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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 12, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN SEE THROUGH THIS FACADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise because I love my country.

Mr. Speaker, I rise some 56 days since the Mueller report was made public; 56 days, according to some, and I have been among them, to say that the President has been above the law for 56 days pursuant to the Mueller report.

But the truth is the President has been above the law for more than 2

years because, more than 2 years ago, I stood at this podium and called for the impeachment of the President of the United States of America for his obstruction that we now acknowledge was obstruction—more than 2 years. More than 2 years, now, of analysis paralysis. As Dr. King put it, the paralysis of analysis—more than 2 years.

What does this mean, paralysis analysis? Well, I have my pneumonic notes.

It means that we are allowing the perfect to be an enemy of the good, that we are waiting for the perfect opportunity to do what we should rather than doing that which is good, which we can do now.

It also means overthinking a problem and not analyzing to the extent that you never make a decision, and in some cases, it means allowing perfection protection.

Some people will do it simply because knowing you cannot achieve perfection, it becomes a means by which they can achieve perfection—perfection protection.

And along the way, over these 2 years, Mr. Speaker, here is what we have had to deal with.

The first question was: What crime has the President committed? Well, we know now that you don't have to commit a crime to be impeached. Constitutional scholars have finally acknowledged it publicly, and others have accepted it—no crime necessary. Andrew Johnson was impeached in 1868 in article 10 of the Articles of Impeachment against him, and it was not for commission of a crime.

Then we had to deal with outsourcing of the investigation. Let's not do it ourselves. Let's not do what the Framers of the Constitution intended Congress to do. Let's give it to somebody else. Let's have some special counsel do it.

And then, of course, thereafter, there was: Wait for the Mueller report. "Wait for the Mueller report," a constant re-

frain. We waited for the Mueller report. The Mueller report has been presented, some 56 days it has been made public.

And now we are dealing with the whole notion of some of these votes may be hard votes. I know a little bit about hard votes. I have got some ministers who are not as friendly as they used to be because of some hard votes that I have taken right here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

And then, of course, we have this notion that we have to have a rock-solid case. Maybe not in these words, but we have to have a rock-solid case. Again, to some extent this is analysis by paralysis.

And finally, I will mention today, this, the whole notion that "I am against impeachment, although I am for it. I am against it, but I am for it." Realizing that, in the final analysis, if we don't impeach, "Well, I was always against it"; if we do impeach, "Well, I was for it, but I just want to make sure we do it right."

"I am against it, but I am for it."

Don't you know that the American people can see through this facade? This is but a veneer. People can see beyond the veneer. People understand that you can't be for it and against it at the same time. What a paradox.

At some point, to impeach, you have to use the term "impeach." At some point, the Judiciary Committee has to be the powerful Judiciary Committee that has been of old. At some point, we have to stand up. Either we will hold a ruthless, reckless, lawless President accountable, or we are all going to be held accountable.

People are worried about the general election. Well, there is a primary before the general election. It is time for us to do our jobs. Paralysis analysis cannot prevent us from doing that which the Framers of the Constitution have accorded us as our responsibility.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I refuse to allow this to continue. We will have impeachment of this President brought to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time, as time is running out for us to continue to analyze to the extent that we are paralyzed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

HONORING AMERICA'S TEACHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate America's hardworking, dedicated, and passionate teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure every Member of this House can think of a teacher who had a positive influence not only on their education, but on their life.

Teachers push students to achieve their best, and they show students how to realize their full potential. Sometimes, it is the interest of just one teacher that can transform the life of a young person.

Teachers are often the most underrated, yet powerful, professionals in the entire world. They truly do shape young minds.

That is why, last week, I was proud to introduce H.R. 3108, the Teachers Are Leaders Act. This bipartisan legislation, led by Congressman BRAD SCHNEIDER, seeks to expand professional development and leadership growth opportunities for teachers.

Under the current law, the Federal Teacher Quality Partnership grant connects local schools with nearby colleges and universities to create professional development programs for new teachers. However, there are not enough opportunities for established teachers to develop leadership and peer mentoring skills that can help retain teachers and boost student achievement.

The Teachers Are Leaders Act would expand the Teacher Quality Partnership grants by making teacher leader programs focused on professional development for established teachers eligible for funding. These programs would focus on peer coaching, family and community engagement, curriculum development, and other ways to make full use of their experience as educators and leaders within their communities.

If schools want to recruit and retain high-quality teachers, then they must treat them like the professionals that they are. That means we must allow them to grow both inside and outside the classroom.

Mr. Speaker, professional development is essential in all positions, especially for those who are educating the next generation. Now I am pleased that this bipartisan legislation devotes the

resources necessary to give teachers the tools to become even stronger leaders for our youth.

Teachers lend a caring hand and extend a loving heart. They make differences in the lives of our students academically, emotionally, and physically. This legislation strengthens the teaching profession and lets them take their experience to the next level. I encourage my colleagues to support the Teachers Are Leaders Act today.

RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, today my community gathers in Orlando to remember 49 victims of gun violence. The Pulse shooting, 3 years ago today, was the worst terrorist attack in our Nation since 9/11.

Recall for a moment that, even now, there is no Federal law to ban LGBTQ discrimination. The House passed the Equality Act, but the Senate has refused to bring the legislation to the floor for a vote.

Yet in spite of these challenges, there are still places in America that are meant to be safe havens. The Pulse nightclub was such a place, a place where patrons could, as my bishop put it, enjoy a late night fellowship.

The victims of Pulse were not in the wrong place at the wrong time. They had every right to be there. And while Congress continues to offer thoughts and prayers, the victims were gunned down while they celebrated birthdays and family and friendships.

Let me remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle what the Bible says. It says that "faith without works is dead."

Today we remember the victims, but their stories did not end in the early morning hours 3 years ago. The memories of those who died live on in our hearts, and the struggles and triumphs of the survivors are ever before us.

Some survivors suffered severe injuries. Others were not physically injured but still carry the invisible wounds of that tragic moment.

One survivor, Orlando Torres, said that the mental scars are never forgotten. Orlando spent hours trapped in the bathroom at Pulse, his clothes soaked in the blood of the people who had been shot. He says: "I still worry about it happening again. No matter where I am, I always look for the exit. You don't want to get cornered."

Orlando spoke about the networks of survivors who, in America, help each other after each mass shooting. He pointed out what we all now know, that after New Zealand's shooting, New Zealand took immediate action.

How many more innocent Americans need to die before we take action here?

But still, after all that Orlando has gone through, he remains positive—

simply amazing. The attacks, he says, allowed the survivors to share with the world the humanity of the LGBTQ community and show that we are all God's children. He also said: "I still go out. If we stop dancing and loving each other, they win."

Sadly, mass shootings are the product of our failure to pass legislation designed to keep guns out of the wrong hands. Many victims in the Pulse nightclub shooting and shootings across our Nation did not stand a chance of survival because they were shot with weapons designed for war. This is not the America that we were created to be.

In the days and weeks following the Pulse nightclub massacre, many of us spoke about how central Florida came together, on one accord, to help our community. I could not be prouder of the people in my hometown who came together to stand up for and stand with brokenhearted families and friends and to protect our community.

The victims of Pulse nightclub belong to us, and we will never forget the lives they lived or their tremendous potential that will never be realized. Today we remember and, through that remembrance, we transform hate into love and loss into strength.

HONORING LUTHER EUGENE ROLLINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Luther Eugene Rollins. Gene, as he was better known, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Rollins of Greer, South Carolina.

Gene, like many Americans, wanted to serve his country, and he joined the Army during the Vietnam war and was assigned to Company A in the 6th Battalion Infantry in the 9th Division.

The commander of his battalion was Captain Vernon Green, who quickly became his lifelong friend. Gene's unit was known as the Polecats or Bearcats and, in March of 1968, was assigned to the advance party in Southeast Asia.

□ 1015

While serving in combat on the front lines, he quickly became known as the "preacher" because of his daily reading of the Bible and dedicated prayer life. During an attack on his battalion, Gene was asked to lead his men in prayer, which he did on numerous occasions. Gene credits his many prayers to God as the reason for his survival during an attack when his M60 machine gun jammed and he was unable to return fire to the enemy.

Gene became a radio operator during his service in Vietnam, attaining the rank of platoon sergeant. When his best friend, Captain Green was promoted to the battalion staff, Gene was invited to join him. He declined to do

so saying, "I want to stay with my men." As he later told members of his hometown church, his service in the Vietnam war was a "missionary journey" where he was doing what God wanted him to do. For Sergeant Rollins' heroic efforts, he was awarded the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

After the war, he returned to Rock Hill, South Carolina, where he married his wife, Brenda Faye, and had three children, a son, Wendell, and two daughters, Tabatha and Tonya. He worked as a machinist for several years until joining Duke Energy in June of 1973 where he was an operator and coordinator for maintenance, working until March of 2016 at the Catawba Nuclear Station in York County, South Carolina.

Just as Gene Rollins had heeded the call of God during his service in Vietnam, he continued to serve his Lord by joining Woodhaven Baptist Church, where he served as Sunday school superintendent, finance committee member, and usher. Gene and his family united with their grandchildren by joining Calvary Baptist Church. And as said by Pastor Reggie Hopkins, "We love having a man of God like Gene Rollins and his family" in our church.

He spends his time by continuing to serve his fellow man by cutting his neighbor's grass, giving rides to those who need medical care, and numerous other tasks that epitomize the saying "to live is to serve."

Gene Rollins is a man who continues to serve his God, his country, his family, and, just as our Savior Jesus Christ did, his fellow man.

May God continue to bless Gene Rollins for years to come.

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PULSE MEMORIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 years ago, on this date, we lost 49 angels and 53 others were injured. Family and friends grieved for their loved ones and our Orlando community mourned. But we came together, stronger than ever before, to heal, to comfort each other, to overcome this tragedy, and, most importantly, to give back.

As Orlando Strong, we swore, as a community, to never forget those who we lost that night—their stories, their images, their memories, and their spirits—which live on in our hearts and our memories. We can never forget this tragic act of hate against the LGBTQ and Latinx community: our community. We continue to reject these despicable acts of hate.

To honor the fallen and the survivors of this tragedy, I joined with my colleagues, Representatives STEPHANIE MURPHY and VAL DEMINGS, to introduce landmark legislation to designate the Pulse nightclub as a federally recognized national memorial site. This designation gives these hallowed

grounds the national recognition it deserves, while serving as a reminder that love overcomes hate.

Let the Pulse memorial become a symbol of hope, love, and continued light for our community. We will always remember the 49 angels:

Edward Sotomayor, Jr.
Franky Jimmy DeJesus Velazquez
Stanley Almodovar, III
Xavier Emmanuel Serrano Rosado
Javier Jorge-Reyes
Shane Evan Tomlinson
Luis Omar Ocasio-Capo
Juan Ramon Guerrero
Eric Ivan Ortiz-Rivera
Peter O. Gonzalez-Cruz
Luis S. Vielma
Kimberly Morris
Eddie Jamoldroy Justice
Darryl Roman Burt, II
Deonka Deidra Drayton
Anthony Luis Laureano Disla
Jean Carlos Mendez Perez
Luis Daniel Wilson-Leon
Amanda Alvear
Martin Benitez Torres
Jerald Arthur Wright
Cory James Connell
Brenda Lee Marquez McCool
Christopher Andrew Leinonen
Rodolfo Ayala-Ayala
Luis Daniel Conde
Leroy Valentin Fernandez
Jason Benjamin Josaphat
Frank Hernandez
Akyra Murray
Mercedez Marisol Flores
Gilberto Ramon Silva Menendez
Simon Adrian Carrillo Fernandez
Oscar A. Aracena-Montero
Enrique L. Rios, Jr.
Miguel Angel Honorato
Juan P. Rivera Velazquez
Juan Chevez-Martinez
Tevin Eugene Crosby
Jonathan Antonio Camuy Vega
Christopher Joseph Sanfeliz
Paul Terrell Henry
Joel Rayon Paniagua
Jean C. Nieves Rodriguez
Yilmery Rodriguez Solivan
Angel L. Candelario-Padro
Antonio Davon Brown
Geraldo A. Ortiz-Jimenez, and
Alejandro Barrios Martinez

Just think about how long it took me to reference all those names. It gives you just a glimpse of the carnage and the death that happened that day, but we will always remember them.

DO-NOTHING SENATE

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, there is something rotten in the city of Washington. There is an injustice brewing in this Capitol. And there is a sinister plot afoot in this Congress.

On the one hand, we have the people's House, the House of Representatives, where we are working every day and passing major legislation—our For the People Agenda—and, on the Senate side, we see something very different—inaction, stagnancy. In essence, they are doing nothing.

Our For the People House is passing laws that combat corruption in D.C. and strengthen election security. Our

For the People House is lowering prescription drug prices. Our For the People House is passing the Equality Act, Dream Act, universal background checks, and others.

HONORING WILL D. LINDSAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant First Class Will D. Lindsay from Cortez, Colorado, an American soldier, who was recently killed defending our country in the Kunduz province of Afghanistan.

He and Specialist Joseph Collette, both Fort Carson based soldiers, were killed in an attack fighting against the Taliban.

Sergeant Lindsay was born in Cortez in 1985. The grandson of World War II veteran, Richard Lindsay, and World War II veteran, Warren Waldorf, he was no stranger to service. He followed his grandfather's footsteps when he enlisted in the Army in 2004, ultimately, getting selected into the elite 10th Special Forces Group.

This prestigious fighting group deploys to some of the world's most heated combat zones. Sergeant Lindsay bravely deployed with them seven times, including five tours in Iraq, one in Tajikistan, and this final deployment to Afghanistan.

As a highly decorated combat veteran, Sergeant Lindsay had an expansive list of military awards and decorations to include a Silver Star, Purple Heart, four Bronze Stars, two Meritorious Service Medals, two Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Valorous Unit Award, the Army Superior Unit Award, four Army Good Conduct Medals, the National Defense Service Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon with numeral four, the Army Service Ribbon, two Overseas Service Ribbons, the NATO Medal, the Special Forces Tab, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Military Free-fall Jumpmaster Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge, the Chilean Airborne Wings, and the Senior Instructor Badge.

Sergeant Lindsay's record is a testament to his commitment of putting country before self, as he did in the Army for nearly 15 years.

I stand before the House of Representatives with a heavy heart thinking about his family and their great loss, especially his wife, Sarah, his four daughters, and his parents, Grant and Tammy. I join the town of Cortez, his brothers and sisters in arms, and the entire Nation in mourning his untimely death. I have gotten to know Sergeant Lindsay's family over the years and his loss will be felt by many in our small community.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Lindsay's death is a painful reminder of the sacrifices our men and women in the military endure, as well as their families.

Sergeant Lindsay was a true American hero, from one of the most rural areas of Colorado, who died protecting his men and the country he loved.

