series	“Darne SB2	“IGA Waterfowl Series
“BRNO 802 Series	“Darne SB3	“K.F.C. E-2 Trap/Skeet
“BRNO BS-571	“Depar ATA	“K.F.C. Field Gun
“BRNO BS-572	“Dommoulin Superposed Express	“Kassnar Grade I O/U Shotgun
“BRNO ZH-300	“Ducks Unlimited Dinner Guns/Guns of the Year, Over/Under Models	“KDF Condor Khan Arthemis Field/Deluxe
“BRNO ZH-301	“Dumoulin Boss Royal Superposed	“Kimber Augusta Series
“BRNO ZH-302	“E.A.A. Falcon	“Kimber Marias Series
“BRNO ZH-303	“E.A.A. Scirocco Series	“Krieghoff K-80 Four-Barrel Skeet Set
“Browning 325 Sporting Clays	“E.A.A./Sabatti Falcon-Mon Over/Under	“Krieghoff K-80 International Skeet
“Browning 625 Series	“E.A.A./Sabatti Sporting Clays Pro-Gold O/U	“Krieghoff K-80 O/U Trap Shotgun
“Browning 725 Series	“ERA Over/Under	“Krieghoff K-80 Skeet Shotgun
“Browning B-25 Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Aries	“Krieghoff K-80 Sporting Clays O/U
“Browning B-26 Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Castrone	“Krieghoff K-80/R/T Shotguns
“Browning B-27 Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Dove Gun	“Krieghoff Model 20 Sporting/Field
“Browning B-125 Custom Shop Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Excaliber Series	“Krieghoff Model 32 Series
“Browning Citori 525 Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Jorema	“Lames Field Model
“Browning Citori GTI Sporting Clays	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Leonardo	“Lames Skeet Model
“Browning Citori Lightning Series	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Pegasus	“Lames Standard Model
“Browning Citori O/U Shotgun	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Posiden	“Lames California Model
“Browning Citori O/U Skeet Models	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Quail Gun	“Laurona Model 67
“Browning Citori O/U Trap Models	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Royal	“Laurona Model 82 Series
“Browning Citori Plus Trap Combo	“Famars di Abbiatico & Salvinelli Royale	“Laurona Model 83 Series
“Browning Citori Plus Trap Gun	“Fausti Boutique Series	“Laurona Model 84 Series
“Browning Cynergy Series	“Fausti Caledon Series	“Laurona Model 85 Series
“Browning Diana Grade	“Fausti Class Series	“Laurona Model 300 Series
“Browning Lightning Sporting Clays	“Ferlib Boss Model	“Laurona Silhouette 300 Sporting Clays
“Browning Micro Citori Lightning	“Finnclassic 512 Series	“Laurona Silhouette 300 Trap
“Browning Midas Grade	“Franchi 2004 Trap	“Laurona Super Model Over/Unders
“Browning Special Sporting Clays	“Franchi 2005 Combination Trap	“Lebeau Baron Series
“Browning Sporter Model	“Franchi Alcione Series	“Lebeau Boss Verres
“Browning ST-100	“Franchi Aristocrat Series	“Lebeau Boxlock with sideplates
“Browning Superlight Citori Over/Under	“Franchi Black Majic	“Lebeau Sidelock
“Browning Superlight Citori Series		“Lebeau Versailles
“Browning Superlight Feather		“Lippard Custom Over/Under Shotguns
“Browning Superposed Pigeon Grade		“Ljutic LM-6 Deluxe O/U Shotgun
“Browning Superposed Standard		“Longthorne Hesketh Game Gun
“BSA Falcon		“Longthorne Sporter
“BSA O/U		“Marlin Model 90
“BSA Silver Eagle		“Marocchi Avanza O/U Shotgun
“Cabela's Volo		“Marocchi Conquista Over/Under Shotgun
“Caprinus Sweden Model		“Marocchi Conquista Series
“Centurion Over/Under Shotgun		“Marocchi Model 100
“Century Arms Arthemis		“Marocchi Model 99
“Chapuis Over/Under Shotgun		“Maverick HS-12 Tactical
		“Maverick Hunter Field Model

