

instances of arbitrary deprivation of life and other unlawful or politically motivated killings, arbitrary arrest or detention, denial of fair public trial, and other violations;

Whereas Freedom House assessed Cambodia to be “not free” in its Freedom in the World 2019 report;

Whereas the crackdown by the Government of Cambodia on the political opposition and other independent voices has caused many CNRP leaders to flee abroad;

Whereas, according to Human Rights Watch, on March 12, 2019, a court criminally charged and issued arrest warrants for eight leading members of the CNRP who had left Cambodia ahead of the July 2018 election: Sam Rainsy, Mu Sochua, Ou Chanrith, Eng Chhai Eang, Men Sothavarin, Long Ry, Tob Van Chan, and Ho Vann;

Whereas the Government of Cambodia has arrested many opposition party members and democracy activists who remained in Cambodia, including bringing charges against more than 70 former CNRP members and detaining at least 35 of them since CNRP members announced in August 2019 that they might return to the country;

Whereas a Cambodian court ordered a new investigation into two Radio Free Asia journalists charged with espionage even after two years of inquiry found insufficient evidence of wrongdoing and after numerous human rights experts and a bipartisan group of United States Senators in a March 15, 2018, letter to Hun Sen argued that the charges were meritless;

Whereas former CNRP leader, Sam Rainsy, and other members of the CNRP and supporters of democracy intend to return to Cambodia on November 9, 2019;

Whereas Prime Minister Hun Sen threatened students that they would have one of their “remaining fingers cut off” if they joined the cause of the returning democracy activists and ordered the military to attack any CNRP gatherings on November 9, 2019;

Whereas according to Amnesty International, two youth activists have been arbitrarily detained since July for attempting to peacefully commemorate the murder of a popular government critic;

Whereas, on November 16, 2017, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 279 (115th Congress), a bipartisan resolution reaffirming the commitment of the United States to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Cambodia; and

Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409) prohibits the authorization of appropriations to the Government of Cambodia until the Secretary of State certifies that Cambodia is taking effective steps in several areas, including the restoration of the civil and political rights of the CNRP, media, and civil society organizations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of Cambodia to immediately and unconditionally—

(A) release all political prisoners;

(B) drop all politically motivated charges against the CNRP and civil society activists; and

(C) restore full political rights to the CNRP;

(2) deplores—

(A) the deterioration of democracy and fundamental human rights in Cambodia;

(B) the continued imprisonment and judicial harassment of journalists, prisoners of conscience, and other political prisoners by the Government of Cambodia;

(C) the breakdown of the rule of law and the lack of due process in Cambodia; and

(D) the potential for mass arrests and violence if and when CNRP members currently overseas return to Cambodia;

(3) holds Prime Minister Hun Sen directly responsible for the safety, health, and welfare of exiled CNRP leaders and their supporters upon their return to Cambodia;

(4) calls on other governments throughout the Indo-Pacific to—

(A) urge the Government of Cambodia to allow the peaceful return of exiled CNRP leaders and their supporters; and

(B) refrain from unjustly restricting the rights of CNRP members to travel to and through their countries as they return; and

(5) recognizes, in the absence of systemic democratic reforms, the need for additional United States Government measures, including through legislation and executive action.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 7 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 AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 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 Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 11 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Halil Suleyman Ozerden, of Mississippi, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Steven J. Menashi, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Barbara Lagoa and Robert J. Luck, both of Florida, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Sylvia Carreno-Coll, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, John M. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Sherri A. Lydon, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 7, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 194(a), as amended by Public Law 101-595, and further amended by Public Law 113-281, and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, appoints the following Senator to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy: The Honorable DAN SULLIVAN of Alaska.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Section 1295(b) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: The Honorable JERRY MORAN of Kansas (Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation) and The Honorable ROGER WICKER of Mississippi (ex officio as Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation).

SUPPLY CHAIN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE TRAINING ACT OF 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 191, S. 1388.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1388) to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

The bill (S. 1388) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1388

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Supply Chain Counterintelligence Training Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAM TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of

the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of General Services, shall establish and implement a counterintelligence training program for officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities at executive agencies (including programmatic, information communications technology, and acquisition officials). The program shall be designed to prepare such personnel to identify and mitigate counterintelligence threats that arise during the acquisition and use throughout the lifecycle of information and communications technology.