He dedicated his life to selflessly protect our great Nation, and we are all proud of him. His loss is tragic, but his legacy will be remembered for generations to come, and the world is a better place because of him.

RELEASE MICHAEL NGUYEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address this body and demand the release of one of our constituents, Michael Nguyen, a law-abiding American citizen with no criminal record in the United States.

He was arrested almost a year ago in Vietnam while visiting his elderly relatives. He has been held in detention for almost a year.

This unjust imprisonment is due, essentially, to one act, which is his expression of freedom of speech. He has experienced extreme hardship, both mentally and physically, while in prison.

It is unacceptable that an American citizen is detained in Vietnam for almost a year for nothing else than expressing his freedom of speech. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not provided us with any evidence of wrongdoing that would justify such an arrest. The government has, instead, confirmed that he is being charged with violating article 109 of Vietnam's penal code, which is essentially a catch-all.

What is his crime again? His freedom of speech, expressing his opposition to government policy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Government of Vietnam to release this American citizen. They are charging him with nothing more than expressing his freedom of speech.

□ 1030

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, PATRICK J. SOLANO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, this past week, we as a nation honored the heroes of D-day.

Today, I rise to pay tribute, for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to the Honorable Patrick J. Solano as he nears his 94th birthday.

Pat Solano is a legend in Pennsylvania. In World War II, Pat flew 23 bombing missions over Berlin and was decorated for his service.

Since returning home from the war, Pat has been most instrumental in building Pennsylvania and in creating opportunities for so many. And Pat mastered—perhaps, originated—and

continues to practice and preach the politics of inclusion.

Pat was an official adviser to nine Pennsylvania Governors and continues to serve as a senior adviser to his cherished Pennsylvania State Senate.

Pat's smart, beautiful, kind wife of 65 years, Marie, is equally outstanding and beloved; and they have six daughters and 11 grandchildren. Not a better friend or mentor could we ask for in our State or our community.

Mr. Speaker, I simply ask that we wish Pat Solano a very happy birthday and many more, and that we thank him for his great service to our country.

PULSE NIGHTCLUB ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK) for 5 minutes.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, tragedy struck Orlando, Florida, at the Pulse nightclub.

Over 100 people celebrating life with friends, partners, and family were gunned down on a dance floor at a gay club; 49 of them lost their lives.

A place of refuge was transformed into a death trap by a hateful and cowardly act, and today we can honor those lives by calling for action.

At the time, the Pulse nightclub was the deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history. Tragically, in the 3 years since this shooting, we have witnessed more senseless suffering and death:

Parishioners in Texas and South Carolina and worshippers in Pennsylvania;

Students in Santa Fe and Parkland; Municipal workers in Virginia Beach; Neighbors on sidewalks and parks;

Over 50 people shot in just one weekend in Chicago 2 weeks ago;

And then 58 concertgoers in Las Vegas lost their lives, taking the grisly title of the deadliest mass shooting.

Days after the Pulse shooting, I joined with my colleague, the iconic Congressman JOHN LEWIS, in leading a sit-in right here on this very floor. We could not stand for another day of inaction. We stopped Congress because Congress had stopped working for the American people.

Now, 3 years later, within months of taking the majority, we have passed two gun safety bills. And while I am encouraged and proud of the work we have done here in the House, we see the same obstructionist game being played out in the Senate. The two bills are stalled, and Americans continue to die.

Mr. Speaker, 40,000 people a year die from gun violence in our country. Every day, 100 Americans are killed with guns, and hundreds more are shot and injured.

Gun violence and mass shootings have gone from a rare event to a public health crisis. Just this week, Massachusetts General Hospital opened a Gun Violence Prevention Center to

teach doctors how to deal with firearm safety in recognition of the public health risk that gun violence has become to Americans.

Mr. Speaker, today I come before you standing and not sitting, but still exploring with the Senate to take a vote: Perform your basic responsibilities not as Members of Congress but, also, as members of our communities.

We cannot waste another day. Millions of Americans at home are worried for their families, frustrated by our inaction, and scared that they or anyone they love could be next.

We have a simple message on this grim anniversary for the Senate: Stop the silence. Pass commonsense gun violence prevention measures. Pass the Equality Act, and do your job for the people.

CHARLES A. CONKLIN AMERICAN LEGION POST 28 CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the first 100 years of the Charles A. Conklin American Legion Post 28 in Grand Haven, Michigan.

But before I talk more extensively about Post 28, I do want to acknowledge this past week that very auspicious ceremony and anniversary that was recognized—D-Day.

I joined the bipartisan group, led by the Speaker of the House and the minority leader, to the beaches of Normandy. To talk with those family members, those veterans who served there on those beaches was an incredibly moving thing, especially for me, the son of a disabled World War II veteran who nearly perished in a B-24 crash in southern Italy, and to just recognize and remember the sacrifices that not only those men that stormed the beaches, but their families, endured in the years after that.

I want to just highlight some of the connections that we have had in west Michigan to those efforts. Whether it was the city of Grand Haven, which is where Post 28 lies, which, upon the sinking of a merchant marine ship, the Coast Guard cutter *Escanaba*, raised public funds locally to literally build another *Escanaba* ship, one that has continued that very special tie with Grand Haven and with those members of VFW Post 28; the *Silversides*, a submarine that saw action in the South Pacific; the LST that resides in Muskegon, that took 31 trips back and forth during that D-Day invasion over those days, that history that we have is rich.

And the history that Post 28 has is a history that comes out of World War I, something that we had just celebrated the armistice of last November, the 100-year anniversary. My namesake, Bill Huizenga, had the privilege of fighting in that conflict and in that war as well.

I have, in my mind, this connection that all of those men at that time over 100 years ago, that they were coming together as a community, and they were going off to fight for their country. And for 100 years now, this particular American Legion Post 28 had selflessly, admirably, and honorably served the Grand Haven community with a special focus on veterans and their families.

On June 12, 1919, how this came about was 35 local veterans returning from this Great War gathered at the Grand Haven Armory and signed a petition to become chartered as the Grand Haven American Legion Post 28.

They chose as their namesake, Charles A. Conklin, who was Grand Haven's first fallen soldier of that war to end all wars. Well, shortly after graduating high school, Charles joined the National Guard as a machine gunner and was part of the prestigious 42nd "Rainbow" Division.

After ferocious fighting on the front line, Charles was wounded in combat and died on May 7, 1918. He now rests in peace at Grand Haven's Lake Forest Cemetery, where his courageous spirit continues to inspire local veterans and all of our citizens to carry on his legacy of duty, service, and valor.

After witnessing the positive impacts across west Michigan, more veterans and their families wanted to join Post 28. The Post 28 family first expanded April 9, 1920, when the Women's Auxiliary Unit 28 organized and was chartered; and then, for over a century, as they continued to grow, the Sons of the American Legion Squadron 28 was chartered in 1937 and again in 1990. Finally, the American Legion Squadron 28 was organized in 2007, completing the Post 28 family.

The American Legion Post 28's steadfast commitment to serving veterans, their families, and the Grand Haven community shines in every act of service that they perform. The long list of charitable and educational programs, including the annual Poppy Sale, the Boys State and Girls State programs that they support, the Good Fellows Committee for volunteerism, the food drives, and their famous Salmon Dinner Night at Grand Haven's annual Salmon Festival—not to mention the thousands of diners that they serve at the post's home on Harbor Drive in Grand Haven—really has underscored their commitment to the community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Second District of Michigan, we thank the members of the Charles A. Conklin American Legion Post 28 in Grand Haven for their service to our community over the past century, and I look forward to working with them in the years to come.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR MICHAEL NGUYEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues, especially led by Representative KATIE PORTER in support of her constituent Michael Nguyen.

I have stayed involved in this case for just about a year, just slightly less than a year, and I want to thank Representative PORTER for keeping the Members of Congress involved in this by having periodic, almost monthly, calls with the U.S. Consul office in Vietnam.

I want to thank Ambassador Krittenbrink for making this a high priority of the U.S. mission in Vietnam to attend to the case of Michael, to visit Michael Nguyen in jail.

And what am I talking about?

Michael Nguyen, who was a citizen of the city of Orange, was on a trip in July of 2018, as he frequently did during the past, to visit relatives in Vietnam. On his way from the city of Da Nang to Ho Chi Minh City, or what was known as Saigon, government security officials removed him from his bus and took him into custody. He was detained; he was imprisoned, repeatedly interrogated; and when the U.S. Consul and Members of Congress asked why he was being charged, they were told, almost a year ago: He is under investigation. When we complete the investigation, we will tell you what the charge is.

Michael's family was not notified about his detention, even for 10 days after he was arrested. This violated the agreement between the United States and Vietnam, which said that the Vietnamese Government must notify the United States and our consul within 96 hours whenever there is an arrest of an American citizen.

When he did not return home, Michael's family began to contact U.S. Representatives, including myself from Orange County, asking for help, but we learned very little in this past year about why Michael was arrested and detained.

Some thought that the Vietnamese Government said that he had posted something on Facebook about a plot to overthrow the government, but they have not provided any evidence or any proof of this posting, just what has been said.

As was pointed out earlier, he was arrested for violating article 109 of the Vietnamese penal code, which accuses people of conspiring to overthrow the government. The penalty for just posting is from 14 years to life imprisonment.

While he has received the indictment—he knows exactly why he is being charged, what the issues are—neither his family, the U.S. mission in Vietnam, or Members of Congress who have talked about this over the past year have been told what are the specifics of the case or what he has done.

He hasn't had contact with his family while he is in jail. He doesn't have an attorney; he is not allowed to have an attorney; and most likely, later this

month, just before the case comes to court, he will be assigned an attorney.

His wife works for UC Irvine Medical Center. They have four young children. They don't know what is going on.

It is just another example of the egregious actions by the Government of Vietnam.

I call upon the Government of Vietnam to close this case; return Michael to his family. No American citizen should be charged because they publicly criticize a government or fear that, when they visit Vietnam, especially because of speaking out in the past, they are going to be arrested, detained, and tried.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the Members of Congress to have a serious reevaluation of our economic and diplomatic relationships with Vietnam. Vietnam should know that the U.S. Congress is watching its actions and we expect Michael Nguyen to be freed and returned to his family.

JAYSON STARK AWARDED J.G. TAYLOR SPINK AWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who will be recognized for excellence in his field next month.

Jayson Stark of Newtown was announced as the winner of the Baseball Writers' Association of America's J.G. Taylor Spink Award for his work as a baseball sports writer.

In July, Jayson will travel to Cooperstown, New York, for "meritorious contributions to baseball writing" during the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum's induction weekend.

A native of Philadelphia and a graduate of Syracuse University, Jayson began his career with the Providence Journal before joining the Philadelphia Inquirer in 1979. He later joined ESPN and now covers baseball for The Athletic. Jayson credits his love of writing to his mother, June Stark, who was also a writer.

We congratulate him on this major achievement and his contributions to sports writing.

I send my best wishes to Jayson, his wife, Lisa, and their three children as well.

□ 1045

RECOGNIZING FATIMA COMMUNITY GARDEN PROJECT

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a project in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that is promoting sustainability for members of our community.

Over the past year, 44 immigrant communities worked tirelessly to create the Fatima Community Garden Project located behind Our Lady of Fatima in Bensalem, Pennsylvania.

The garden serves as a collaborative effort between the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Catholic Social Services.

For many immigrants who arrive in our community, the Fatima Community Garden Project gives newcomers the ability to use horticultural skills cultivated in their homelands while offering them the opportunity to converse with local residents. One neighbor referred to the Fatima Community Garden Project as a sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, the Fatima Community Garden Project officially opens on Saturday, and I would like to thank several people who have worked over the past year to make this unique collaboration successful: J. Mizael Chavez, a community leader who helped families establish their presence in Bensalem; Matt Rader, president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; and Estela Bugg of Catholic Social Services for all of their work.

HONORING PDC MACHINES

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a second-generation, family-owned business in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that was recognized last month for the outstanding work that they do to support our local economy.

PDC Machines, Inc., an equipment manufacturer based in Warminster, Pennsylvania, was honored at the 2019 President's E Award ceremony. They were presented with an award by Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross for their work supporting the expansion of U.S. exports.

Founded in 1977, PDC has been exporting products since the early 1980s. Today, approximately 50 percent of PDC's revenues come from international business.

PDC Machines takes great pride in the quality of their products and the services they provide to their customers. I am proud to have such a dynamic and innovative company in our community in Bucks County.

We congratulate the Afzal family for this well-deserved recognition.

GIVE MICHAEL NGUYEN FAIR TREATMENT IN VIETNAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Mr. Michael Nguyen, an American citizen and resident of my home district, California's 45th Congressional District.

Mr. Nguyen left Vietnam in 1975, 44 years ago. The Vietnamese Government arrested Michael last summer, almost a year ago, while he was traveling and visiting elderly relatives. Michael has now been detained in Vietnam for over 11 months.

We still don't know what crime he is alleged to have committed or what, if any, evidence the Vietnamese Government has to justify his detention and his upcoming trial.

My office has asked repeatedly for this information, but we have been told that we won't know these basics until Michael is taken to court later this month. His family won't know these basics until then.

To make matters worse, for the vast majority of these past 11 months, Michael was being detained without formal charges at all. We now know that Michael is being charged for allegedly violating article 109 of the Vietnamese Criminal Code, activities against the government. This is a charge that Vietnamese officials have used in the past for arbitrary arrests.

By all accounts, Michael is a good man. He was an active member of his community and church in Orange County. I have met his family numerous times, and his wife, Helen, was my guest for the State of the Union.

He has four beautiful daughters, all school age, who miss their father very much. He is a dad who makes breakfast for his girls in the morning and was their primary caretaker.

He was a small business owner, and he is an American citizen with no criminal record here in the United States.

He hasn't been able to speak to his family during this entire time, nearly 1 year. Instead, the Vietnamese Government permits only monthly visits by the U.S. State Department. I thank our State Department officials for visiting him, enabling him to hear messages from his loved ones, and working to ensure his health during this long detention.

But that isn't enough. His family is suffering. Michael's wife, Helen, has taken on a second job while acting as a single mom to their four young girls. His daughters have trouble sleeping and focusing at school.

This entire situation is unjust. Michael was held without formal charges for over 9 months, and we still have been presented with no evidence. That is not how an American citizen should be treated abroad. We expect our partners to show respect for human rights and the rule of law.

I am grateful that so many of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, continue to join me in calling on the Vietnamese Government to do what is right. This is not a partisan issue.

Respectfully, I demand that the Vietnamese Government provide Michael with a fair resolution to his case and return him safely to the U.S. and to his family as soon as possible.

I will continue to work to secure Michael's release until he is reunited with his family and brought home to his country, the United States of America.