- “McMillan Over/Under Sidelock
- “Merkel 201 Series
- “Merkel 2016 Series
- “Merkel 2116 EL Sidelock
- “Merkel 303EL Luxus
- “Merkel Model 100
- “Merkel Model 101
- “Merkel Model 101E
- “Merkel Model 200E O/U Shotgun
- “Merkel Model 200E Skeet, Trap Over/Unders
- “Merkel Model 200SC Sporting Clays
- “Merkel Model 203E, 303E Over/Under Shotguns
- “Merkel Model 204E
- “Merkel Model 210
- “Merkel Model 301
- “Merkel Model 302
- “Merkel Model 304E
- “Merkel Model 310E
- “Merkel Model 400
- “Merkel Model 400E
- “Merkel Model 2000 Series
- “Mossberg Onyx Reserve Field
- “Mossberg Onyx Reserve Sporting
- “Mossberg Silver Reserve Field
- “Mossberg Silver Reserve Series
- “Mossberg Silver Reserve Sporting
- “Norinco Type HL12-203
- “Omega Standard Over/Under Model
- “Orvis Field
- “Orvis Knockabout
- “Orvis Premier Grade
- “Orvis SKB Green Mountain Uplander
- “Orvis Sporting Clays
- “Orvis Super Field
- “Orvis Uplander
- “Orvis Waterfowler
- “Pederson Model 1000 Series
- “Pederson Model 1500 Series
- “Perazzi Boxlock Action Hunting
- “Perazzi Competition Series
- “Perazzi Electrocibles
- “Perazzi Granditalia
- “Perazzi Mirage Special Four-Gauge Skeet
- “Perazzi Mirage Special Skeet Over/Under
- “Perazzi Mirage Special Sporting O/U
- “Perazzi MS80
- “Perazzi MT-6
- “Perazzi MX1/MX2
- “Perazzi MX3
- “Perazzi MX4
- “Perazzi MX5
- “Perazzi MX6
- “Perazzi MX7 Over/Under Shotguns
- “Perazzi MX8/20 Over/Under Shotgun
- “Perazzi MX8/MX8 Special Trap, Skeet
- “Perazzi MX9 Single Over/Under Shotguns
- “Perazzi MX10
- “Perazzi MX11
- “Perazzi MX12 Hunting Over/Under
- “Perazzi MX14
- “Perazzi MX16
- “Perazzi MX20 Hunting Over/Under
- “Perazzi MX28, MX410 Game O/U Shotguns
- “Perazzi MX2000
- “Perazzi MX2005
- “Perazzi MX2008
- “Perazzi Sidelock Action Hunting
- “Perazzi Sporting Classic O/U
- “Perugini Maestro Series
- “Perugini Michelangelo
- “Perugini Nova Boss
- “Pietro Zanoletti Model 2000 Field O/U
- “Piotti Boss Over/Under Shotgun
- “Pointer Italian Model
- “Pointer Turkish Model
- “Remington 396 Series
- “Remington 3200 Series
- “Remington Model 32 Series
- “Remington Model 300 Ideal
- “Remington Model 332 Series
- “Remington Model SPR310
- “Remington Model SPR310N
- “Remington Model SPR310S
- “Remington Peerless Over/Under Shotgun
- “Remington Premier Field
- “Remington Premier Ruffed Grouse
- “Remington Premier Series
- “Remington Premier STS Competition
- “Remington Premier Upland
- “Richland Arms Model 41
- “Richland Arms Model 747
- “Richland Arms Model 757
- “Richland Arms Model 787
- “Richland Arms Model 808
- “Richland Arms Model 810
- “Richland Arms Model 828
- “Rigby 401 Sidelock
- “Rota Model 650
- “Rota Model 72 Series
- “Royal American Model 100
- “Ruger Red Label O/U Shotgun
- “Ruger Sporting Clays O/U Shotgun
- “Ruger Woodside Shotgun
- “Rutten Model RM 100
- “Rutten Model RM285
- “S.I.A.C.E. Evolution
- “S.I.A.C.E. Model 66C
- “S.I.A.C.E.600T Lusso EL
- “San Marco 10-Ga. O/U Shotgun
- “San Marco 12-Ga. Wildflower Shotgun
- “San Marco Field Special O/U Shotgun
- “Sauer Model 66 Series
- “Savage Model 242
- “Savage Model 420/430
- “Sig Sauer Aurora Series
- “Sig Sauer SA-3
- “Sig Sauer SA-5
- “Silma Model 70 Series
- “SKB Model 85 Series
- “SKB Model 500 Series
- “SKB Model 505 Deluxe Over/Under Shotgun
- “SKB Model 505 Series
- “SKB Model 600 Series
- “SKB Model 605 Series
- “SKB Model 680 Series
- “SKB Model 685 Over/Under Shotgun
- “SKB Model 685 Series
- “SKB Model 700 Series
- “SKB Model 785 Series
- “SKB Model 800 Series
- “SKB Model 880 Series
- “SKB Model 885 Over/Under Trap, Skeet, Sporting Clays
- “SKB Model 885 Series
- “SKB Model 5600 Series
- “SKB Model 5700 Series
- “SKB Model 5800 Series
- “SKB Model GC-7 Series
- “Spartan SPR310/320
- “Stevens Model 240
- “Stevens Model 512
- “Stoeger/IGA Condor I O/U Shotgun
- “Stoeger/IGA ERA 2000 Over/Under Shotgun
- “Techni-Mec Model 610 Over/Under
- “Tikka Model 412S Field Grade Over/Under
- “Traditions 350 Series Traditions Classic Field Series
- “Traditions Classic Upland Series
- “Traditions Gold Wing Series
- “Traditions Real 16 Series
- “Tri Star Model 330 Series
- “Tri-Star Hunter EX
- “Tri-Star Model 300
- “Tri-Star Model 333 Series
- “Tri-Star Setter Model
- “Tri-Star Silver Series
- “Tri-Star Sporting Model
- “TULA 120
- “TULA 200
- “TULA TOZ34
- “Universal 7112
- “Universal 7312
- “Universal 7412
- “Universal 7712
- “Universal 7812
- “Universal 7912
- “Verona 501 Series
- “Verona 680 Series
- “Verona 702 Series
- “Verona LX692 Series
- “Verona LX980 Series
- “Weatherby Athena Grade IV O/U Shotguns
- “Weatherby Athena Grade V Classic Field O/U
- “Weatherby Athena Series
- “Weatherby Classic Field Models
- “Weatherby II, III Classic Field O/Us
- “Weatherby Orion II Classic Sporting Clays O/U
- “Weatherby Orion II series
- “Weatherby Orion II Sporting Clays O/U
- “Weatherby Orion III Series
- “Weatherby Orion O/U Shotguns
- “Winchester Model 91
- “Winchester Model 96
- “Winchester Model 99
- “Winchester Model 101 All Models and Grades
- “Winchester Model 1001 O/U Shotgun
- “Winchester Model 1001 Series
- “Winchester Model 1001 Sporting Clays O/U
- “Winchester Model G5500
- “Winchester Model G6500
- “Winchester Select Series
- “Zoli Condor
- “Zoli Deluxe Model
- “Zoli Dove
- “Zoli Field Special
- “Zoli Pigeon Model
- “Zoli Silver Snipe
- “Zoli Snipe
- “Zoli Special Model
- “Zoli Target Series
- “Zoli Texas
- “Zoli Z Series
- “Zoli Z-90 Series
- “Zoli Z-Sport Series
- “SHOTGUNS—SIDE BY SIDES
- “Armas Azor Sidelock Model
- “ADCO Sales Diamond Series Shotguns
- “American Arms Brittany Shotgun
- “American Arms Derby Side-by-Side
- “American Arms Gentry Double Shotgun
- “American Arms Grulla #2 Double Shotgun
- “American Arms TS/SS 10 Double Shotgun
- “American Arms TS/SS 12 Side-by-Side
- “American Arms WS/SS 10
- “Arizaga Model 31 Double Shotgun
- “Armes de Chasse Sidelock and Boxlock Shotguns
- “Armsport 1050 Series Double Shotguns
- “Arrieta Sidelock Double Shotguns
- “Auguste Francotte Boxlock Shotgun
- “Auguste Francotte Sidelock Shotgun
- “AYA Boxlock Shotguns
- “AYA Sidelock Double Shotguns
- “Baikal IZH-43 Series Shotguns
- “Baikal MP210 Series Shotguns
- “Baikal MP213 Series Shotguns
- “Baikal MP220 Series Shotguns
- “Baker Gun Sidelock Models
- “Baltimore Arms Co. Style 1
- “Baltimore Arms Co. Style 2
- “Bayard Boxlock and Sidelock Model Shotguns
- “Beretta 450 series Shotguns
- “Beretta 451 Series Shotguns
- “Beretta 452 Series Shotguns
- “Beretta 470 Series Shotguns
- “Beretta Custom Grade Shotguns
- “Beretta Francia Standard
- “Beretta Imperiale Montecarlo
- “Beretta Model 452 Sidelock Shotgun
- “Beretta Omega Standard
- “Beretta Side-by-Side Field Shotguns
- “Beretta Verona/Bergamo
- “Bertuzzi Ariete Hammer Gun
- “Bertuzzi Model Orione
- “Bertuzzi Venere Series Shotguns
- “Beschi Sidelock and Boxlock Models
- “Bill Hanus Birdgun Doubles
- “Bosis Country SxS
- “Bosis Hammer Gun
- “Bosis Queen Sidelock
- “Boss Robertson SxS
- “Boss SxS