SEC. 3. REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days for the next three years, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of General Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on implementation of the program required under section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP; INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.**—The terms “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” and “information and communications technology” have the meanings given the terms in section 4713(k) of title 41, United States Code.

(2) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

FEDERAL ADVANCE CONTRACTS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 188, S. 979.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 979) to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office relating to advance contracts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 979

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Advance Contracts Enhancement Act” or the “FACE Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Post-Katrina Emergency Management and Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–925; 120 Stat. 1394) required the Federal

Emergency Management Agency to establish advance contracts, which are established prior to disasters and are typically needed to quickly provide life-sustaining goods and services in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;

(2) the catastrophic hurricanes and wildfires in the United States in 2017 highlighted the importance of these advance contracts in disaster response;

(3) in a report issued by the Government Accountability Office entitled “2017 Disaster Contracting: Action Needed to Better Ensure More Effective Use and Management of Advance Contracts”, the Government Accountability Office identified a number of challenges with advance contracts and recommended actions to improve management by the Federal Emergency Management Agency of these contracts for future disasters; and

(4) section 691 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 791) should be amended to incorporate the recommendations made by the report described in paragraph (3) to ensure more effective use and management of advance contracts.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ADVANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 691 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 791) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **UPDATED REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an updated report that contains—

“(1) the information required in the initial report under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1); and

“(2) an updated strategy described in subsection (a)(1)(C) that clearly defines—

“(A) the objectives of advance contracts;

“(B) how advance contracts contribute to disaster response operations of the Agency; [and]

“(C) *how to maximize the award of advance contracts to small business concerns, as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632); and*

“(C)(D) whether and how advance contracts should be prioritized in relation to new post-disaster contract awards.

“(f) **ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

“(1) **HEAD OF CONTRACTING.**—The Administrator shall ensure that the head of contracting activity of the Agency—

“(A) not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, updates the Disaster Contracting Desk Guide of the Agency to provide specific guidance—

“(i) on whether and under what circumstances contracting officers should consider using existing advance contracts entered into in accordance with this section prior to making new post-disaster contract awards, and include this guidance in existing semi-annual training given to contracting officers; and

“(ii) for contracting officers to perform outreach to State and local governments on the potential benefits of establishing their own pre-negotiated advance contracts;

“(B) adheres to hard copy contract file management requirements in effect to ensure that the files relating to advance contracts entered into in accordance with this section are complete and up to date, whether the files will be transferred into the Electronic Contract Filing System of the Agency or remain in hard copy format;

“(C) notifies contracting officers of the 3-day time frame requirement for entering completed award documentation into the

contract writing system of the Agency when executing notice to proceed documentation;

“(D) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, revises the reporting methodology of the Agency to ensure that all disaster contracts are included in each quarterly report submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this section on disaster contract actions;

“(E) identifies a single centralized resource listing advance contracts entered into under this section and ensures that source is current and up to date and includes all available advance contracts; and

“(F) communicates complete and up-to-date information on available advance contracts to State and local governments to inform their advance contracting efforts.

“(2) **MASTER ACQUISITION PLANNING SCHEDULE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall update and implement guidance for program office and acquisition personnel of the Agency to—

“(A) identify acquisition planning time frames and considerations across the entire acquisition planning process of the Agency; and

“(B) clearly communicate the purpose and use of a master acquisition planning schedule.”.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall regularly update the appropriate committees of Congress (as defined in section 602 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 701)) on the progress of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office in the report entitled “2017 Disaster Contracting: Action Needed to Better Ensure More Effective Use and Management of Advance Contracts”, as required under section 691 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 791), as amended by subsection (a).

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider made laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 979), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 979

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Advance Contracts Enhancement Act” or the “FACE Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Post-Katrina Emergency Management and Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–925; 120 Stat. 1394) required the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish advance contracts, which are established prior to disasters and are typically needed to quickly provide life-sustaining goods and services in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;

(2) the catastrophic hurricanes and wildfires in the United States in 2017 highlighted the importance of these advance contracts in disaster response;

(3) in a report issued by the Government Accountability Office entitled “2017 Disaster