STAND UP FOR SUDANESE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, last year, I had the opportunity to visit Sudan

and hear from the Sudanese people. I saw firsthand the devastating toll that the Sudanese regime has taken on the country of Sudan and its citizens.

Sadly, today, the hardship and violence have escalated after months of peaceful protests by the brave Sudanese people.

Sudan's longtime leader, President Omar al-Bashir, was removed from power. Since then, the Transitional Military Council has attacked protesters who are peacefully calling for a transition to democratic governance.

The news we continue to see from Sudan over the past few weeks has been nothing short of heart-wrenching as peaceful protesters have been attacked, threatened, and killed.

Congress cannot sit idly by while this regime kills its own citizens, blocks communication to the outside world, and continues to commit serious human rights abuses.

Congress must do everything we can to help end this conflict. We are morally obligated to use this platform to call attention to what is happening there and to say with a unified voice that the Sudanese Government's treatment of its people is completely unacceptable.

For these reasons, I have introduced a bipartisan resolution this week calling attention to the situation in Sudan. I am honored that the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL, joined two other leaders on this issue, Representative MCGOVERN and Representative BILIRAKIS, in supporting this legislation as original cosponsors.

I ask my colleagues to all join as cosponsors for this important resolution, a resolution that affirms that it is Congress' position that the Transitional Military Council must immediately stop all violence against peaceful protesters and begin to immediately transition governance to a democratic and civilian-led body.

The Sudanese people have the right to freedom from oppression and violence and to live in a country where they can choose their own leaders without fear of persecution, without fear of violence, and without fear of being killed for simply asserting their right to self-determination, as all human beings ought to be allowed.

Simply, the ability to peacefully assemble and have one's voice heard is a basic human right. It should be afforded to all people, including all citizens of Sudan.

This resolution also makes it clear that Sudan must improve dramatically if it wants to continue a productive engagement with the United States of America, including political reform and respect for basic human rights.

This resolution affirms the right of Sudanese people to assemble peacefully and condemns the government's use of violence against protesters and journalists. We emphasize that absent political reforms and respect for human rights, it will be impossible for the U.S. to engage Sudan as a partner.

It is time that we step up. It is time that we have our voices heard, that we stand up for people whose voices are being silenced by violence. We have a chance to speak in a clear voice and send a message that the United States and its government will support the people of Sudan.

Sudan must do better because we and the world are watching. Sudan cannot be allowed to go down this dangerous path.

We have to stand with the people of Sudan, stand for their democratic rights, allow their voices to be heard, and allow them to live in freedom.

REMEMBERING THOSE LOST IN PULSE NIGHTCLUB MASS SHOOTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today marks 3 years since the terrible tragedy that took the lives of 49 people at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando.

That is 36 months, 156 weeks, 1,095 days that the victims' families and loved ones have had to live without their presence and without their light.

This single incident shook our community to its core and forever changed us. But our city showed that we are a vibrant community that prides itself on its love and inclusion.

Following the tragedy, hundreds came out to donate blood and help their fellow brothers and sisters in their time of need. The site was transformed into a makeshift memorial, one that was full of love, thoughtful notes, and flowers.

This was the largest attack against LGBTQ people in U.S. history. As we celebrate Pride Month, we must honor their memories, be inspired by their legacies, and recognize the positive contributions the LGBTQ community offers to the world.

While those memories may be raw and remembering those we lost may still hurt, we cannot forget that the love that the 49 victims brought into this world will always be stronger than the hate that stole their lives on that day.

Hate will never win. Love always will.

The memories of those who lost their lives will never ever be forgotten.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York) at noon.

PRAYER

Reverend J. David Carter, Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul, Chattanooga, Tennessee, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, amen.

Almighty God and Father of all the nations, as we stand in this great Chamber of worldly power, we humbly acknowledge that the dome of this Capitol stands beneath the dome of the heavens, which You created and which You continue to rule in truth and justice.

We are grateful for the many gifts of Your providence that You shower down upon our people from on high. We also humbly acknowledge that all our actions take place in view of Your sovereign omniscience. "For there is nothing hidden that will not become visible and nothing secret that will not be known and come to light." Therefore, we invoke this day Your blessing upon those who labor beneath this dome and who have been entrusted with the sacred duty of governing our Nation.

Banish from our hearts all temptations to greed and envy. Move our hearts to the virtues that will bring lasting happiness. Keep us steadfast in the pursuit of the common good. Make us ever mindful of the shortness of our days and make us always desirous of standing before You with integrity. Invoking Your mercy upon our failings and Your grace upon the work of our hands, we ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PHILLIPS 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.

WELCOMING REVEREND J. DAVID CARTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome a very special guest to our Nation's Capitol, Father David Carter of the Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul in Chattanooga, and the Rist family.

Father David Carter is a man of strong faith and principled leadership. In our east Tennessee community, he serves as the vice chancellor for the Diocese of Knoxville and was the chaplain at Knoxville Catholic High School until his tenure as the rector of the basilica began in 2013.

Father Carter also enjoys the beauty that God has bestowed on the Volunteer State, leading treks in the Great Smoky Mountains. But even outside the House of God, he continues to show his faith, serving as chaplain to the parish's Trail Life troop.

In my service to east Tennessee in this Chamber, I often seek guidance from the Lord's word, and I am thankful to have Father Carter as my priest. I pray that our Nation knows more Father Carters, those who seek to serve and find Christ as the source of truth. I hope that Father Carter and his guests enjoy their time in this beautiful city.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ACTION SAVES LIVES

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago today, a mother woke up at 2 a.m. She woke up to a flurry of text messages from her son. He was trapped in a nightclub bathroom at the mercy of a man with an MCX rifle and a death wish. His first text: "Mommy, I love you"; then at 2:39 a.m.: "He's coming. I'm gonna to die." Eddie Justice was murdered in the Pulse nightclub that morning, and he was 30 years old.

Today we stand with Eddie's family and loved ones. We stand with Orlando. We stand with the LGBTQ community. And we stand up here to say doing nothing to prevent mass shootings in our country is a dereliction of our duty.

The Senate must pass the gun violence prevention measures that the House put forward in February. Thoughts and tweets do not save lives. Action saves lives.

In honor of all the Pulse nightclub victims, we need action, and we need it now.

IN HONOR OF FLAG DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this Friday is Flag Day and the U.S. Army's 244th birthday.

Each year, on June 14, we celebrate the Stars and Stripes, which the Second Continental Congress designated as the symbol of our Nation on June 14, 1777.

Since our founding, our flag has flown across the country and the world. It has flown during both our most tragic moments and our greatest triumphs. It has also been a glorious symbol of hope for our brave servicemen and -women who salute it, defend it, serve it, and, in some cases, die for it to protect our freedom and liberty.

Later today, the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Sergeant Major of the Army will be on Capitol Hill to celebrate the rich history of our Army.

Without the Army 244 years ago, we would not be the great Nation that we are today. On Friday, our Nation will celebrate our Army and our flag, which both symbolize America being the land of the free and the home of the brave.

HONORING CHRISTOPHER J. MORGAN

(Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young hero we lost last week who died in a tragic accident at the United States Military Academy at West Point, located in my district in New York's Hudson Valley.

The cadet's name was Christopher J. Morgan, but most folks called him C.J. He was a member of the class of 2020. He was just 22 years old.

Chris was a talented cadet. He was majoring in law and legal studies and was a standout wrestler. Above all, he was dedicated to this country and to protecting our freedoms.

The loss of a young cadet is heart-breaking, and this accident is devastating to our community. This tragedy is another painful reminder of the sacrifices our military servicemembers and their families make for us and on our behalf.

My heart goes out to Chris' family, to his fellow cadets, some of whom were also injured in the accident, and I ask today that all join me in praying for these cadets and the soldiers injured last week in the accident. The Army family is impacted and the entire West Point community.

I also want to thank New York's first responders, medics, emergency personnel, and State troopers for their quick action after the accident last week.

CONGRATULATING MATTHEW CHAIRES

(Mr. RUTHERFORD asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Second Lieutenant Matthew Chaires on his graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Lieutenant Chaires, or Gunner, as his family and friends call him, is from Hilliard, a small town in northeast Florida with a population of just over 3,000.

At Hilliard Middle-Senior High School, he was a student athlete and all-State football player, and he received numerous athletic and academic honors. In fact, Lieutenant Chaires is the only Hilliard resident to ever attend and graduate from one of our Nation's prestigious service academies.

At West Point, he was assigned to Bravo Company B2 Bulldogs in the second regiment and was a member of the cannon crew for the Black Knights during football season. With his time at West Point complete, he now heads to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to begin field artillery training.

On behalf of the Hilliard community and all of northeast Florida, thank you to Lieutenant Chaires for his commitment to both service and academic excellence. We are all very proud of him.

GUN VIOLENCE

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the anniversary of the Pulse nightclub tragedy to remember those who lost their lives on that horrific night.

It should not be lost that this happened at an LGBTQ nightclub during Latino night and that those who lost their lives were mostly our Brown and Black neighbors.

Just this weekend, I joined community members, advocates, and local elected officials to demand action on gun violence in our country. Hundreds of us gathered for this rally across the street from where organizers were getting ready to open Motor City Pride, Detroit's Pride celebration attracting tens of thousands of people wanting to celebrate the community and recommit to the fight for justice for our LGBTQ neighbors.

A few hours after the gun violence rally wrapped up and Motor City Pride opened, armed neo-Nazis right outside of the gates of the festival taunted attendees, creating an unsafe environment for all of us.

I bring this up because the fight against gun violence is intersectional. The fight against hate is intersectional.

Let us remember those who have been lost to gun violence. Let us remember those at Pulse. Remember those at Stonewall Douglas.

I commend our people who have taken action out of the tragedy that shouldn't have happened at all. It is

time for us elected officials in this Chamber to do what we can to stop gun violence and hate in this country.

HONORING BRUCE BURNHAM

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Bruce Burnham, a retired member of the military police who served in the Vietnam war and was awarded the Bronze Star.

After retiring from the military, Mr. Burnham began teaching at Armwood High School, where he taught history, social studies, and classes on the Vietnam war for 30 years.

Known affectionately as the mayor of Armwood, Mr. Burnham continues to dedicate his retirement to the students. He serves as the announcer for the Armwood varsity football team and continues to give speeches to high school students on the Vietnam war.

Mr. Burnham was placed on the front lines of history, and he has spent the last 30 years retelling that history to his students.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Burnham clearly has the love of our community. He also has the respect of our country.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which is necessary to save the innocent lives of innocent children, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois). Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, if this unanimous consent request can't be entertained, I urge the Speaker to—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER

(Mr. MORELLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the University of Rochester Medical Center, which has just been awarded a \$3.75 million grant for their Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program.

This significant award recognizes their world-class medical and educational expertise, while helping to cement their position as a leader in the geriatrics field.

Investments like this are essential to strengthening health outcomes and ensuring a high quality of life for our loved ones as they age. The grant will support the Finger Lakes Geriatric Education Center, helping to fund specific education and training for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. It will support the broader goal of creating a comprehensive age-friendly health system and work toward making Rochester and the Finger Lakes region a dementia-friendly community.

I am so grateful to the University of Rochester for their continued dedication and commitment to supporting the needs of older adults. I congratulate them on receiving this exciting grant award and look forward to continuing our work together to provide high-quality care to everyone who calls our community home.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

(Mr. ROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I am here before a relatively empty Chamber, as is too often the case in the people's House, as I want to raise to the attention of the American people the absolute crisis and tragedy that is occurring on the southern border of the United States. It is unconscionable what we are allowing to occur.

As we speak today, a little girl and her mom will be abused on the journey through Mexico while this country, the most powerful nation in the history of the world, buries its head in the sand because my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, in a cynical political gesture and move, refuse to actually take up the supplemental request from the President of the United States for \$4½ billion to provide the beds and the resources necessary to deal with the crisis, and to start taking up the bills that we should take up to ensure we fix the asylum crisis that cartels are using for profit, and to fix the catch-and-release broken system that is allowing our system to be overrun, allowing communities in Texas to be overrun.

This is a tragedy, and it is unconscionable that this body will not address it.

□ 1215

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 146, nays 244, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

YEAS—146

Abraham	Gooden	Norman
Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Allen	Grothman	Olson
Amodei	Guest	Palazzo
Arrington	Guthrie	Palmer
Babin	Hagedorn	Pence
Baird	Hartzler	Perry
Balderson	Hern, Kevin	Posey
Banks	Hice (GA)	Ratcliffe
Barr	Higgins (LA)	Rice (SC)
Bergman	Holding	Riggleman
Biggs	Hollingsworth	Rodgers (WA)
Bilirakis	Hudson	Roe, David P.
Brady	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hurd (TX)	Rose, John W.
Bucshon	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer
Budd	Johnson (OH)	Roy
Burchett	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Burgess	Jordan	Schweikert
Byrne	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Calvert	Keller	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Smucker
Chabot	King (IA)	Spano
Cheney	Kustoff (TN)	Speier
Cline	LaHood	Stefanik
Collins (GA)	Lamborn	Steil
Collins (NY)	Latta	Steube
Comer	Lesko	Stewart
Conaway	Long	Stivers
Cook	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Luetkemeyer	Timmons
Crenshaw	Marchant	Wagner
Curtis	Marshall	Walker
Davidson (OH)	Massie	Walorski
Davis, Rodney	Mast	Waltz
Duffy	McCarthy	Watkins
Duncan	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Dunn	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Emmer	McKinley	Wenstrup
Estes	Meadows	Westerman
Ferguson	Meuser	Williams
Fleischmann	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Flores	Mitchell	Wittman
Fulcher	Molenaar	Womack
Gaetz	Mooney (WV)	Yoho
Gibbs	Mullin	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	

NAYS—244

Adams	Cloud	Finkenauer
Allred	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick
Amash	Cohen	Fletcher
Axne	Cole	Fortenberry
Bacon	Connolly	Foster
Barragan	Cooper	Fudge
Bass	Correa	Gabbard
Beatty	Costa	Gallagher
Bera	Courtney	Gallego
Beyer	Cox (CA)	Garamendi
Bishop (GA)	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (UT)	Crist	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Crow	Golden
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Gomez
Bonamici	Cummings	Gonzalez (TX)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cunningham	Gotthelmer
Brindisi	Davids (KS)	Graves (LA)
Brooks (AL)	Davis (CA)	Graves (MO)
Brown (MD)	Davis, Danny K.	Green (TX)
Brownley (CA)	Dean	Grijalva
Bustos	DeFazio	Haaland
Butterfield	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Carbajal	DeLauro	Hayes
Cárdenas	DelBene	Heck
Carson (IN)	Delgado	Higgins (NY)
Cartwright	Demings	Hill (CA)
Case	DeSaunier	Himes
Casten (IL)	DesJarlais	Horn, Kendra S.
Castor (FL)	Dingell	Horsford
Castro (TX)	Doggett	Houlahan
Chu, Judy	Doyle, Michael F.	Huffman
Cicilline	Engel	Jackson Lee
Cisneros	Escobar	Jayapal
Clarke (NY)	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Clay	Españolat	Johnson (TX)
Cleaver	Evans	Kaptur
		Keating