"Boswell Boxlock Model
 "Boswell Featherweight Monarch Grade
 "Boswell Merlin Sidelock
 "Boswell Sidelock Model
 "Breda Andromeda Special
 "BRNO ZP Series Shotguns
 "Brown SxS Shotgun
 "Browning B-SS
 "Browning B-SS Belgian/Japanese Proto-
 type
 "Browning B-SS Sidelock
 "Browning B-SS Sporter
 "Bruchet Model A
 "Bruchet Model B
 "BSA Classic
 "BSA Royal
 "Cabela's ATA Grade II Custom
 "Cabela's Hemingway Model
 "Casartelli Sidelock Model
 "Century Coach SxS
 "Chapuis RGP Series Shotguns
 "Chapuis RP Series Shotguns
 "Chapuis Side-by-Side Shotgun
 "Chapuis UGP Round Design SxS
 "Charles Daly 1974 Wildlife Commemora-
 tive
 "Charles Daly Classic Coach Gun
 "Charles Daly Diamond SxS
 "Charles Daly Empire SxS
 "Charles Daly Model 306
 "Charles Daly Model 500
 "Charles Daly Model Dss Double
 "Charles Daly Superior SxS
 "Churchill Continental Series Shotguns
 "Churchill Crown Model
 "Churchill Field Model
 "Churchill Hercules Model
 "Churchill Imperial Model
 "Churchill Premiere Series Shotguns
 "Churchill Regal Model
 "Churchill Royal Model
 "Churchill Windsor Series Shotguns
 "Cimarron Coach Guns
 "Classic Doubles Model 201
 "Classic Clot 1878 Hammer Shotgun
 "Cogswell & Harrison Sidelock and
 Boxlock Shotguns
 "Colt 1883 Hammerless
 "Colt SxS Shotgun
 "Connecticut Shotgun Co. Model 21
 "Connecticut Shotgun Co. RBL Series
 "Continental Arms Centaure
 "Crescent SxS Model
 "Crucelegui Hermanos Model 150 Double
 "CZ Amarillo
 "CZ Bobwhite
 "CZ Competition
 "CZ Deluxe
 "CZ Durango
 "CZ Grouse
 "CZ Hammer Models
 "CZ Partridge
 "CZ Ringneck
 "CZ Ringneck Target
 "Dakin Model 100
 "Dakin Model 147
 "Dakin Model 160
 "Dakin Model 215
 "Dakota American Legend
 "Dakota Classic Grade
 "Dakota Classic Grade II
 "Dakota Classic Grade III
 "Dakota Premier Grade
 "Dan Arms Deluxe Field Model
 "Dan Arms Field Model
 "Darne Sliding Breech Series Shotguns
 "Davidson Arms Model 63B
 "Davidson Arms Model 69SL
 "Davidson Arms Model 73 Stagecoach
 "Dumoulin Continental Model
 "Dumoulin Etendard Model
 "Dumoulin Europa Model
 "Dumoulin Liege Model
 "E.A.A. SABA
 "E.A.A./Sabatti Saba-Mon Double Shotgun
 "E.M.F. Model 1878 SxS
 "E.M.F. Stagecoach SxS Model
 "ERA Quail SxS
 "ERA Riot SxS
 "ERA SxS
 "Famars Boxlock Models
 "Famars Castore
 "Famars Sidelock Models
 "Fausti Caledon
 "Fausti Class
 "Fausti Class Round Body
 "Fausti DEA Series Shotguns
 "Ferlib Mignon Hammer Model
 "Ferlib Model F VII Double Shotgun
 "FN Anson SxS Standard Grade
 "FN New Anson SxS Standard Grade
 "FN Sidelock Standard Grade
 "Fox Higher Grade Models (A-F)
 "Fox Sterlingworth Series
 "Franchi Airone
 "Franchi Astore Series
 "Franchi Destino
 "Franchi Highlander
 "Franchi Sidelock Double Barrel
 "Francotte Boxlock Shotgun
 "Francotte Jubilee Model
 "Francotte Sidelock Shotgun
 "Galef Silver Hawk SxS
 "Galef Zabala SxS
 "Garbi Model 100
 "Garbi Model 101 Side-by-Side
 "Garbi Model 103A, B Side-by-Side
 "Garbi Model 200 Side-by-Side
 "Gastinne Model 105
 "Gastinne Model 202
 "Gastinne Model 353
 "Gastinne Model 98
 "Gib 10 Gauge Magnum
 "Gil Alhambra
 "Gil Diamond
 "Gil Laga
 "Gil Olimpia
 "Greener Sidelock SxS Shotguns
 "Griffin & Howe Britte
 "Griffin & Howe Continental Sidelock
 "Griffin & Howe Round Body Game Gun
 "Griffin & Howe Traditional Game Gun
 "Grulla 217 Series
 "Grulla 219 Series
 "Grulla Consort
 "Grulla Model 209 Holland
 "Grulla Model 215
 "Grulla Model 216 Series
 "Grulla Number 1
 "Grulla Royal
 "Grulla Super MH
 "Grulla Supreme
 "Grulla Windsor
 "H&R Anson & Deeley SxS
 "H&R Model 404
 "H&R Small Bore SxS Hammer Gun
 "Hatfield Uplander Shotgun
 "Henry Atkin Boxlock Model
 "Henry Atkin Sidelock Model
 "Holland & Holland Cavalier Boxlock
 "Holland & Holland Dominion Game Gun
 "Holland & Holland Northwood Boxlock
 "Holland & Holland Round Action Sidelock
 "Holland & Holland Round Action Sidelock
 Paradox
 "Holland & Holland Royal Hammerless
 Ejector Sidelock
 "Holland & Holland Sidelock Shotguns
 "Holloway premier Sidelock SxS Model
 "Hopkins & Allen Boxlock and Sidelock
 Models
 "Huglu SxS Shotguns
 "Husqvarna SxS Shotguns
 "IGA Deluxe Model
 "IGA Turkey Series Model
 "Interstate Arms Model 99 Coach Gun
 "Ithaca Classic Doubles Series Shotguns
 "Ithaca Hammerless Series
 "Iver Johnson Hammerless Model Shot-
 guns
 "Jeffery Boxlock Shotguns
 "Jeffery Sidelock Shotguns
 "K.B.I. Grade II SxS
 "Khan Coach Gun
 "Kimber Valier Series
 "Krieghoff Essencia Boxlock
 "Krieghoff Essencia Sidelock
 "Lanber Imperial Sidelock
 "Laurona Boxlock Models
 "Laurona Sidelock Models
 "Lefever Grade A Field Model
 "Lefever Grade A Skeet Model
 "Lefever New
 "Lefever Model
 "Lefever Nitro Special
 "Lefever Sideplate Models
 "Leforgeron Boxlock Ejector
 "Leforgeron Sidelock Ejector
 "Liberty Coach Gun Series
 "MacNaughton Sidelock Model
 "Malin Boxlock Model
 "Malin Sidelock Model
 "Masquelier Boxlock Model
 "Masquelier Sidelock Model
 "Medwell SxS Sidelock
 "Merkel Model 8, 47E Side-by-Side Shot-
 guns
 "Merkel Model 47LSC Sporting Clays Dou-
 ble
 "Merkel Model 47S, 147S Side-by-Sides
 "Merkel Model 76E
 "Merkel Model 122E
 "Merkel Model 126E
 "Merkel Model 280 Series
 "Merkel Model 360 Series
 "Merkel Model 447SL
 "Merkel Model 1620 Series
 "Merkel Model 1622 Series
 "Mossberg Onyx Reserve Sporting
 "Mossberg Silver Reserve Field
 "Navy Arms Model 100
 "Navy Arms Model 150
 "Orvis Custom Uplander
 "Orvis Field Grade
 "Orvis Fine Grade
 "Orvis Rounded Action
 "Orvis Waterfowler
 "Parker Fluid Steel Barrel Models (All
 Grades)
 "Parker Reproductions Side-by-Side
 "Pederson Model 200
 "Pederson Model 2500
 "Perazzi DHO Models
 "Perugini Ausonia
 "Perugini Classic Model
 "Perugini Liberty
 "Perugini Regina Model
 "Perugini Romagna Gun
 "Piotti Hammer Gun
 "Piotti King Extra Side-by-Side
 "Piotti King No. 1 Side-by-Side Piotti
 Lunik Side-by-Side
 "Piotti Monaco Series
 "Piotti Monte Carlo
 "Piotti Piuma Side-by-Side
 "Piotti Westlake
 "Precision Sports Model 600 Series Doubles
 "Premier Italian made SxS Shotguns
 "Premier Spanish made SxS Shotguns
 "Purdy Best Quality Game Gun
 "Remington Model 1900 Hammerless
 "Remington Model SPR210
 "Remington Model SPR220
 "Remington Model SPR220 Cowboy
 "Remington Premier SxS
 "Richland Arms Co. Italian made SxS
 Models
 "Richland Arms Co. Spanish made SxS
 Models
 "Rigby Boxlock Shotgun
 "Rigby Hammer Shotgun
 "Rizzini Boxlock Side-by-Side
 "Rizzini Sidelock Side-by-Side
 "Rossi Overlud
 "Rossi Squire
 "Rota Model 105
 "Rota Model 106
 "Rota Model 411 Series
 "Royal American Model 600 Boxlock
 "Royal American Model 800 Sidelock
 "Ruger Gold Label
 "SAE Model 209E
 "SAE Model 210S
 "SAE Model 340X

“Sarasqueta Mammerless Sidelock
 “Sarasqueta Model 3 Boxlock
 “Sauer Boxlock Model Shotguns
 “Sauer Sidelock Model Shotguns
 “Savage Fox Model FA-1
 “Savage Model 550
 “Scott Blenheim
 “Scott Bowood
 “Scott Chatsworth
 “Scott Kinmount
 “SIACE Italian made SxS Shotguns
 “SKB Model 100
 “SKB Model 150
 “SKB Model 200
 “SKB Model 280
 “SKB Model 300
 “SKB Model 385
 “SKB Model 400
 “SKB Model 480
 “SKB Model 485
 “Smith & Wesson Elite Gold Series Grade I
 “Smith & Wesson Elite Silver Grade I
 “Smith, L.C. Boxlock Hammerless Shotguns
 “Smith, L.C. Sidelock Hammerless Shotguns
 “Spartan SPR Series Shotguns
 “Stevens Model 311/315 Series
 “Stoeger/IGA Uplander Side-by-Side Shotgun
 “Taylor’s SxS Model
 “Tri-Star Model 311
 “Tri-Star Model 411 Series
 “Ugartechea 10-Ga. Magnum Shotgun
 “Universal Double Wing SxS
 “Vouzelaud Model 315 Series
 “Walther Model WSF
 “Walther Model WSFD
 “Weatherby Atheana
 “Weatherby D’Italia Series
 “Weatherby Orion
 “Westley Richards Best Quality Sidelock
 “Westley Richards Boxlock Shotguns
 “Westley Richards Connaught Model
 “Westley Richards Hand Detachable Lock Model
 “William Douglas Boxlock
 “Winchester Model 21
 “Winchester Model 24
 “Zoli Alley Cleaner
 “Zoli Classic
 “Zoli Falcon II
 “Zoli Model Quail Special
 “Zoli Pheasant
 “Zoli Silver Hawk
 “Zoli Silver Snipe
 “SHOTGUNS—BOLT ACTIONS & SINGLE SHOTS
 “ADCC Diamond Folding Model
 “American Arms Single-Shot
 “ARMSCOR 301A
 “Armsport Single Barrel Shotgun
 “Baikal MP18
 “Beretta 471 EL Silver Hawk
 “Beretta 471 Silver Hawk
 “Beretta Beta Single Barrel
 “Beretta MKII Trap
 “Beretta Model 412
 “Beretta Model FS
 “Beretta TR-1
 “Beretta TR-1 Trap
 “Beretta Vandalia Special Trap
 “Browning BT-99 Competition Trap Special
 “Browning BT-99 Plus Micro
 “Browning BT-99 Plus Trap Gun
 “Browning Micro Recoilless Trap Shotgun
 “Browning Recoilless Trap Shotgun
 “Crescent Single Shot Models
 “CZ Cottontail
 “Desert Industries Big Twenty Shotgun
 “Fefever Long Range Field
 “Frigon FS-4
 “Frigon FT-1
 “Frigon FT-C
 “Gibbs Midland Stalker
 “Greener General Purpose GP MKI/MKII

“H&R Survivor
 “H&R Tracker Slug Model
 “Harrington & Richardson N.W.T.F. Turkey Mag
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Compact
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Compact Turkey Gun
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Screw-In Chokey
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Turkey Gun
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Turkey Gun Camo
 “Harrington & Richardson Pardner Waterfowl
 “Harrington & Richardson Tamer
 “Harrington & Richardson Tamer 20
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Classic Youth Shotgun
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Deluxe Classic
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Deluxe Model 098
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Junior
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Model 098
 “Harrington & Richardson Topper Trap Gun
 “Harrington & Richardson Tracker II Slug Gun
 “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Slug Hunter
 “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Slug Hunter Compact
 “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Slug Hunter Deluxe
 “Harrington & Richardson Ultra Slug Hunter Thumbhole Stock
 “Harrington & Richardson Ultra-Lite Slug Hunter
 “Hi-Standard 514 Model
 “Holland & Holland Single Barrel Trap
 “IGA Reuna Model
 “IGA Single Barrel Classic
 “Ithaca Model 66
 “Ithaca Single Barrel Trap
 “Iver Johnson Champion Series
 “Iver Johnson Commemorative Series Single Shot Shotgun
 “Iver Johnson Excel
 “Krieghoff K-80 Single Barrel Trap Gun
 “Krieghoff KS-5 Special
 “Krieghoff KS-5 Trap Gun
 “Lefever Trap Gun
 “Ljutic LTX Super Deluxe Mono Gun
 “Ljutic Mono Gun Single Barrel
 “Ljutic Recoilless Space Gun Shotgun
 “Marlin Model 55 Goose Gun Bolt Action
 “Marlin Model 60 Single Shot
 “Marocchi Model 2000
 “Mossberg Models G-4, 70, 73, 73B
 “Mossberg Models 75 Series
 “Mossberg Models 80, 83, 83B, 83D
 “Mossberg 173 Series
 “Mossberg Model 183 Series
 “Mossberg Model 185 Series
 “Mossberg Model 190 Series
 “Mossberg Model 195 Series
 “Mossberg Model 385 Series
 “Mossberg Model 390 Series
 “Mossberg Model 395 Series
 “Mossberg Model 595 Series
 “Mossberg Model 695 Series
 “New England Firearms N.W.T.F. Shotgun
 “New England Firearms Standard Pardner
 “New England Firearms Survival Gun
 “New England Firearms Tracker Slug Gun
 “New England Firearms Turkey and Goose Gun
 “Parker Single Barrel Trap Models
 “Perazzi TM1 Special Single Trap
 “Remington 90-T Super Single Shotgun
 “Remington Model No. 9
 “Remington Model 310 Skeet
 “Remington Model No. 3