Kelly (IL)	Moulton	Shimkus
Kennedy	Murphy	Sires
Khanna	Nadler	Slotkin
Kildee	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Kilmer	Neal	Smith (WA)
Kim	Neguse	Soto
Kind	Norcross	Spanberger
Kinzinger	O'Halleran	Stanton
Kirkpatrick	Ocasio-Cortez	Stauber
Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Stevens
Kuster (NH)	Panetta	Suozi
Lamb	Pappas	Takano
Langevin	Pascarell	Taylor
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
Lawrence	Phillips	Thornberry
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Tipton
Lee (NV)	Porter	Titus
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Tlaib
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Tonko
Lewis	Raskin	Torres (CA)
Lieu, Ted	Reed	Torres Small
Lipinski	Rice (NY)	(NM)
Loebach	Richmond	Trahan
Lofgren	Rose (NY)	Trone
Lowenthal	Rouda	Turner
Lowey	Roybal-Allard	Underwood
Lucas	Ruiz	Upton
Lujan	Ruppersberger	Van Drew
Luria	Rutherford	Vargas
Lynch	Schiff	Veasey
Malinowski	Sánchez	Vela
Maloney	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Carolyn B.	Scanlon	Visclosky
Maloney, Sean	Schakowsky	Walberg
Matsui	Schiff	Walden
McAdams	Schneider	Wasserman
McBath	Schrader	Schultz
McCollum	Schrier	Watson Coleman
McEachin	Scott (VA)	Welch
McGovern	Scott, David	Wexton
McNerney	Serrano	Wild
Meeks	Sewell (AL)	Wilson (FL)
Meng	Shalala	Woodall
Moore	Sherman	Yarmuth
Morelle	Sherrill	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—42

Aguilar	Griffith	Omar
Armstrong	Harris	Perlmutter
Bost	Hastings	Peters
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Pocan
Clark (MA)	Hill (AR)	Quigley
Deutch	Hoyer	Reschenthaler
Diaz-Balart	Jeffries	Roby
Foxx (NC)	Joyce (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Frankel	Katko	Rush
Gianforte	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Gohmert	LaMalfa	Simpson
Gosar	Lawson (FL)	Swalwell (CA)
Granger	McHenry	Waters
Green (TN)	Mucarsel-Powell	Wright

□ 1240

Mmes. OCASIO-CORTEZ, JACKSON LEE, Messrs. PAYNE, LIPINSKI, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. ZELDIN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. SCALISE, WITTMAN, ARRINGTON, ROUZER, and MAST changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

IN RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S VETERANS DAY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, allowing women to serve as regular members of the military.

In the State of Texas, a bill was sent in to establish Women's Veterans Day,

and that bill, in the Senate, was signed into law by the Governor of the State of Texas.

I am honored to represent over 170,000 distinguished women veterans in the State of Texas. Moreover, I am proud to work alongside the four women veterans serving in the 116th Congress, and many more.

On this day, it is imperative that we highlight women's role in the United States military. There should be no secret that women play an integral part.

They volunteer for the same reasons as men, but 4.3 percent of women in the military reported being sexually assaulted. Female veterans are three to four times more likely than their civilian counterparts to become homeless and 2.5 times more likely to commit suicide.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. LaShondra Jones for bringing to our attention honoring women veterans today, and they will be taking part in many different activities. I am in awe of their invaluable service.

I want to salute them today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives. This is a wonderful day that we are celebrating Women's Veterans Day in Texas, but we should celebrate it and honor it in the United States of America.

□ 1245

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. BIGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot I could say, but I want to point out a couple of things.

Right now, the Border Patrol has detention facilities that are designed to hold 4,000 people but are holding 19,000 people. ICE has facilities to hold 45,000 people, but it is holding 52,000 people.

We are releasing people regularly into communities and throughout this country. Mr. Speaker, ICE alone has released over 200,000 family units into the country this year.

In Yuma, Arizona, a facility designed for 250 people is currently housing 1,100 people.

It is going to be 110 degrees tomorrow. Most of those people are being held outside under awnings with a large swamp cooler to cool them. That will work okay. It will be livable. It will be uncomfortable, but livable. But in about 3 or 4 weeks, when it is 115, 120 degrees and the humidity is out of this world, those swamp coolers will not work.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking and going to make a motion to adjourn because our colleagues refuse to bring a supplement that would pay for humanitarian and detention facilities.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 140, nays 254, answered “present” 1, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—140

Abraham	Gohmert	Mullin
Aderholt	Gooden	Newhouse
Allen	Gosar	Norman
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Palazzo
Armstrong	Griffith	Palmer
Arrington	Grothman	Pence
Babin	Guest	Perry
Baird	Guthrie	Posey
Balderson	Hagedorn	Rice (SC)
Barr	Hartzer	Riggleman
Bergman	Hern, Kevin	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Hice (GA)	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Hollingsworth	Rose, John W.
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Rouzer
Buchanan	Huizenga	Roy
Budd	Hunter	Rutherford
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Scalise
Burgess	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Byrne	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Carter (TX)	Keller	Spano
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Cheney	King (IA)	Steube
Cline	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Stivers
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Comer	Latta	Timmons
Conaway	Lesko	Tipton
Crawford	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Crenshaw	Marchant	Walker
Davidson (OH)	Marshall	Walorski
Davis, Rodney	Massie	Waltz
DesJarlais	Mast	Watkins
Duffy	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Duncan	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Dunn	McClintock	Wenstrup
Emmer	McHenry	Westerman
Estes	McKinley	Williams
Ferguson	Meadows	Wilson (SC)
Fleischmann	Meuser	Wittman
Foxx (NC)	Miller	Womack
Fulcher	Mitchell	Yoho
Gaetz	Mooleenaar	
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	

NAYS—254

Adams	Castro (TX)	Dean
Aguilar	Chu, Judy	DeFazio
Allred	Cicilline	DeGette
Amash	Cisneros	DeLauro
Axne	Clark (MA)	DelBene
Bacon	Clarke (NY)	Delgado
Banks	Clay	Demings
Barragán	Cleaver	DeSaulnier
Beatty	Cloud	Diaz-Balart
Bera	Clyburn	Dingell
Beyer	Cohen	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Cole	Doyle, Michael
Blumenauer	Connolly	F.
Blunt Rochester	Cook	Engel
Bonamici	Cooper	Escobar
Boyle, Brendan	Correa	Eshoo
F.	Costa	Espallat
Brindisi	Courtney	Evans
Brooks (AL)	Cox (CA)	Finkenauer
Brown (MD)	Craig	Fitzpatrick
Bustos	Crist	Fletcher
Butterfield	Crow	Fortenberry
Carbajal	Cuellar	Foster
Cárdenas	Cummings	Frankel
Carson (IN)	Cunningham	Fudge
Cartwright	Curtis	Gabbard
Case	Davids (KS)	Gallagher
Casten (IL)	Davis (CA)	Galleo
Castor (FL)	Davis, Danny K.	Garamendi

Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Garcia (TX)	Lowey	Scanlon
Golden	Lucas	Schakowsky
Gomez	Lujan	Schiff
Gonzalez (TX)	Luria	Schneider
Gottheimer	Lynch	Schrier
Graves (LA)	Malinowski	Scott (VA)
Graves (MO)	Maloney,	Scott, Austin
Green (TX)	Carolyn B.	Scott, David
Grijalva	Maloney, Sean	Serrano
Haaland	Matsui	Shalala
Harder (CA)	McAdams	Sherman
Hayes	McBath	Sherrill
Heck	McCollum	Shimkus
Higgins (LA)	McGovern	Simpson
Higgins (NY)	McNerney	Sires
Hill (CA)	Meeks	Slotkin
Himes	Meng	Smith (NJ)
Horn, Kendra S.	Moore	Smith (WA)
Horsford	Morelle	Soto
Houlahan	Moulton	Spanberger
Huffman	Mucarsel-Powell	Stanton
Jackson Lee	Murphy	Staubert
Jayapal	Nadler	Stevens
Jeffries	Napolitano	Suozzi
Johnson (GA)	Neal	Takano
Johnson (TX)	Neguse	Taylor
Joyce (OH)	Norcross	Thompson (CA)
Kaptur	Nunes	Thompson (MS)
Keating	O'Halleran	Thornberry
Kelly (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Tlaib
Kelly (MS)	Omar	Tonko
Kennedy	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Khanna	Panetta	Torres Small
Kildee	Pappas	(NM)
Kilmer	Pascarell	Trahan
Kim	Payne	Trone
Kind	Peterson	Turner
King (NY)	Phillips	Underwood
Kinzinger	Pingree	Upton
Kirkpatrick	Pocan	Van Drew
Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Vargas
Kuster (NH)	Pressley	Veasey
Lamb	Price (NC)	Vela
Langevin	Quigley	Velázquez
Larsen (WA)	Raskin	Visclosky
Lawrence	Reed	Walberg
Lawson (FL)	Rice (NY)	Walden
Lee (CA)	Richmond	Waters
Lee (NV)	Rose (NY)	Watson Coleman
Levin (CA)	Rouda	Welch
Levin (MI)	Roybal-Allard	Wexton
Lewis	Ruiz	Wild
Lieu, Ted	Ruppersberger	Wilson (FL)
Lipinski	Rush	Woodall
Lofgren	Ryan	Yarmuth
Long	Sánchez	Zeldin

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Gonzalez (OH)

NOT VOTING—37

Bass	Hoyer	Roby
Bost	Johnson (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Brownley (CA)	Katko	Schrader
Buck	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
Bucshon	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Deutch	Loebach	Speier
Flores	Loudermilk	Swalwell (CA)
Gianforte	McEachin	Titus
Granger	Olson	Wasserman
Green (TN)	Perlmutter	Schultz
Harris	Peters	Wright
Hastings	Ratcliffe	Young
Herrera Beutler	Reschenthaler	

□ 1309

Mr. CURTIS changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. MITCHELL and RUTHERFORD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend votes due to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 249 and “yea” on rollcall No. 250.

CONTINUE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ALZHEIMER'S RESEARCH

(Mr. WOODALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on a topic that I think is important to everyone in this institution. As most of my colleagues know, June is National Alzheimer's and Brain Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, if Members have been fortunate enough that they have not had a family member affected, then I hope they remain fortunate in that way because statistics suggest that each and every one of us is going to have a family member who is affected by Alzheimer's or brain health in one way or another.

The bill we are voting on today is our opportunity to fund that research. If Members have been following Alzheimer's research over the past 12 months, then they know it has been a disappointing 12 months not because we haven't been funding it properly—we have—and not because the research has not been going on—it has—but because things we thought were so promising have turned out not to be so. We are starting over again in a lot of different ways.

Mr. Speaker, if there is one thing I believe the American people can count on amidst all the partisan strife is the way that we come together to fund that fundamental health research that only the Federal Government can stand behind and succeed in.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support of those accounts thus far. I hope that as we continue this appropriations season, that will continue as well.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 12, 2019, at 11:25 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 395.

That the Senate passed S. 504.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, former Chaplain of the United States Senate S. Res. 240.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 436 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 436

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

SEC. 2. (a) No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and available pro forma amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) Each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules may be offered at any time during the consideration of the bill for amendment, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(d) All points of order against further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question

in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 4. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

□ 1315

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the Rules Committee met and reported the rule, House Resolution 436, providing for consideration of H.R. 2740, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020.

The rule provides for further consideration of H.R. 2740 under a structured rule and makes in order 115 amendments. The rule provides no further general debate.

The chair of the Appropriations Committee may also offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments made in order by the rule and not earlier disposed of.

Finally, the rule includes one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, it was only a few months ago that we were standing here voting to end the longest government shutdown in the history of the United States, a shutdown that hurt so many of our constituents, constituents like David Pesko, an FAA air traffic controller at Ontario Airport.

He was in escrow to purchase a home, and, without a paycheck coming in, he had to rely on his family and friends' generosity in order to make ends meet.

We owe David and the American people much more, and that is why I am especially proud of the timely introduction of these appropriations bills. It exemplifies the hard work of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and this majority's commitment to good governance.

Mr. Speaker, in years past, we have relied strongly on omnibus spending

bills to fund the government. But now, with the hard work done by Members on both sides of the aisle, this majority is leading us in a return to regular order.

As has often been said on this very floor, the primary job of Congress is to fund the American government and keep it open and operating. Our constituents deserve no less.

With this package under consideration today, the House will do just that with respect to 4 of the 12 spending bills.

In passing this bill, we will provide crucial funding for services across broad areas of the government and fulfill our promises to the American people. That funding includes historic investments in programs that provide opportunities for millions of people, including my constituents in the Inland Empire.

Perhaps more important than what is included in this bill is what is not included. This minibus rejects the President's draconian budget cuts that would have hurt every American, but especially women and children.

Instead, we have won increased funding for a number of important priorities.

This bill boosts biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, expands opioid abuse treatment and prevention programs, and launches new initiatives for maternal and child health.

I recently visited three health clinics in my district that provide 30,000 families with lifesaving care.

This bill provides \$400 million for the Title X Family Planning Program so that everyone in the Inland Empire and across America can continue to have access to cancer screenings, STI tests, reproductive care, and other lifesaving services.

It also protects against the administration's policies that prevent a woman from making choices about her future, like when to have a child.

When women do decide to become mothers, this bill supports them by investing in working families and our children with \$7.8 billion for the Childcare and Development Block Grant program.

Passing this bill will demonstrate our commitment to the ideal that all students deserve a quality, safe, and affordable education, and that commitment is realized in over \$24 billion in funding for Federal Student Aid programs, almost \$2 billion more than the President's insufficient request.

Just as important is this bill's acknowledgement of how far we have to go in helping underserved communities, the bill provides \$917 million to assist minority-serving institutions, including \$150 million for Hispanic-serving institutions like Cal Poly Pomona, Cal State San Bernardino, and UC Riverside, which prepare thousands of students in my district to be tomorrow's leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I am also happy to report that this legislation provides the

funding necessary for a 3.1 percent pay raise for our servicemembers, who continue to serve our Nation around the world.

As the mother of an Air Force veteran, it is wonderful news to hear that our servicemembers are being acknowledged for the hard work that they do keeping our Nation safe, at home and abroad.

In addition to paying our servicemembers more, this bill will protect our men and women in uniform from one of the most common harms that they encounter: sexual assault.