“Rossi Circuit Judge Lever Action Shotgun
 “Rossi Circuit Judge Shotgun
 “Ruger Single Barrel Trap
 “S.W.D. Terminator
 “Savage Kimel Kamper Single Shot
 “Savage Model 210F Slug Warrior
 “Savage Model 212 Slug Gun
 “Savage Model 220 Series
 “Savage Model 220 Slug Gun
 “SEITZ Single Barrel Trap
 “SKB Century II Trap
 “SKB Century Trap
 “SKB Model 505 Trap
 “SKB Model 605 Trap
 “Smith, L.C. Single Barrel Trap Models
 “Snake Charmer II Shotgun
 “Stoeger/IGA Reuna Single Barrel Shotgun
 “Tangfolio Model RSG-16
 “Tangfolio Blockcard Model
 “Tangfolio Model DSG
 “Tangfolio Model RSG-12 Series
 “Tangfolio Model RSG-20
 “Tangfolio RSG-Tactical
 “Taurus Circuit Judge Shotgun
 “Thompson/Center Encore Shotgun
 “Thompson/Center Pro Hunter Turkey Shotgun
 “Thompson/Center TCR ’87 Hunter Shotgun
 “Universal Firearms Model 7212 Single Barrel Trap
 “Winchester Model 36 Single Shot
 “Winchester Model 37 Single Shot
 “Winchester Model 41 Bolt Action
 “Winchester Model 9410 Series
 “Zoli Apache Model
 “Zoli Diano Series
 “Zoli Loner Series”.

SEC. 04. PENALTIES.

Section 924(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(or (q) of section 922” and inserting “(q), (r), (v), (w), or (aa) of section 922”.

SEC. 05. BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR TRANSFERS OF GRANDFATHERED SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title, is amended—

- (1) by repealing subsection (s);
- (2) by redesignating subsection (t) as subsection (s);
- (3) in subsection (s), as redesignated—
 - (A) in paragraph (3)(C)(ii), by striking “(as defined in subsection (s)(8))”; and
 - (B) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) In this subsection, the term ‘chief law enforcement officer’ means the chief of police, the sheriff, or an equivalent officer or the designee of any such individual.”; and
- (4) by inserting after subsection (s), as redesignated, the following:

“(t)(1) Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of the Assault Weapons Ban of 2019, it shall be unlawful for any person who is not licensed under this chapter to transfer a grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon to any other person who is not licensed under this chapter, unless a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer has first taken custody of the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon for the purpose of complying with subsection (s). Upon taking custody of the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon, the licensee shall comply with all requirements of this chapter as if the licensee were transferring the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon from the licensee’s inventory to the unlicensed transferee.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a temporary transfer of possession for the purpose of participating in target shooting in a licensed target facility or established range if—

“(A) the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon is, at all times, kept within the premises of the target facility or range; and

“(B) the transferee is not known to be prohibited from possessing or receiving a grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon.

“(3) For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘transfer’—

“(A) shall include a sale, gift, or loan; and

“(B) does not include temporary custody of the grandfathered semiautomatic assault weapon for purposes of examination or evaluation by a prospective transferee.

“(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Attorney General may implement this subsection with regulations.

“(B) Regulations promulgated under this paragraph—

“(i) shall include a provision setting a maximum fee that may be charged by licensees for services provided in accordance with paragraph (1); and

“(ii) shall not include any provision imposing recordkeeping requirements on any unlicensed transferor or requiring licensees to facilitate transfers in accordance with paragraph (1).”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 922.—Section 922(y)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II)” and inserting “and (g)(5)(B)”.

(2) SECTION 925A.—Section 925A of title 18, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “subsection (s) or (t) of section 922” and inserting “section 922(s)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 06. USE OF BYRNE GRANTS FOR BUY-BACK PROGRAMS FOR SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICES.

Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(I) Compensation for surrendered semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices, as those terms are defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code, under buy-back programs for semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices.”

SEC. 07. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, an amendment made by this title, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title, the amendments made by this title, and the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SA 1023. Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 155, line 10, insert after “one-year period.” the following: “*Provided further*, that upon request by an owner of a project financed by an existing loan under section

514 or 515 of the Act, the Secretary may renew the rental assistance agreement for a period of 20 years or until the term of such loan has expired, subject to annual appropriations.”

On page 156, line 4, strike “third proviso” and insert “fourth proviso”.

SA 1024. Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 3. In providing assistance under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) using amounts made available under this title under the heading “RURAL HOUSING SERVICE”, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prioritize the maintenance needs for rural housing facilities and staff needs, which shall include prioritizing—

(1) capital repairs for aging properties participating in the rental housing programs of the Rural Housing Service;

(2) the needs of staff overseeing the Rural Housing Service and field staff conducting housing inspections; and

(3) enforcement against property owners when those owners fail to make necessary repairs.

SA 1025. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 253, line 2, strike “costs:” and insert the following: “costs: *Provided further*, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing the facilities investments required to improve the direct service and tribally operated detention and public safety facilities in Indian country that are in poor condition, including associated cost estimates.”

SA 1026. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, insert the following:

SEC. 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND SALES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AFFECTED BUREAU LAND.—The term “affected Bureau land” means any land that—

(A) is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau;

(B) contains any surface or subsurface mineral right; and

(C) is located within 15 miles of Service land or water.

(2) BUREAU.—The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) SERVICE LAND OR WATER.—The term “Service land or water” means land or water under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

(4) STATE DIRECTOR.—The term “State Director” means a State Director of the Bureau.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, before offering for competitive, public sale any affected Bureau land, the State Director of each State in which the affected Bureau land is located shall—

(A) complete formal consultation with each applicable Superintendent of the National Park Service regarding—

(i) the impact of the proposed sale on—

(I) natural, cultural, and historic resources; and

(II) visitor use and enjoyment of park resources; and

(ii) the cumulative impacts of the proposed sale on National Park Service resources, including air and water quality;

(B) achieve compliance with the applicable requirements of section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, taking into consideration the means by which the proposed sale may impact historic property, historic objects, traditional cultural properties, archaeological sites, or cultural landscapes;

(C) consider the effects of the proposed sale on—

(i) wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity; and

(ii) recreational opportunities on and off the applicable Service land and water, through consultation with affected recreational user groups;

(D) conduct a viewshed analysis with respect to all potential points of view within the affected Service land or water;

(E) consult with relevant agencies to evaluate—

(i) the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of development on the air quality, including visibility, of affected Service land and water to ensure compliance with all applicable air quality requirements; and

(ii) the impacts of development on water quality and groundwater resources;

(F) provide a period of not less than 30 days for public review and comment with respect to environmental analyses and findings of no significant impact for oil and gas leasing on the affected Bureau land; and

(G) post a final notice of the proposed sale not later than the date that is 90 days before the sale date to ensure a period of not less than—

(i) 30 days for public participation; and

(ii) 60 days for review by the Bureau.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF LEASE SALES.—The Director of the Bureau shall consider lease sales of affected Bureau land not more frequently than once each calendar year.

(3) LIGHT POLLUTION.—In any case in which an application for a permit to drill on affected Bureau land is approved, the State Director of each State in which the affected Bureau land is located shall ensure that compliance with applicable Bureau and National Park Service best management practices to reduce light pollution is achieved.

SA 1027. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FOREST SERVICE LEGACY ROADS AND TRAILS REMEDIATION PROGRAM.