The \$38 million in additional funding for DOD'S sexual assault prevention and response programs will ensure that survivors have representation while navigating the complicated military justice process, that they will not have to wait years for a resolution—years, Mr. Speaker—as one of my constituents had to do.

This bill not only invests in our priorities at home; it advances our priorities abroad. I am particularly pleased with increased investments in certain areas, including global reproductive health and aid to Central American countries.

This bill empowers countless women who are the backbone of their families around the world by increasing funding for family planning programs, reversing the President's disastrous global gag rule, and contributing \$55.5 million to the United Nations Population Fund.

Robust funding is included for counter-narcotics and law enforcement efforts in Colombia, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.

This bill also ensures that the funding provided goes to the right people—the right people, Mr. Speaker—instead of the corrupt officials that undermine democracy and misuse U.S. aid. This is especially important given the recent report regarding corruption in the Northern Triangle countries of Guatemala and Honduras.

And, finally, the last part of this bill that I would like to highlight is what we are doing to invest in our energy and water infrastructure.

The bill rejects the President's short-sighted proposed cuts to key energy and water programs and, instead, invests \$46.6 billion to rebuild our crumbling infrastructure, build the next generation of clean energy technologies, and combat the urgent threat that is climate change.

This is a good bill. This is a bill that should be signed into law, and I urge my colleagues to vote for this rule so that we can get back to regular order and avoid another costly shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding me the time.

We finished up in the Rules Committee, I think, before 10 p.m. last night. I was optimistic that we finished up that early.

It is not the Members you need to worry about, Mr. Speaker. It is the staff of the Rules Committee you need to worry about, because they had hundreds upon hundreds upon hundreds of amendments submitted that they were going through all weekend long, trying to sort out what are those amendments that could be made in order, what are those amendments that would need waivers of the rules, what are those amendments that could be considered on the floor and not be repetitive.

It is an amazing burden on the staff to have to go through all those amendments, Mr. Speaker, and it is an unnecessary burden.

You weren't here at the time, Mr. Speaker, but I am looking right down here below me at the gentleman from Kentucky. He used to be the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee the last time we came to the House floor under regular order, as my friend from California suggests, and we allowed every Member of this institution—everyone who had been elected by their constituents back home, everyone who has a voting card—to come and offer any idea that they had to improve upon the underlying bill.

I don't take issue with much of what my friend from California said about many of the good things in this bill. There are many good things in this bill.

But what I love about the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Speaker, different from the Rules Committee, is they come to the House year after year and say we have done an amazing job working together in a bipartisan way in the Appropriations Committee, but the other Members of the House who don't serve on that committee, if they have some expertise that they think can improve the bill, bring it on. Bring it on. Let's go down to that House floor. Let's have that festival of democracy. Let's test those ideas, and let's send the best product that we can to the President's desk.

□ 1330

My friend from California says that this is a good bill and that it should absolutely be signed by the President. She could be right. I would probably disagree with her, Mr. Speaker, but she could be right.

The fact of the matter is, the law of the land, as it exists today, won't let us implement this bill. This bill spends above those caps, the statutory spending caps passed by the Congress and signed by the President.

This bill cannot become law at these levels. If it were to, we would have an automatic sequester that brings the levels down.

That is a terrible way to govern. We have learned that lesson over the past 10 years together.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I didn't have to point to the gentleman from Kentucky and say remember the days when

everybody's voice mattered in this institution. Remember those days. That day should be today. It is not an easy pathway to get back to.

I remember when we were trying to do open rules on the Republican side. My Democratic colleagues would come to the floor and offer amendments that they knew would pass with a minority of Republican votes and a lot of Democratic votes. Then they would vote in favor of that amendment to change the bill, but they would vote against the final bill, knowing it would not be able to pass without their support.

That is a great strategy, and it has been used by both sides, if my colleagues want to be in the business of making a point. It is an awful strategy if my colleagues want to be in the business of making a difference. If Members came to this institution to govern instead of to get the next sound bite, that is a terrible path to be on.

Mr. Speaker, if Members went through those hundreds of amendments the way that the Rules Committee staff went through them over the weekend, they would see good idea after good idea after good idea that has been turned away before it could be considered on the floor of this House. I don't know whether those amendments would have passed or failed. I know some of them would have passed; I know some of them would have failed.

There was a time in this institution when we let the votes decide, when we let the membership decide.

Mr. Speaker, we have changed those rules. It is now 13 men and women who sit on the Rules Committee who decide.

I value my friend from California's suggestion that we get back to regular order, and I know it is not an easy path to follow. This bill is the most open we have had so far this year, and yet, it still denies Member after Member, on both sides of the aisle, an opportunity to have their constituents' voices heard.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better. If we speak with one voice in this body and reject this rule, we will do better. All it takes is the courage of our convictions to do that.

I hope my Members will stand with me in aspiring to do better today than we did yesterday and better still tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to remind my colleague that I also serve on the Appropriations Committee, and we had a very open and transparent process. Every subcommittee invited all Members to come before us to present their ideas or their requests to the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. We have also supported 95 percent of the written requests from all Members.

So to say that it was not transparent and that Members did not have an opportunity to come before and present their ideas is incorrect.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN).

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for giving me this opportunity to speak on what I think is a very important and very good bill.

I am here to speak on H.R. 2740, which contains the fiscal year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; Defense; State and Foreign Operations; and Energy and Water Development funding bills.

As a new member of the Appropriations Committee this year, I am particularly proud to support this bill, which includes, among many other things, \$100 million in programming for reentry programs; \$250 million for registered apprenticeships; and \$128 million for Youth Build, a program that provides critical skills to youth in my district, which is New Jersey's 12th Congressional District.

I thank Chairwoman ROSA DELAUNO for her leadership of our subcommittee. I was pleased to work with her to include language and funding that addresses maternal mortality, including various provisions to address the persistent gaps in our healthcare system that result in Black mothers being 2 to 6 times more likely to die than White moms.

I also thank her for working with me to include funding to address the suicide epidemic among our youth. This is needed urgently, as the suicide rate for children has increased 70 percent in the last decade, with a disproportionate increase among Black youth. To inform further efforts to address this epidemic, the bill requests a report from the Surgeon General on contributing factors and evidence-based interventions.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule and "yes" on the underlying bill.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), a colleague of mine on the bipartisan Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in rule debate today because my very reasonable amendment was not made in order. The amendment was germane to the bill, written with proper offsets, and in accordance with House rules. The denial of my amendment was purely political.

I wanted to debate my amendment on its merits because the passage of my amendment would mean jobs for families in Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District.

In northern Minnesota, there are vast reserves of copper, nickel, and other precious metals, offering the opportunity for northern Minnesota to power our economy while providing high-wage union jobs and diminishing our reliance on foreign resources.

The Twin Metals project has a long and difficult regulatory review ahead because our approval processes are the

strongest in the world. Twin Metals is following the process. We require that they cross every "t" and dot every "i," and they will employ our friends and neighbors in good mining jobs of the future.

Unfortunately, politicians in Washington and the Twin Cities metro area oppose this project. They know that we have the strongest environmental reviews in the world, and they know Twin Metals will have the opportunity to succeed, so they decided to change the rules.

They included language in this spending bill creating a "study" that does nothing more than delay this project. It is changing the rules when they know a project has a great chance to be successful.

Instead of including it in the base bill, they snuck it into committee report language. Instead of making my amendment in order, they decided to reject it, all because they want to interfere with a promising project in Minnesota District Eight.

Twin Metals will offer a mine plan of operation in the coming months. In that mine plan, they will lay out how they will extract our minerals and store tailings in an environmentally sound way. They will illustrate how they plan to meet or exceed all existing standards.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. I want to debate the merits of my amendment by discussing how this will follow the rules and benefit jobs in my district. Instead, I am here to discuss the failed process and how antimining groups changed the rules to benefit their antimining ideology.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their work on this bill.

I am very proud to support this rule for this very outstanding bill package that makes For the People investments to give every person a better chance for a better life.

Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on a few issues.

First, with this legislation, we recognize that when women succeed, America and the world succeed. We do this with many, many outstanding investments.

When women in our country and the world are educated and healthy and have economic opportunity, their communities will be more prosperous and peaceful for everyone.

We have increased investments in Head Start and childcare programs, medical research, family planning, girls' education, fighting gender-based

violence, and supporting women-owned enterprises.

Mr. Speaker, we are repealing the administration's cruel domestic and global gag and religious refusal rules that are cutting off lifesaving healthcare to so many people in our own country and around the world.

We are also making smart investments in our country's infrastructure. So important to my home State of Florida is the restoration of Florida's Everglades, to keep the drinking water clean and safe for over 8 million people.

I want to add, as a mother of a retired United States marine war veteran of many years and representative to so many honorable servicemen and -women, I recognize their selfless and brave service to our country. So I am especially pleased with the funding for the Veterans Student Success Program on college campuses that will help veterans transition to student and civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, this is an outstanding bill for the people of this country, and I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the bill package.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), a gentleman who offered a germane amendment that was rejected.

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to echo the concerns of my colleague and friend, Mr. STAUBER, over the rejection of our reasonable amendment to this bill in the Rules Committee.

In their very last days, the Obama administration ordered Federal control of Minnesota land in the form of a mineral withdrawal proposal. We were told it was a step to protect the environment when, in reality, it was nothing more than Washington telling Minnesotans that they can't be responsible for their own land and resources.

Blocking exploration and potential development has devastated the region. That is exactly what this bill will continue to do today if it passes.

I introduced the MINER Act 2 years ago to restore the rights and responsibilities back to Minnesotans as stewards of our lands. The House passed our bill last year, closely followed by action from this administration to restore our rights. Yet, bureaucrats from Washington are at it again, this time including a provision in this bill to create the "study" that is yet another barrier, another delay tactic outside of the normal regulatory review process.

The amendment I offered with Mr. STAUBER would address this and simply allow the process to move forward. Let us be clear: Any proposed mine in the area would still need to go through a long and thoroughly detailed review through the National Environmental Policy Act and other regulatory processes. Leaseholders would be allowed to propose a mine plan of operation and demonstrate how they will protect the environment in the surrounding area. If that plan does not meet the high standards that our State and country require, it will be rejected.

Yet, I am disappointed by some of my Minnesota colleagues who do not have faith in the people of our great State. They don't have faith that our people would want to protect our own land while ensuring development and a better future for our children.

My colleagues don't want to entertain the potential for thousands of high-paying, labor-negotiated jobs for northern Minnesota and the surrounding region. These same men and women, these miners, are Minnesotans first.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. EMMER. These same men and women, these miners, are Minnesotans first. We are proud of our State's natural beauty, and we are experts when it comes to how to preserve it.

I believe my State is perfectly capable of abiding by the existing rules and regulations and determining the best way to use our land.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1345

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO).

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I was one of 169 House Members who signed a letter to President Trump urging him to reject any appropriations legislation that would undermine pro-life protections. The President agreed. He agreed that long-standing pro-life provisions should be retained and has promised to veto any bill that weakens those pro-life protections.

Unfortunately, the legislation before us not only strips pro-life provisions, but it includes language that, in fact, undermines efforts to promote life. In this bill, Democrats included provisions that would prevent the Trump administration from implementing its Title X and conscience protection rules to protect life.

The Title X Family Planning rule ensures that Federal funds do not go to facilities that perform or promote abortion as family planning. For more than 40 years, this country has operated under the policy that not one cent of taxpayer money can be used to fund abortion.

We are a Nation that deeply values religious liberty, and this rule further protects Americans' tax dollars from being forced to subsidize entities that kill unborn children.

Accordingly, I am fully supportive of Representative ROBY's amendment, that we will debate this afternoon, to strike the language that would halt this important rule and the other amendments that will restore pro-life policies to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support these provisions.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, it is tiring to hear from so many * * * males on this floor talk about a woman's right to choose.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask my friend if she would like to change her last statement.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, if it pleases my colleague on the other side, I will withdraw my statement about sex-starved males on the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from California ask unanimous consent to withdraw the statement?

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I will agree to withdraw my statement regarding—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleague well, and I thoroughly enjoy working with her on the Rules Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Is the gentleman reserving the right—

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has reserved the right to object.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California. I do not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the words are withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will put it in different terms. It is tiring to be here on this floor or in committee as a woman and to continue to be counseled about what types of affordable planning, whether it is family planning, conversations that rightfully I deserve to have with my own doctor.

Choosing when women want to have a family and to avoid pregnancies before they become pregnancies, it is unfortunate that that is something that continues to be denied to American women day in and day out on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, while we have many champions of life in this institution on both sides of the aisle, none is stronger than the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), a tireless fighter for life.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration today reverses several—at least nine—life-affirming, pro-life policies, including conscience protection, Title X reform, the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance, and more.

This is a pro-abortion piece of legislation on steroids. But passage won't be the last word.

Trump will veto it and we will sustain that veto.

No one, including doctors, nurses, and LPNs, Mr. Speaker, and no entity, like hospitals or health insurance plans, should ever be compelled against their will into performing, facilitating, or subsidizing abortion.

This bill eviscerates the administration's conscience protection rule. In late February, HHS promulgated the Protect Life rule to reassert portions of President Reagan's original Title X regulation to end colocation of abortion clinics with family planning clinics under Title X. It also requires financial separation. That, too, is reversed by this piece of legislation.

Among its provisions, the Protect Life rule also seeks to protect against child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, and human trafficking.

H.R. 2740 also guts the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy, which ensures that our foreign aid holds harmless unborn children. It, again, is a Ronald Reagan policy expanded and reiterated, and it prevents taxpayer funds from going to—and this is grant money—foreign NGOs that perform or promote abortion as a method of family planning.

Mr. Speaker, the shocking number of unborn children killed in America is unconscionable—approximately 61 million dead babies since 1973—a death toll that equates to the entire population of Italy. All of this when our knowledge about unborn children and the breathtaking miracle of life before birth is unparalleled.

Mr. Speaker, anyone here, parent or grandparent, knows that the first baby pictures today are of the child in the womb, the ultrasound pictures that go up on our refrigerators, so proud of the new baby. It is not that you are going to be a parent; you are a parent during those 9 months.

Yet the pro-abortion movement, like a modern day Flat Earth Society, continues to cling to outdated, indefensible arguments cloaked in euphemism.

Even the seemingly benign word "choice" withers under scrutiny. Choice to do what? Dismember an unborn child piece by piece. Anyone who watched the movie "Unplanned" saw an ultrasound-guided abortion where the child was decimated right on the screen for all to see.

Then there is, of course, RU-486, which first starves the baby to death, and then the baby is expelled from the womb. Then there are injections of chemical poisons—all of it violence against children.

That is what the choice is all about: the choice of killing an innocent, defenseless, unborn child.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, contraception for women is not something that should be debated here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-

ALLARD) for a unanimous consent request.

(Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule and the appropriations minibuses.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Appropriations Minibus. These four Appropriations bills are an investment in the American public and provide robust funding for programs that strengthen our society.

In the SFOPS bill, I am particularly pleased with the strong investments in the Northern Triangle region to address the push factors that cause migrants to seek refuge at our southern border.

Specifically, the bill includes \$10 million dollars to address sexual and gender-based violence in the region. Sexual violence has reached crisis levels in the last several years, causing women and children to leave their home countries and seek asylum in the United States.

As vice-chair of the LHHS Subcommittee, I thank Chairwoman DELAUNO and Ranking Member COLE for their leadership and commitment to the most vulnerable among us.

This FY20 "People's Bill" upholds our promise to Americans by investing in workers' needs, supporting the education of our children, and ensuring individuals have access to quality health programs.

The bill is a testament to our commitment to help people obtain good paying jobs. With increased funding for workforce training programs like Job Corps, and Apprenticeships, we are creating pathways to the middle class.

The bill also invests in the future of our country by providing robust increases to crucial education programs.

With an increase of \$1 billion in Title I and IDEA, our most vulnerable students will receive the additional resources they need to receive the quality education they deserve.

For higher education, increasing the maximum award of the Pell grant continues our fight against the rising costs of college.

The bill also makes a strong investment in our nation's public health by increasing the CDC budget by \$938 million above the 2019 enacted level.

This includes critical investments in public health infrastructure to begin modernizing data surveillance and analytics at CDC. It is also the first investment in over 20 years for gun violence prevention research.

The bill also increases funding for three of my top legislative priorities: fighting underage drinking, supporting newborn screening, and improving childbirth outcomes for women and infants in all communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to vote in support of this appropriations minibuses to help safeguard the health and well-being of the most vulnerable in our country, to ensure we have a strong labor force and national economy, and to ensure our country is safe and secure.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the humanitarian crisis at our border and what is happening to the migrants who seek to

come here and to the people of the United States of America, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise that all time has been yielded for the purpose of debate only.

Does the gentlewoman from California yield for the purposes of this unanimous consent request?

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I will not. I will not yield for that purpose, and all time yielded is for the purpose of debate and debate only.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California does not yield; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentlewoman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, due to the humanitarian crisis and border crisis, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentlewoman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentlewoman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds just to remind the Chamber that we tried to offer an amendment last night in committee that would have addressed this funding.

The Rules Committee rejected the consideration by the whole House of a measure that would provide what we all agree is urgently needed funding. We are seeing some of that passion here at this moment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, with record numbers of people coming across our border illegally, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), one of my colleagues on the Rules Committee, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

□ 1400

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, as a Congresswoman from the border State of Arizona, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at our southern border, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds to say when we had this conversation in the Rules Committee yesterday—again, my friend from California is on the Appropriations Committee—and she said we talked about bringing forward an emergency funding bill that is more comprehensive. We are working on expediting that.

I would say to my friend, agreeing to one of these unanimous consent requests would be the absolute fastest way to expedite that if she would like to reconsider her position.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I will not yield.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent re-

quest, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis and catastrophe now at our border, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to my neighbor from the great State of Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

As one who just returned from the border, and having personally seen the enormity of the crisis there, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and I ask for its immediate action and consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield for the purpose of a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, to save lives at the border, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 3056, an emergency supplemental to provide the critically needed funding for the humanitarian crisis at the border, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California has not yielded for that purpose; therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to remind my colleagues why we are here today. We are considering

a bill that provides \$7.97 billion in humanitarian assistance, a 3.1 percent pay raise for our troops, \$1.9 billion for the Job Corps, \$41.1 billion for mental health, for Alzheimer's research, HIV/AIDS, cancer research, and others.

I agree that we need to address the humanitarian situation at the border, and Democrats have been saying this for a very long time. We said so when crying toddlers were being torn apart from their mother's arms. We said so when children were being put in cages. We said so when children were being drugged. We said so when children were being sexually abused.

I visited those facilities. I saw the tragedy with my own eyes. HHS needs an influx of funds, and we cannot wait until this bill is enacted.

In the coming weeks, we will consider the administration's request for a supplemental appropriations bill. That supplemental, not the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bill, is the appropriate place to deal with this year's ORR funding. That is not just because we can't wait for the annual appropriations process to be completed; it is also because we have concerns about how ORR is managing some of those shelters.

With all the abuses that have come to light, I know that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle agree with us that we need to have more oversight, additional oversight over these facilities.

Most importantly, this amendment increases and decreases the same account. It is not an actual effect. The children deserve more than a messaging amendment. They deserve better than that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to bring H.R. 3056 immediately to the floor under an open rule.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, we spent a great deal of time today talking about the humanitarian crisis on the border, and that is because, despite all of the very positive things that are in this bill that my friend from California has mentioned, what is not in this bill is one single penny to go to the border today. There is not a Member of this institution who does not know that we need that money going to the border today.

I am not talking about contentious issues like border security, though that shouldn't be a contentious issue. That should be an issue of agreement, as well. I am talking about an issue on which we are unanimous, which is taking care of those people who are in the

custody of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3056 would provide \$4.5 billion. Mr. Speaker, as a fiscal conservative, I don't say that lightly—\$4.5 billion. That is not \$4.5 billion to get us through another year, Mr. Speaker. That is not \$4.5 billion to start in October and run us through the next fiscal year. That is \$4.5 billion today to address needs that exist today, to fill shortfalls that are happening today, to solve problems that demand solutions today.

There is not one word in this bill to provide a single solution anywhere in America today. But if we defeat the previous question and amend the rule as I have suggested, we can provide those solutions today, and we can do it in a partnership way that will make America proud.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire if the gentleman has any remaining speakers.

Mr. WOODALL. I would advise my friend that I do not see any speakers remaining, and when the gentlewoman has exhausted her speakers, I will be prepared to close.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership, and I thank her for the time.

This is an enormous and important step as it relates to healthcare in America. So many of us have been fighting to ensure that the preexisting conditions of Americans are protected. I am grateful that work has been done to provide \$190 billion that covers labor, health and human services, and particularly \$99 billion that deals with the question of Alzheimer's disease, HIV/AIDS, and, certainly, work on cancer research. I do want to take note of the fact that TRIO dollars have been allowed, as well.

There is also an important point that is probably prospectively going to be covered, but I do want to raise it now, and that is working with countries that are our partners or that we would hope that they would be partners in the war against terror.

As the co-chair of the Pakistan Caucus, I want to ensure—and I know State, Foreign Ops, Defense is prospectively coming—that I believe there has been much work accomplished by the new government and members of the expanded Government of Pakistan to work against terror.

I know that they have lost treasure in the war against terror, and that is the Pakistani military. So I would hope that we would find a way to ensure that Pakistan receives its foreign aid, as I believe it should, and that we provide measuring sticks or standards by which they can meet steps of accomplishment, because it is important that we create alliances that are

strong in the region because of the difficulty of the conditions in Afghanistan, the recent loss of life.

We know that Afghanistan is not at the level of security that we would like, and I would hope that we would work with countries in the region to ensure the peace and security of the region and the peace and security in Afghanistan.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about two kinds of issues down here today. When I listen to my friend from California talk about all the wonderful things that are in the underlying bill, I can't tell you how much I wanted to stand up and celebrate with her that appropriations season is often that way.

Mr. Speaker, you haven't seen it in your time, but there was a time in this institution where the way we spent America's money reflected America's priorities, and it turned out—you wouldn't know it by reading the newspaper, Mr. Speaker, but it turned out those priorities didn't hinge on whether you had an R or a D behind your name. It didn't hinge on whether you came from the Deep South or the Northwest.

It turned out, when we started voting on issues one dollar at a time, we began to find that we had agreements with one another that had not yet been explored. We began to find, Mr. Speaker, that we could celebrate achievements together in ways that had not yet been explored.

Mr. Speaker, the year I came to Congress, and many of my other colleagues here came that very same year, you may remember the appropriations process hadn't been finished by the Democrats. When Republicans took over, the young freshman class of which I was a part said we need to get down there, and we need to finish that job. It was a Tuesday, Mr. Speaker. We brought up the entire Federal discretionary budget.

Now, that is a lousy way to do business. It is a lousy way to do business. We used to bring up bills one appropriations bill at a time.

There are 12 bills, Mr. Speaker. We have gotten in a bad habit of omnibus bills. As you know, what we switched to last year and what the Democratic majority is continuing this year is bringing up groups of four or five bills together.

But at that time, in the spring of 2011, Mr. Speaker, we brought them all up. We brought them all up together. And do you know what we said, Mr. Speaker, the brand-new Republican majority?

You know how it is when majorities change, Mr. Speaker. Folks have gotten their feelings hurt. They feel like they were a little wronged by the previous majority. My friend from California knows what I am talking about.

You might have expected the Republican majority to say, "We are going to

jam our priorities through, diversity of ideas be damned," but we didn't. It was Speaker John Boehner at that time, Mr. Speaker, and he said we were bringing up the entire Federal discretionary budget, and any Member, Mr. Speaker, any Member from either side of the aisle who has an idea about how to make it better, their ideas are welcome here on the floor of the House.

Oh, you want to talk about a festival of democracy, Mr. Speaker? We started on a Tuesday. We thought we were going to be done by a Thursday. We ended up going 24 hours a day, finishing in the early hours of Saturday morning.

And by "finishing," Mr. Speaker, I mean we allowed every single Member's voice in this body be heard on every single issue that their constituents sent them here to address. Every Member of this institution left tired, Mr. Speaker, but every Member of this institution left feeling like they had had a chance to represent their constituents the way the United States Constitution intended.

□ 1415

It doesn't always work that way, Mr. Speaker. I sit on the Rules Committee. We decide what amendments are made in order and what amendments aren't.

In the last Congress, when the Republicans controlled this institution, we didn't make every amendment in order. We did not make every amendment in order, Mr. Speaker.

But what we did do is we made more Democratic amendments in order than Republican amendments. We did. But because, for obvious reasons, when you are in the leadership, it is easier to push your agenda. When you have opportunity not to be in the leadership, it is harder to push your agenda. We made more Democratic amendments in order last Congress, Mr. Speaker, than Republican amendments in an effort to bring a diversity of ideas.

This Congress, Mr. Speaker, when Republicans are in the minority and the Democratic majority is writing the rules, 70 percent of all amendments that have been made in order have been Democratic amendments. Eighteen percent of the amendments have come to Republicans. Five times more amendments were given to the majority than to the minority. Again, we gave more to the minority than the majority.

I see my friends from Minnesota down here saying, "I had an amendment. It was a good idea. My constituents asked me to offer it. It is germane to the underlying bill. I just want my day on the floor to vote." That day has been denied, Mr. Speaker, for amendment after amendment after amendment after amendment. Hundreds of amendments. Good ideas, bipartisan ideas.

My friend from Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, had an amendment, Mr. Speaker, that required that we fund nuclear waste disposal licensing. Nuclear waste is

spread out all across this country. I don't know if it is in your district, Mr. Speaker, but I have got it right next door to me. It is stored as best we can across the Nation. We are trying to license a national repository. We have spent billions as a nation preparing for that. All he wanted was a vote on an amendment that has wide and deep bipartisan support. I think it would have won, but we will never know because the powers that be denied him even the chance to discuss it.

The question isn't, is there something good in this underlying bill? The question is, do you believe any of the rest of us have anything to add to make it better?

My friends made in order some Republican amendments. I told you that so far this year there have been five times more Democratic amendments made in order than Republican amendments. This bill today is better. It is only twice as many Democratic amendments than Republican amendments. It is still nowhere close to fair, it is still not representative, but this is where we are.

There is not one dollar, Mr. Speaker, for the humanitarian crisis on the border. The New York Times in an editorial on Sunday said, "The financial reality is that this agency is overwhelmed." Talking about the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

"So far this fiscal year, it has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied children, a 57 percent increase over last year. The entire program could run out of funding by the end of June."

There is not one dollar in this bill for that. That is what my colleagues came to ask unanimous consent to do. That is what defeating the previous question would do.

We all agree there is a crisis at the border.

The editorial goes on for the New York Times, Mr. Speaker.

"There should be no ambivalence about the urgency of addressing the humanitarian needs. While lawmakers wring their hands and drag their feet, tens of thousands of migrant children are suffering."

"Congress needs to get serious about dealing with that suffering."

There is no bill on its way to the floor, Mr. Speaker, except for the one you heard my colleague ask Member after Member after Member for unanimous consent to bring. And you heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle deny that. I understand. We don't usually get unanimous consent requests to prove during Rules Committee debate.

I don't fault my colleague for objecting. But if we defeat the previous question as I am proposing, Mr. Speaker, and we add an amendment to the rule, we will continue to consider the bill that my friend from California is so proud of. But we will also consider the bill that provides immediate funding to the men and women serving us on the border as they seek to address this humanitarian crisis.

It gives me no pleasure to bring it up during Rules Committee debate, Mr.

Speaker, because I don't think we disagree on this. I think we are together on this. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the leadership on the Democratic side of the aisle is saying no and no and no and no to doing something that they know needs to be done. I do not understand it.

But I know this. Here, on Wednesday, we have got one shot to fix it: one. Not two, not three. There aren't a dozen different options. We have got one shot to fix it.

Defeat this previous question, add an amendment to the rule, and bring up this emergency funding supplemental. Do what we all know needs to be done. If it stretches from the editorial page of the New York Times to a conservative Republican from the deep south, Mr. Speaker, you know it has broad bipartisan appeal.

We get so used to saying no in this Chamber. We get so used to running each other out in politics. Let's take yes for an answer. Let's do something we all know needs to be done. Let's take a shot at doing better today than we did yesterday. Maybe we will come back and do better still tomorrow.

Defeat the previous question. Add this amendment to the bill. In the absence of that, I will have to ask that we oppose that rule, Mr. Speaker, and give us a chance to go back to the drawing board one more time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while we may not agree on everything, I do want to thank my colleague from Georgia for his participation in this process. I hope we can agree that getting back to regular order is the right thing to do, not for Democrats and not for Republicans, but for the American people.

Congress cannot write a blank check and allow children on our southern border to continue to be abused while they are in our custody. We need transparency, we need accountability. Members of Congress need to be able to go and inspect these facilities without being denied entry.

On the issue of participation among Members of Congress through this process of appropriations, I want to state once again that ideas are absolutely welcome. However, the Appropriations Committee chairwoman cannot order Members to participate in the process. We can set up meetings and we can invite them to come and participate, and many did. They presented their ideas, they presented their requests for funding for their districts, and, guess what, 95 percent of those requests were agreed upon through a process of mitigating.

Now, if I was writing this appropriations bill myself, it would look very different. If my colleague from Georgia was writing this appropriations bill himself, it would look very different. He and I both know that. But our commitment is not to our personal agendas. Our commitment is to the rule of

law, is to democracy, and is to the American people, our constituents, who sent us here to represent them.