Public Law 88-657 (16 U.S.C. 532 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Forest Roads and Trails Act") is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 8. FOREST SERVICE LEGACY ROADS AND TRAILS REMEDIATION PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall establish, and develop a national strategy to carry out, a program, to be known as the 'Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program', within the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)))—

"(1) to carry out critical maintenance and urgent repairs and improvements on National Forest System roads, trails, and bridges;

"(2) to restore fish and other aquatic organism passages by removing or replacing unnatural barriers to the passage of fish and other aquatic organisms;

"(3) to decommission unneeded roads and trails; and

"(4) to carry out activities associated with the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

"(b) PRIORITY.—In implementing the program under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to any project that protects or restores—

"(1) water quality;

"(2) a watershed that feeds a public drinking water system; or

"(3) habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive fish or wildlife species.

"(c) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—Except as authorized under section 323 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1011a), each project carried out under this section shall be on a National Forest System road or trail.

"SEC. 9. ROAD SYSTEM ANALYSIS.

"(a) DEFINITION OF DECOMMISSION.—In this section, the term 'decommission' means, with respect to a road—

"(1) to restore, through active or passive means, natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological conditions and processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road; and

"(2) to remove the road from the transportation system.

"(b) IDENTIFICATION OF MINIMUM ROAD SYSTEM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall identify for each unit of the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) the minimum road system necessary for—

"(A) safe and efficient travel within the National Forest System; and

"(B) the administration, use, and protection of the National Forest System.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each minimum road system identified under paragraph (1) for a unit of the National Forest System shall—

"(A) meet the resource and other management objectives adopted in the land and resource management plan applicable to the unit;

"(B) meet all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements;

"(C) be in accordance with long-term funding expectations; and

"(D) minimize any adverse environmental impacts associated with the construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and maintenance of the minimum road system.

"(c) CONTENTS.—In identifying minimum road systems under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall—

"(1) incorporate a science-based roads analysis at the appropriate scale;

"(2) incorporate a long-term fiscal analysis that includes an assessment of maintenance costs;

"(3) identify as unneeded any roads that—

"(A) are no longer necessary to meet forest resource management objectives; and

"(B) may be decommissioned or considered for trails; and

"(4) consult with—

"(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

"(B) members of the public.

"(d) UNNEEDED ROADS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall decommission any roads identified as unneeded under subsection (c)(3) as soon as practicable after making the identification under that subsection.

"(2) PRIORITY.—In decommissioning unneeded roads under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall prioritize the decommissioning of roads that pose the greatest risk—

"(A) to public safety; or

"(B) of environmental degradation.

"(e) RECORDS.—The Secretary shall regularly update the Infra database of the Secretary to record—

"(1) each road identified as unneeded under subsection (c)(3); and

"(2) each road decommissioned under subsection (d)(1).

"(f) REVISION.—The Secretary shall review, and may revise, an identification made under subsection (b)(1) for a unit of the National Forest System during a revision of the land and resource management plan applicable to the unit."

SA 1028. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . Section 7002(e)(4) of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-148) is amended—

(1) by striking "An amended" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An amended"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PENDING APPLICATIONS.—With respect to an application for an insulin biological product submitted under subsection (b)(2) or (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) with a filing date that is not later than December 31, 2019, until the Secretary makes a determination on final approval with respect to such application, the Secretary shall continue to review and approve (as appropriate) such application under such section 505, even if such review and approval process continues after March 23, 2020. For purposes of completing the review and approval process for such an application, any listed drug referenced in the application shall be treated as a listed drug under sec-

tion 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, even if such listed drug is deemed licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act during such review and approval process. Effective on the later of March 23, 2020, or the date of approval under subsection (c) or (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of any such application, such approved application shall be deemed to be a license for the biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act."

SA 1029. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 289, line 22, strike "Act." and insert "Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$3,000,000 shall be for ethylene oxide ambient air monitoring in communities identified as having an elevated cancer risk due to emissions of ethylene oxide by the most recent National Air Toxics Assessment published by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency."

SA 1030. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds provided by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue a marketing order under subsection (c)(1)(A)(i) of section 910 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387j) or a substantial equivalence order under subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) of such section 910, for any electronic nicotine delivery system, including any liquid, solution, or other component or part or its aerosol, that contains an artificial or natural flavor (other than tobacco) that is a characterizing flavor, unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services issues an order finding that the manufacturer has demonstrated that use of the characterizing flavor—

(1) will increase the likelihood of smoking cessation among current users of tobacco products;

(2) will not increase the likelihood of youth initiation of nicotine or tobacco products; and

(3) will not increase the likelihood of harm to the person using the characterizing flavor.

SA 1031. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. An additional \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be available for payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101 et seq.), and the funds available under this title for the Office of Administration under the heading "ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES" under the heading "MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION" shall be decreased by \$3,000,000.

SA 1032. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 123, line 14, strike "\$13,500,000" and insert "\$6,500,000".

On page 131, line 4, strike "\$509,082,000" and insert "\$516,082,000".

On page 131, line 8, insert "That the amount specified in that table for the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network shall be increased by \$7,000,000: *Provided further,*" after "*Provided,*".

SA 1033. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 223, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e) of section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c) or any other provision of law, tobacco shall be an eligible agricultural commodity under the Market Facilitation Program conducted pursuant to that section.

SA 1034. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—SAVING OUR AMERICAN ROADS

SEC. 1. REPEAL OF RESCISSION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1438 of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94; 129 Stat. 1432) is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94; 129 Stat. 1312) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1438.

(b) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—

(1) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section and the amendments made by this section shall not

be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(2) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this section and the amendments made by this section shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(3) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(8)), the budgetary effects of this section and the amendments made by this section shall not be estimated—

(A) for purposes of section 251 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 901); and

(B) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 932) as being included in an appropriation Act.

SA 1035. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 164, line 21, strike "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

SA 1036. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. In addition to other amounts made available under this division to continue a Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program as authorized by Public Law 116-6, there shall be available to the Director of the Indian Health Service, \$40,000,000 to be used as otherwise provided for under this division to carry out such Program.

SA 1037. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that describes the economic and environmental impacts of importing orchids in growing media.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the economic impact of importing orchids in growing media on a State-by-State basis, with data collected from local growers; and

(B) any incidents of pests detected on orchids imported with growing media; and

(2) an analysis with respect to the additional resources that are necessary to prevent and mitigate the introduction of pests resulting from importing orchids in growing media.

SA 1038. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 14, strike "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

SA 1039. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Department of Justice for "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" shall be \$1,790,290,000, of which \$12,500,000 shall be for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Department of Justice for "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities" shall be \$923,500,000.

SA 1040. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 289, line 22, strike the period at the end and insert "": *Provided further,* That of the funds included under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to the Office of Transportation and Air Quality of the Office of Air and Radiation of the Environmental Protection Agency to approve, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, not less than 2 pending applications under the electric pathway under the renewable fuel program under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o))."

SA 1041. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of

Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

ELECTRIC PATHWAYS

SEC. 4 _____. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a detailed work plan that describes how the Environmental Protection Agency will comply with the requirement with respect to applications for the electric pathway in the report accompanying this Act.

SA 1042. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 22, strike “\$279,500,000” and insert “\$291,500,000”.

On page 7, line 24, insert “, and of which \$17,000,000 shall be for assistance to nuclear power plant closure communities” after “27”.

SA 1043. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 121, line 2, strike “\$22,301,000” and insert “\$17,301,000”.

On page 223, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 7 _____. There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 1673(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926(d)).

SA 1044. Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—FAIR COMPENSATION FOR LOW-WAGE CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES ACT OF 2019

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Fair Compensation for Low-Wage Contractor Employees Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. APPROPRIATION.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, for each Federal agency subject to the lapse in appro-

priations that began on or about December 22, 2018, for adjustments in the price of contracts of such agency under section 3.

SEC. 3. BACK COMPENSATION FOR LOW-WAGE EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each Federal agency subject to the lapse in appropriations that began on or about December 22, 2018, shall adjust the price of any contract of such agency for which the contractor was ordered to suspend, delay, or interrupt all or part of the work of such contract, or stop all or any part of the work called for in such contract, as a result of the lapse in appropriations to compensate the contractor for reasonable costs incurred—

(1) to provide compensation, at an employee's standard rate of compensation, to any employee who was furloughed or laid off, or who was not working, who experienced a reduction of hours, or who experienced a reduction in compensation, as a result of the lapse in appropriations (for the period of the lapse); or

(2) to restore paid leave taken by any employee during the lapse in appropriations, if the contractor required employees to use paid leave as a result of the lapse in appropriations.

(b) **LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF WEEKLY COMPENSATION COVERED BY ADJUSTMENT.**—The maximum amount of weekly compensation of an employee for which an adjustment may be made under subsection (a) may not exceed the lesser of—

(1) the employee's actual weekly compensation; or

(2) \$965.

(c) **TIMING OF ADJUSTMENTS.**—The adjustments required by subsection (a) shall be made as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “compensation” has the meaning given that term in section 6701 of title 41, United States Code.

(2) The term “employee” means the following:

(A) A “service employee” as that term is defined in section 6701(3) of title 41, United States Code, except that the term also includes service employees described in subparagraph (C) of that section notwithstanding that subparagraph.

(B) A “laborer or mechanic” covered by section 3142 of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This division shall take effect upon the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

(b) **DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—The budgetary effects of this division, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this division, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement

has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SA 1045. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 169, line 10, insert “; *Provided*, That 10 percent of the amount made available by this paragraph shall be used for tribal outreach and technical assistance grants” before the period at the end.

SA 1046. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. (a) An additional \$3,000,000 shall be available for rental assistance and associated administrative fees for Tribal HUD-VASH under the heading “TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE” under the heading “PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING” under this title, provided that \$1,000,000 shall be used for tribal outreach and technical assistance, and the funds available under this title for necessary salaries and expenses for Administrative Support Offices under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES” under the heading “MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION” under this title shall be decreased by \$3,000,000.

SA 1047. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. NICS DENIAL NOTIFICATION ACT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “NICS Denial Notification Act of 2019”.

(b) **REPORTING OF BACKGROUND CHECK DENIALS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 925A the following:

“§ 925B. Reporting of background check denials to State authorities

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—If the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901) (commonly referred to as ‘NICS’) provides a notice pursuant to section 922(t) of this title that the receipt of a firearm by a person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of this title or State law, the Attorney General shall, in accordance with subsection (b) of this section—

“(1) report to the law enforcement authorities of the State where the person sought to

acquire the firearm and, if different, the law enforcement authorities of the State of residence of the person—

“(A) that the notice was provided;

“(B) the specific provision of law that would have been violated;

“(C) the date and time the notice was provided;

“(D) the location where the firearm was sought to be acquired; and

“(E) the identity of the person; and

“(2) where practicable, report the incident to local law enforcement authorities and State and local prosecutors in the jurisdiction where the firearm was sought and in the jurisdiction where the person resides.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORT.—A report is made in accordance with this subsection if the report is made within 24 hours after the provision of the notice described in subsection (a), except that the making of the report may be delayed for so long as is necessary to avoid compromising an ongoing investigation.

“(c) AMENDMENT OF REPORT.—If a report is made in accordance with this subsection and, after such report is made, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives determines that the receipt of a firearm by a person for whom the report was made would not violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of this title or State law, the Attorney General shall, in accordance with subsection (b), notify any law enforcement authority and any prosecutor to whom the report was made of that determination.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to require a report with respect to a person to be made to the same State authorities that originally issued the notice with respect to the person.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 925A the following:

“925B. Reporting of background check denials to State authorities.”.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b), is amended by inserting after section 925B the following:

“§ 925C. Annual report to Congress

“Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report detailing the following, broken down by Federal judicial district:

“(1) With respect to each category of persons prohibited by subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of this title or State law from receiving or possessing a firearm who are so denied a firearm—

“(A) the number of denials;

“(B) the number of denials referred to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;

“(C) the number of denials for which the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives determines that the person denied was not prohibited by subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of this title or State law from receiving or possessing a firearm;

“(D) the number of denials overturned through the national instant criminal background check system appeals process and the reasons for overturning the denials;

“(E) the number of denials with respect to which an investigation was opened by a field division of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;

“(F) the number of persons charged with a Federal criminal offense in connection with a denial; and

“(G) the number of convictions obtained by Federal authorities in connection with a denial.

“(2) The number of background check notices reported to State authorities pursuant to section 925B (including the number of the notices that would have been so reported but for section 925B(c)).”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter, as amended by subsection, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 925B the following:

“925C. Annual report to Congress.”.

SA 1048. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ HADIYA PENDLETON AND NYASIA PRYER-YARD GUN TRAFFICKING AND CRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 2019.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Hadiya Pendleton and Nyasia Pryer-Yard Gun Trafficking and Crime Prevention Act of 2019”.

(b) FIREARMS TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 932. Trafficking in firearms

“(a) OFFENSES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, regardless of whether anything of value is exchanged—

“(1) to ship, transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose to a person, 2 or more firearms in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such shipping, transportation, transfer, or disposition of the firearm would be in violation of, or would result in a violation of any Federal, State, or local law punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year;

“(2) to receive from a person, 2 or more firearms in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such receipt would be in violation of, or would result in a violation of any Federal, State, or local law punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year;

“(3) to make a statement to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer relating to the purchase, receipt, or acquisition from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer of 2 or more firearms that have moved in or affected interstate or foreign commerce that—

“(A) is material to—

“(i) the identity of the actual buyer of the firearms; or

“(ii) the intended trafficking of the firearms; and

“(B) the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe is false; or

“(4) to direct, promote, or facilitate conduct specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

“(b) PENALTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates, or conspires to violate, subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

(2) ORGANIZER ENHANCEMENT.—If a violation of subsection (a) is committed by a person in concert with 5 or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a

position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, such person may be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment of not more than 5 consecutive years.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘actual buyer’ means the individual for whom a firearm is being purchased, received, or acquired; and

“(2) the term ‘term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year’ does not include any offense classified by the applicable jurisdiction as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“932. Trafficking in firearms.”.

(3) DIRECTIVE TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to persons convicted of offenses under section 932 of title 18, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Commission shall—

(i) review the penalty structure that the guidelines currently provide based on the number of firearms involved in the offense and determine whether any changes to that penalty structure are appropriate in order to reflect the intent of Congress that such penalties reflect the gravity of the offense; and

(ii) review and amend, if appropriate, the guidelines and policy statements to reflect the intent of Congress that guideline penalties for violations of section 932 of title 18, United States Code, and similar offenses be increased substantially when committed by a person who is a member of a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise or in concert with another person who is a member of a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise.