The underlying legislation is a strong bill that is the result of good, hard work by Members of both sides of the aisle. It is about time that the House of Representatives got back to doing the business of the people in a timely manner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. WOODALL is as follows:/n

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 436/N

At the end of the resolution, add the following:/n

SEC. 5. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3056) to provide supplemental appropriations relating to border security, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill./n

SEC. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3056.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2020

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2740.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1426

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. HECK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today, we bring four bills to the floor that reject the slash-and-burn approach of the Trump administration and, instead, chart a new course: one that increases investments in American families to make up for lost ground; one that gives every person a better chance at a better life.

With these bills, we are investing for the people. We invest in education and in the health of the American people, in infrastructure, and in the environment, in our national security and in the needs of servicemembers and military families.

And let me just say—because, frankly, the administration's misuse of government funds should concern both parties—this bill includes necessary oversight provisions to prohibit the administration from misappropriating funds, including for a border wall.

This hallowed institution must not be a rubber stamp for Presidential pet projects.

As chair of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I am proud of the fiscal year 2020 State and Foreign Operations division, which reflects congressional priorities that advance United States foreign policy.

□ 1430

The allocation of \$56.381 billion, a 3.9 increase above fiscal year 2019, is critical to support important investments in our national security, fund our international commitments, and repair America's reputation abroad.

This bill rejects the administration's unacceptable budget request and irresponsible policies and, rather, strives to uphold many bipartisan congressional priorities.

America's foreign policy is strongest when diplomacy, development, and defense are well-funded and equally prioritized, as many of today's global challenges cannot be addressed by military intervention alone.

I want to quickly highlight some of the key provisions in this division.

Unlike the administration's fiscal year 2020 request, this bill would ensure ample funding for humanitarian assistance, multilateral organizations, basic education, and reproductive health services.

It would also permanently repeal the antiwoman global gag rule and prevent prior funds from implementing this destructive policy.

To restore U.S. leadership on fighting climate change, the bill would replace the prohibition on the Green Climate Fund with permissive authority and prohibit the use of funds to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement.

It would provide robust funding to our key allies while protecting our investments in the Northern Triangle. Members on both sides of the aisle know these efforts save lives, promote goodwill, and support American interests abroad. This bill would support these programs and restore American leadership in the world.

Our talented Appropriations Subcommittee chairs will tell us more about what the other parts of this package do for the people.

In totality, this legislation truly is a product of hard work and bipartisan cooperation, with input from Members on both sides of the aisle, that meets the diverse needs of our Nation.

Hubert Humphrey once said:

The moral test of government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the elderly; and those in the shadows of life.

This has been our goal. If we pass this bill, it can be our achievement.

So as we consider this bill, let's do so in good faith. Let's pass this bill for the good of the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2740.

The Appropriations Committee has held more than 120 hearings this year on topics ranging from our Nation's defense priorities to the crisis of unaccompanied children coming to our southern border. We have now marked

up all 12 bills in subcommittee and full committee.

Unfortunately, each bill brought before the committee was written to an unrealistic top-line funding number—\$176 billion above current budget caps. We still do not have consensus on a budget agreement for fiscal year 2020, which could lead to sequestration, resulting in devastating cuts to our military.

Moving these bills as-is is a wasted opportunity because the bills are far from what the President has requested and will support. Defense spending does not meet the request, while nondefense spending greatly exceeds the request and current levels. This could lead to a veto and another government shutdown, something both agreed would be devastating.

In addition to these funding concerns, these bills have, unfortunately, become partisan vehicles, reversing pro-life policies and risking the safety and security of the American people.

Many provisions in this bill also force a return to policies of the previous administration and place unnecessary restrictions on Federal agencies. For example, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education division of this five-bill package includes \$100 million to help people sign up for ObamaCare, forces the administration to send grants to Planned Parenthood clinics, and blocks pro-life rules from going into effect.

Similarly, the State and Foreign Operations division prevents implementation of the President's expanded Mexico City policy. It provides \$479 million to repay United Nations peacekeeping costs, even though the United Nations has not made the required reforms, and prohibits funds to withdraw from the Paris climate accord.

For defense, there is no funding for any type of barrier or fence along the southern border, something badly needed and obvious if you visit that place.

There are also other harmful reductions. Procurement is \$4.8 billion below the FY 2019 level, and research and development is \$2.2 billion below the request.

These cuts are very concerning and put us in a serious problem when relating to China and Russia.

The bill also repeals the Authorization for Use of Military Force, which could jeopardize the Defense Department's ability to conduct military operations worldwide. It is a bad policy and will force the DOD to unwind counterterrorism operations overseas if the Congress and the President cannot agree on a new authorization.

The Energy and Water division only includes half of the requested funding for our nuclear weapons stockpile. There is also no funding for a permanent site for nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain.

I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would make in order an amendment to address immediate needs on our southwest border.

The ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, Mr. ROGERS, and I submitted an amendment to the Rules Committee that, unfortunately, will not be debated today. This is yet another missed opportunity to address the humanitarian and security crisis.

There were over 140,000 apprehensions of migrants at the border just last month, making apprehensions this year alone equivalent to the population of Atlanta, Georgia. By the end of the fiscal year, apprehensions could reach 1 million people.

The most troubling statistics are on the number of unaccompanied children coming to the border. Last week, approximately 2,500 children and teenagers were sleeping on the ground waiting to be referred to the Department of Health and Human Services to be connected with family members and sponsors. HHS expects 100,000 children and teens to be referred for placement this fiscal year.

Unfortunately, our agencies do not have the resources needed to care for these children, and, in fact, HHS could run out of money by the end of this month—run out of money by the end of this month. If we are not going to address this problem in this bill, we need to come together and pass a stand-alone bill to meet these needs.

We were all elected to responsibly represent the best interests of our constituents, and this package falls short. We can't afford to overfund nondefense programs, underfund defense initiatives, load these bills with controversial poison pill riders, and ignore the situation at our southern border. This package does just this, risking both our economic and our national security.

I know that my colleague and friend, Chairwoman LOWEY, has worked tirelessly to get us to this point today, and she and her subcommittee chairs included many bipartisan priorities. Unfortunately, on balance, these bills are partisan measures, and I can't support them in their current form.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to develop a bipartisan budget agreement and to remove controversial language and funding in a final appropriations package.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this package today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I thank our able Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER for leading our Appropriations Committee in doing the real work of America on a bipartisan basis.

Our Energy and Water bill makes critical investments in energy and water systems to sustain life on Earth by combating climate change, advancing energy science to yield innovation, building water infrastructure and flood

control systems, and investing in necessary nuclear security programs.

First, I would like to thank our ranking member, Mr. SIMPSON, who has been a very constructive and able partner, and also thank our staff, including Jaime Shimek, Angie Giancarlo, Mark Arnone, Mike Brain, Marcel Caldwell, Scott McKee, Farouk Ophaso, and Matt Kaplan, for their hard work in putting this good bill together.

This bill rejects the President's drastic and shortsighted proposed cuts that would harm our Nation's interests. Instead, our bill increases investments to meet serious national priorities in energy and water and, of course, nuclear security.

Addressing the needs of the future, economically and environmentally, requires that our Nation be at the forefront of global innovation. Our bill moves our Nation forward on that front.

Further, American companies require means to ship goods efficiently in a highly competitive global marketplace. Our bill helps them succeed.

Finally, ensuring water and electricity for millions of Americans is fundamental. We provide additional support toward those priorities.

How do we achieve this? By providing \$7.4 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, an increase—yes, an increase—of \$357 million above 2019 and \$2.5 billion above the budget request. To understand why, simply listen to any news program and what is happening across this country.

This bill invests in key water priorities across our Nation by funding countless regional priorities, including robust funding for the Soo Locks construction project, and by starting the pathway for the Brandon Road invasive species Asian bighead carp control project to, literally, save the Great Lakes.

This bill's robust funding for the Army Corps of Engineers is critical to this Nation's economic vitality.

We provide \$1.63 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$83 million from 2019 and \$523 million above the budget request.

Overall, our bill provides \$37.1 billion for the Department of Energy, an increase of \$1.4 billion from 2019 and \$5.6 billion above the budget request.

We recognize the difficulties of serving a rising population with all of the climate change challenges facing this and the next generation. Within the Department of Energy, the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program receives \$2.65 billion, \$273 million above 2019 and \$2.3 billion above the budget request.

This includes robust funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program, which helps ensure low-income households and communities across this country have energy-efficient, more livable homes.

Advanced Energy Research, ARPA-E, receives \$425 million, \$59 million above 2019 and a rejection of the President's

proposal to eliminate the future. We fund this program.

The Office of Science receives \$6.87 billion, \$285 million above 2019 and \$1.3 billion above the budget request.

Our bill responsibly funds our Nation's nuclear deterrent, as well as increases funding for nonproliferation efforts while rejecting costly, poorly defined, and duplicative activities proposed by the administration.

The National Nuclear Security Administration receives \$15.9 billion, a \$666 million increase above 2019.

And, finally, this bill ensures the executive branch cannot divert essential Army Corps funding for a border wall.

□ 1445

In sum, this bill invests in innovation programs at the Department of Energy to yield future opportunities and jobs. It promotes economic prosperity and bolsters trade.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for yielding me the additional time.

Our bill helps address the many challenges facing our Great Lakes, the largest collection of fresh water on the planet. Our bill prepares our country to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with challenges like the desertization of the West, as well as coastal resiliency on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

Our bill is more necessary than ever to build and gird America going forward in the great spirit of the quote above the Speaker's rostrum here in the House by Daniel Webster, uttered in 1825: "Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Do what is right for America. Vote for this bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, my good friend, Ms. GRANGER, for yielding.

I want to begin, Mr. Chair, on a positive note. I want to thank, particularly, my working partner, ROSA DELAURO, whom I have had the great opportunity to work with now for the fifth year. There are a lot of good things in this bill, a lot of things to be proud of. Frankly, we have worked together in the past and continued to work together in this bill.

I am particularly pleased with the additional support for the National Institutes of Health and for the Centers for Disease Control.

I very much support the focus on early childhood education, on first-generation college students through programs like TRIO and GEAR UP, frankly, through our ChalleNGe children, the IDEA program, and many other good provisions. However, there are certainly a number of other things in this bill that mean I won't be able to support it at this time.

I was disappointed to see language inserted throughout the bill that ties the hands of the administration in many ways. The bill forces a return to the Obama-era policies on Title X family programs. The bill ties the hands of the administration by not allowing it to process waivers that protect deeply held religious beliefs of institutions that provide vital services funded in the bill.

The bill micromanages the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, even going so far as to prescribe specific amounts of money to be used in advertising programs.

I am also concerned about a number of limitations in this bill that are going to lead to a Presidential veto.

While the bill does many good things, I remain concerned that it has been developed in a vacuum. As my good friend, the ranking member, said, these numbers are simply too high. They are not going to be accepted by a Republican Senate. They are not going to be signed by the President of the United States, and we run the risk of a Presidential veto.

We need to come together, Mr. Chair, House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats, with the administration to hammer out a deal on top-line funding before we can move forward and actually move this bill into law.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not mention the significant crisis facing us on our southern border. That has yet to be addressed in this bill, and a number of our speakers have made that point.

The Department of Health and Human Services, Mr. Chair, is at the breaking point. We literally will go broke this month taking care of unaccompanied children unless the majority works with the administration and their Republican colleagues to address this problem.

I want to end by announcing that I will oppose the bill, but I look forward to working with my friends on the other side as we go through the process. I am convinced that under Chairwoman LOWEY's leadership with Ranking Member GRANGER, we can arrive at a good solution for the country.

This is a work in progress, and I think it is going to get better as it moves through the process.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee.

(Mr. VISCLOSKY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I would like to begin by expressing my appre-

ciation, as I discuss the defense portion of this bill, to my ranking member, Mr. CALVERT. He has made it easy to continue the collegiality, transparency, and bipartisanship that is a hallmark of the Defense Subcommittee. He is a wonderful partner.

I also do want to express my gratitude to Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the other members of the subcommittee and full committee for their efforts. I want to also thank the staff. This legislation would not be possible without their outstanding effort.

At this time, I would like to highlight some of the elements of this legislation that deal with the well-being and morale of those in uniform.

The bill provides a 3.1 percent pay raise for our women and men in uniform. This is the largest increase in basic pay since 2010. The report expresses, however, support for a 3.1 percent pay increase for DOD civilian employees as well.

We rely on DOD civilians to work side by side with military personnel. The administration's refusal to request an increase in pay for Federal employees devalues the important work done by these public servants. Congress must rectify this failure.

I believe that access to affordable and quality childcare is vital to retention for All-Volunteer Forces, particularly for mid-career personnel. Thousands of military children are waitlisted for childcare development centers, and I am disappointed that the services have failed to meaningfully address this serious problem. To get at the backlog, the bill provides an additional \$70.7 million for upgrades to military childcare facilities.

The pervasiveness of sexual assault amongst servicemembers is deeply abhorrent. It is disheartening that the most recent report on this subject shows that sexual assaults across the U.S. military increased by a rate of 38 percent last year, with over two-thirds of assaults going unreported.

The bill provides \$297.2 million for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs at the service level, \$13.5 million above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level. It also provides an additional \$35 million for the Special Victims Counsel and \$3 million for the Sexual Trauma Response and Treatment pilot program.

The bill provides \$1.26 billion for environmental restoration activities, which is \$188 million above the current request.

There are also several actions taken in the bill that I believe are important to highlight as an appropriator and as a member of the legislative branch.

In recent years, the Department has viewed report language as suggestive and, on several occasions, has taken action in contravention of it or simply ignored congressional direction in the report. It is unacceptable, and it must stop. Report language is directive; it is not permissive.

I would also point out that the budget justifications should be complete in detail. In many instances, they continue to be lacking.

For example, there was a \$72 million request to establish a Space Force, but the Department was unable to answer basic questions about the structure of the force, nor could they provide detailed long-term costs.

Another example would be the proposed reorganization of the Military Health System. In its 2020 request, the Department requested a significant amount of money for the reorganization and proposed major reductions in healthcare billets. Yet, it could not answer basic questions about how the reorganization would affect servicemembers and beneficiaries.

This legislation also takes steps to return to balance the relationship between the executive and legislative branches in response to the administration's unconstitutional use of dollars appropriated for the military to fund the construction of a wall on our southern border. If Congress appropriates funds for a designated and authorized purpose, it is not lawful for those funds to be used in contravention of the law.

In closing, I reiterate my thanks to Mr. CALVERT and the members of our subcommittee, as well as our wonderful staff for their exceptional work, dedication, and long hours.

I look forward to the debate on our amendments.