SA 1049. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division A, insert the following:

SEC. ____ OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD TARGETING SENIORS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY OFFICE.—The Federal Trade Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) shall establish an advisory office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection for the purpose of advising the Commission on the prevention of fraud targeting seniors and to assist the Commission with the following:

(1) OVERSIGHT.—The advisory office shall monitor the market for mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and recorded message telephone call (referred to in this section as “robocall”) fraud targeting seniors and shall coordinate with other relevant agencies regarding the requirements of this section.

(2) CONSUMER EDUCATION.—The Commission through the advisory office shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the

Postmaster General, the Chief Postal Inspector for the United States Postal Inspection Service, and other relevant agencies—

(A) disseminate to seniors and families and caregivers of seniors general information on mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud targeting seniors, including descriptions of the most common fraud schemes;

(B) disseminate to seniors and families and caregivers of seniors information on reporting complaints of fraud targeting seniors either to the national toll-free telephone number established by the Commission for reporting such complaints, or to the Consumer Sentinel Network, operated by the Commission, where such complaints will become immediately available to appropriate law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the attorneys general of the States;

(C) in response to a specific request about a particular entity or individual, provide publically available information of enforcement action taken by the Commission for mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud against such entity; and

(D) maintain a website to serve as a resource for information for seniors and families and caregivers of seniors regarding mail, television, internet, telemarketing, robocall, and other identified fraud targeting seniors.

(3) COMPLAINTS.—The Commission through the advisory office shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, establish procedures to—

(A) log and acknowledge the receipt of complaints by individuals who believe they have been a victim of mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud in the Consumer Sentinel Network, and shall make those complaints immediately available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities; and

(B) provide to individuals described in subparagraph (A), and to any other persons, specific and general information on mail, television, internet, telemarketing, and robocall fraud, including descriptions of the most common schemes using such methods of communication.

(b) COMMENCEMENT.—The Commission shall commence carrying out the requirements of this section not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1050. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 4 _____. Section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329) is amended by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (h) and (i) \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, of which not more than \$7,500,000 for each fiscal year may be used to carry out subsection (i).

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.”.

SA 1051. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7 _____. Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall not be made available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Forest Service or contractors of the Forest Service, or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in the destruction of the sold wild horses or burros for processing into commercial products.

SA 1052. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 230, line 10, strike “products.” and insert “products, except that appropriations shall be made available for humane fertility control of wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors.”.

SA 1053. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VI of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 6 _____. None of the funds made available under this Act shall be used to support the use of phthalates, including dibutyl phthalate, di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, and benzyl butyl phthalate, in baby diapers, adult diapers, menstrual products, and obstetrical and gynecological devices described in section 884.5400, 884.5425, 884.5435, 884.5460, 884.5470, or 884.5900 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

SA 1054. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, restore on the website of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service the searchable Animal Care Information System and Enforcement Action databases, and the contents of those databases,

that were available on the website on January 30, 2017;

(2) for all content generated on or after January 30, 2017, not later than 60 days after receiving or generating such content, make publicly available through a searchable database, in their entirety and without redaction (except for signatures)—

(A) all inspection records maintained pursuant to the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.), including—

(i) all animal inventories; and

(ii) all inspection reports by officials of the Department of Agriculture—

(I) dated after the settlement of any appeal; and

(II) that document noncompliance with that Act;

(B) all enforcement records created pursuant to the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) or the Horse Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1821 et seq.), including warning letters, stipulations, settlement agreements, administrative complaints, and court orders; and

(C) all research facility annual reports (including attachments) required to be submitted under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.); and

(3) ensure that each instance of noncompliance, as observed by a Department of Agriculture inspector—

(A) with the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) is documented on an inspection report; and

(B) with the Horse Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1821 et seq.) is documented on an inspection form.

SA 1055. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to remove the prohibition on pelagic longline fishing gear under the Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species issued by the Pacific Fishery Management Council.

SA 1056. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 263, line 9, strike “\$136,244,000” and insert “\$125,755,000”.

On page 294, line 5, strike “\$4,247,028,000” and insert “\$4,257,517,000”.

On page 299, line 19, strike “\$19,511,000” and insert “\$30,000,000”.

SA 1057. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the feasibility of banning all electronic cigarette devices and components. The report shall consider how such products affect public health, particularly with respect to minors, pregnant women, never-smokers, and former smoker populations, and shall include detailed reasoning behind the conclusion.

SA 1058. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall issue final regulations establishing tobacco product standards. Such standards shall include lowering nicotine levels in cigarettes to a non-addictive level, addressing levels of toxicants and impurities in e-liquids, regulations on flavors including menthol for combustible cigarettes and electronic cigarettes, and addressing safety hazards including battery explosions in electronic cigarettes and children's exposure to nicotine.

SA 1059. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall issue regulations deeming the use of any ortho-phthalate chemical as a food contact substance to be a use of an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 402(a)(2)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(2)(C)).

SA 1060. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 346, line 14, strike the period and insert “: *Provided*, That, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the

House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support memory and education programs relating to the Holocaust.”.

SA 1061. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Department of Transportation to engage with local communities, metropolitan planning organizations, and regional transportation commissions on advancing data and intelligent transportation systems technologies and other smart cities solutions.

SA 1062. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to terminate the Intelligent Transportation System Program Advisory Committee established under section 5305(h) of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 512 note; Public Law 109-59).

SA 1063. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7 _____. There is appropriated \$499,000 to support the addition of 4 full-time equivalent employees and administrative costs associated with the development by the Council on Rural Community Innovation and Economic Development established under section 6306 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 2204b-3) of reports and resource guides and for the establishment of a Federal support team for rural jobs accelerators.

SA 1064. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the

fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 422, line 13, insert “*Provided further*, That \$80,000 of the amount provided under this heading shall be available to perform a cost benefit analysis for adding additional stops along the California Zephyr Line:” after “regulation:”.

SA 1065. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 14, after “disabilities,” insert the following: “\$2,500,000 is for law enforcement training grant programs to educate, train and prepare officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with mentally ill individuals.”.

SA 1066. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Thousands of lawsuits have been brought by governmental entities in every State against manufacturers and suppliers of opioids seeking compensation for costs and damages that governments have incurred due to the defendants' alleged role in the current public health crisis of opioid addiction and abuse.

(2) Opioid litigation settlements have resulted in payments of hundreds of millions of dollars, to date, from opioid manufacturers and suppliers to governmental entities, with the potential for additional settlements providing more funds to government entities.

(3) Only 8 percent of tobacco litigation settlement funds paid to government entities as part of the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement have been devoted toward addressing the public health harms of tobacco addiction and death and preventing further harm.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, to the greatest extent practicable, any potential funds paid by opioid industry defendants to government entities pursuant to opioid litigation settlements should be prioritized for activities and services that respond to the public health crisis of opioid addiction and abuse and that help prevent further drug addiction-related harms.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have 4 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC
WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

The Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MERKLEY's intern, Thomas Sipp, have privileges of the floor for the remainder of the day.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER
24, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, October 24; further, that following the pray-

er and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Walker nomination under the previous order; finally, that the Senate recess from 10:30 a.m. until 12 noon tomorrow.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:15 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 10 a.m.