Mr. Chair, I would like to begin by expressing appreciation to Ranking Member CALVERT. He has made it easy to continue the collegiality, transparency, and bipartisanship that is the hallmark of the Defense Subcommittee.

I also would like to express my gratitude to Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the other Members of the Subcommittee for their efforts. And thank you to the Subcommittee staff, particularly the clerks, Becky Leggieri and Leslie Albright, as well as Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, Ariana Sarar, Jackie Ripke, David Bortnick, Matt Bower, Bill Adkins, Jennifer Chartrand, Hayden Milberg, Paul Kilbride, Shannon Richter, Sherry Young, Kyle McFarland, Johnnie Kaberle, Kiya Batmangliji, and Jamie McCormick. I would also like to acknowledge the personal office staff, Joe DeVooight, Preston Rackauskas, Rebecca Keightley, and Christopher Romero. This legislation would not be possible without their outstanding effort.

The bill would provide \$690.2 billion for the Department of Defense, which is \$15.8 billion above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$8 billion below the request. The base funding recommendation is \$622.1 billion, which is \$15.6 billion above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$88.2 billion above the request. The overseas contingency operations recommendation is \$68.1 billion, which is \$165 million above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$96.2 billion below the request.

This bill supports the Department of Defense's effort to align its resources with the National Defense Strategy. This strategy redirects the Department's primary focus toward the challenges posed by great powers such as

China and Russia, and their efforts to counter and challenge the technological and operational superiority long enjoyed by the United States military. This technological overmatch can no longer be assumed, and this bill provides funding to develop and field new weapon systems and capabilities to address these new challenges. To support this forward-looking posture, the bill makes major investments in procurement and research and development.

Rather than focus my remarks on those investments, which have been detailed in several documents released by the Committee to the public, I am instead going to run through some of the efforts in this legislation that deal with the well-being and morale of those in uniform, their families, DoD civilians, and defense communities.

The bill provides a 3.1 percent pay raise for our women and men in uniform. This is the largest increase in basic pay since 2010 and maintains the Committee's commitment to ensuring our all-volunteer force is compensated for their sacrifices.

The report expresses support for a 3.1 percent pay increase for DoD civilian employees. We rely on DoD civilians to work side-by-side with military personnel to provide medical care for our troops, to perform vital logistics, maintenance, acquisition, and other essential services. The Administration's refusal to request an increase in pay for federal employees devalues the important work done by these public servants and I hope this Congress will ultimately rectify that in this year's appropriations measures.

I believe that access to affordable and quality childcare is vital to retention in the all-volunteer force, particularly for mid-career enlisted and officers. Thousands of military children, including over 9,000 whose parents serve in the Navy, are waitlisted for Childcare Development Centers. I am disappointed that with such demonstrated need the military services' requests for childcare facilities were relatively unchanged from prior years. To get at this backlog, the bill provides an additional \$70.7 million for upgrades to military childcare facilities, which is complementary to an effort included in the FY20 Military Construction Appropriation measure to accelerate the construction of new Childcare Development Centers.

The pervasiveness of sexual assault amongst service members is deeply abhorrent and it is disheartening that the most recent report on the subject shows that sexual assaults across the U.S. military increased by a rate of nearly 38 percent in 2018, with over two-thirds of assaults going unreported. The bill provides \$297.2 million for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs at the Service level, \$13.5 million above the FY19 enacted level and equal to the request. It also provides an additional \$35 million for Special Victims Counsel for victims of sexual assault and \$3 million for a Sexual Trauma Treatment Pilot Program for treatment of members of the Armed Forces for PTSD Related to Military Sexual Trauma.

The bill provides \$1.26 billion for environmental restoration activities, which is \$188 million above the request. This includes \$13 million for a nationwide health study on the implications of PFOS/PFOA at former and current domestic military installations. Further, the report directs the Department to achieve a drink-

ing water cleanup standard equal to or better than the EPA health advisory level for federally controlled sites and surrounding communities whose water sources were contaminated because of Department activities.

I believe these efforts and several others within the bill will have an immediate positive impact on people's quality of life.

There are also several actions taken in the bill that I believe are important to highlight as an Appropriator and a Member of the Legislative Branch.

In recent years, the Department has viewed report language as suggestive, and on several occasions has taken actions in direct contravention or simply ignored Congressional direction in the report. That is unacceptable and must stop. Report language is directive, not permissive.

For example, in FY19 the Committee Report expressed significant displeasure with the inadequate budget justification by the Department of Defense. There have been improvements in certain areas, but a number of major proposals put forth by the DoD in the FY20 budget were incredibly lacking in detail. For example, there was a \$72 million request to establish a Space Force, but the Department was unable to answer basic questions about the structure of the force, nor could the detail long-term costs. Because of that uncertainty, the Committee only provides \$15 million for Space Force.

Another example would be the proposed reorganization of the Military Health System. This reorganization was mandated in the 2017 Defense Authorization Act. In its FY20 request the Department requested a significant amount of money for the reorganization and proposed a major reduction in healthcare billets. Yet it could not answer basic questions about how the reorganization would affect service members and beneficiaries. Of particular concern to the Committee were impacts to pediatrics, maternity care, and mental health. The legislation halts the reorganization until those questions can be answered.

Further, this legislation takes several steps to return to balance the relationship between the Executive and Legislative Branch, in response to the Administration's unconstitutional use of dollars appropriated for the military to fund the construction of the wall on the southern border. The Constitution gives the Congress the power of the purse. And if Congress appropriates funds for a designated and authorized purpose, it is not lawful for those funds to be used in contravention of that direction.

Specifically, the bill reduces the amount of money the Department can move between accounts by 75 percent from the FY 2019 levels. This reduction leaves the Department with \$1.5 billion in general transfer authority, which allows for the meeting of urgent and emergent military requirements. The legislation also increases the notification requirements and requires additional detail be provided to Congress in order for the Department to reprogram funding or start a new program. These are not actions that were taken lightly, but are absolutely necessary in order to allow Congress to carry out its Article I responsibilities.

Finally, I feel compelled to spend a moment discussing the issue that has been an albatross around this Committee's neck since August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act (BCA). In past years, I have bemoaned the sheer lunacy

of the BCA and how it has made this Committee's work that much more difficult. Unfortunately, that dynamic remains until Congress and the President come together and find a solution to the BCA caps for FY20 and FY21. I understand that this is not a simple matter. However, I fail to see the benefit from delaying the conversation any longer.

In closing, I would like to again reiterate my thanks to Members and staff that logged the long hard hours required to put this product together and I look forward to debate on the amendments.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished Republican ranking member on the committee for this time but also, more importantly, for her wise leadership of this committee.

Mr. Chair, I rise in reluctant opposition to H.R. 2740, the first appropriations measure to be considered by the House for fiscal year 2020.

In February, while completing the fiscal year 2019 appropriations process, I began my remarks by drawing attention to the crisis at our southern border. Four months later, the crisis is even worse, and the bill we have before us today would only throw fuel on the fire.

Our committee prides itself on staying above the partisan fray, but this package significantly constrains the administration's ability to respond appropriately. The partisan policy riders are misguided and dangerous.

In addition to these substantive problems, the bill before us today provides funding for numerous departments and agencies without a bipartisan, bicameral budget agreement supported by the President.

Budget uncertainty is nothing new, but overall spending increases of this magnitude are neither realistic nor sustainable without a plan.

While this package does provide modest increases for total defense spending, it is still \$17 billion below the President's request, risking the great strides we have made to rebuild our military.

Despite these challenges, Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER have worked hard to tackle many problems this year. Just yesterday, for example, we marked up the last two appropriations bills in full committee.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I offer my thanks to Chairwoman LOWEY for her collaboration. I am pleased that the chair decided to lead our subcommittee, in addition to her duties of chairing the full committee, given our long relationship. She cares deeply about these programs and, despite our differences, remains a reliable partner.

Division D, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2020, includes \$48 billion in base funding. That is nearly a 5 percent

increase over fiscal year 2019. With the additional \$8 billion in overseas contingency operations, OCO, the total is \$56.3 billion.

Within that total, this bill includes funding for many key priorities that are critical to our national security. Chief among them is \$3.3 billion in foreign military financing for Israel. We don't need to look further than the recent headlines to understand how important and timely our support is for Israel's security.

The bill also maintains funding at last year's level for other close partners in the region, including Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia.

Another shared priority is the safety of our diplomats and development experts serving abroad. This bill supports those efforts with robust funding for embassy security.

Funding is also included to strengthen our efforts on the international front to combat the flow of drugs into our country. Overdose deaths, Mr. Chair, from synthetic opioids like fentanyl jumped 45 percent in just 1 year from 2016 to 2017, increasing in all demographics and virtually every State.

We should all be concerned that cocaine and methamphetamine use in the U.S. is climbing again at an alarming rate.

□ 1500

Funding is provided in the bill to help Colombia better control its coca production as counternarcotics efforts are redoubled in the region. We need to get this drug epidemic, this calamity, under control, and I believe this funding is a step in the right direction.

Despite these worthy investments, partisan policy riders included in this portion of the bill mean it has no hope of becoming the law of the land. Sweeping measures, like those that overturn the President's expanded Mexico City policy, go well beyond what was done previously.

The bill also prohibits funds from being used to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement and allows for a contribution to the unauthorized Green Climate Fund. The President is well within his authority to back out of this agreement that would cost billions of American jobs, harm domestic manufacturing, and damage our growing economy.

I look forward to debating amendments on these and other issues in the bill.

Therefore, without a budget agreement, in light of partisan riders blocking pro-life policies and overturning bipartisan agreements on climate change, as well as efforts to undermine an adequate response to the crisis at our southern border, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services,

Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak about the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bill for the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

To start, let me recognize the ranking member, TOM COLE, for his work on this bill. We have worked closely together over the years inasmuch as we have developed a mutual respect for one another. While we may have differences of opinions, we have the same values about the scope of these programs and whom they ought to be benefiting.

I want to say thank you to the ranking member of the full committee, Congresswoman GRANGER. I believe we have put together very strong and serious resources in the Labor-H bill.

I want to say a particular thank you to the chair of the full committee, Congresswoman NITA LOWEY, for making the Labor-H bill a high priority.

The Labor-HHS-Education bill supports some of the Nation's most critical programs. They touch individuals and families throughout their lifespan, from Early Head Start to the Social Security Administration.

For 2020, the subcommittee is providing a total of \$189.9 billion in discretionary funding. It is an increase of nearly \$12 billion over last year's enacted levels.

Our mission has been to advance a positive agenda, to look at issues where programs have been starved, and to reflect the oversight we have been conducting. I believe we have done so.

To arrive at these figures, we hosted 12 hearings on the budget, predatory for-profit colleges, Federal student loan servicing, the unaccompanied children program, wage theft, and the administration's cost-increasing changes to the Affordable Care Act.

We collected nearly 15,000 requests from Members, and we fulfilled, in part or in whole, more than 90 percent of them.

With this input, we produced what I believe to be historic investments in working people, in students, in parents, in children, in families, and in our future.

We make a historic \$4 billion increase over last year for early childhood programs: \$2.4 billion for the childcare and development block grant, equal to 300,000 new slots for childcare; \$1.5 billion for Head Start; and \$100 million for preschool development grants.

We also increased funding for K-12 education by \$3.4 billion, \$1 billion more for title I, and \$1 billion more for IDEA, State grants for special education. In post-secondary education, we make an additional investment of \$928 million. We increase the maximum Pell grant award by \$150.

In health, we make a net increase of \$2 billion in the National Institutes of Health, enabling a 5 percent increase for all institutes and centers. We also

increased the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's budget by \$938 million.

We held the first appropriations hearing on gun violence prevention research in 20 years. Experts told us that the CDC and the NIH can do and must do this research, so we provide \$50 million for gun violence prevention research.

We are investing in women's health. That includes a \$114 million increase for Title X. Title X provides annually more than 4 million low-income women and men with contraception counseling services and health screenings. These investments transform lives.

We know this President is highly invested in continuing what we call a tax on women's health. We know the power of the White House and that the President will reject a repeal of the Hyde amendment. That is why this bill maintains current law with regard to the Hyde amendment.

The Hyde amendment is a discriminatory policy that makes access to basic reproductive healthcare contingent on your income. That is simply wrong, and I oppose it, as do others. We will continue the long fight, and we will win that fight in the near term to ensure that women of color, low-income women, and all women are on equal footing with regard to reproductive rights.

Finally, we invest in working people whose pay does not keep up with their rising costs. They struggle to deal with healthcare, prescription drugs, and childcare.

We invest an additional \$1.2 billion to help working people find good-paying jobs and to protect and empower them in the workplace. That includes \$69 million more for at least 500 new investigators at the Wage and Hour Division to combat wage theft and to help working people receive their full pay.

I am also proud of the new initiatives we are introducing. We provide \$150 million for community colleges and other 4-year institutions to train working people for in-demand industries. For too long, working people and middle-class families have been short-changed, and we are moving ambitiously to make sure that we provide every individual with a better chance at a better life.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CLEAVER). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. We are moving ambitiously to make sure that we provide every individual with a better chance at a better life because we believe that that is our obligation as Members of Congress.

Once again, I want to say thank you to the ranking member, Mr. COLE; to the chair, Mrs. LOWEY; to the ranking member of the full committee, Ms. GRANGER; and to all the subcommittee members who worked so hard in putting this effort together.

And a thank you to the staff who have worked so hard: for the majority, Brad Allen, Jared Bass, Jennifer Cama, Robin Juliano, Jaclyn Kilroy, Laurie Mignone, Stephen Steigleder, and Philip Tizzani; and for the minority, Susan Ross and Kathryn Salmon.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER and Chairwoman LOWEY both for their leadership and expertise throughout this process.

I also acknowledge the work of Chairman VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chair, I am grateful for Mr. VISCLOSKEY's dedication to our U.S. servicemembers and our national security and for his willingness to listen and work with us to put together this bill. I very much appreciate the bipartisan way in which the gentleman has managed the Defense Subcommittee. It has been an honor to work with him, and I look forward to finishing our work on time.

There is a lot of good work in this bill. However, the United States faces an increasingly challenging geopolitical landscape, one that requires a strong U.S. military to help maintain global peace and stability.

While we have been at war in the Middle East for nearly two decades, other regions of the world have been watching us and chipping away at our military superiority. Unfortunately, the funding levels recommended in this bill are inadequate to enable us to address the needs of our military and maintain our superiority over our adversaries.

The fiscal year 2020 Defense bill before the House today includes \$622 billion in base funding and another \$68 billion in overseas contingency operations, or OCO, funding, for a total of \$690 billion. The amount is roughly \$8 billion less than the request.

This funding level is not adequate to address the myriad of issues that we face around the world, including from an increasingly aggressive Russia. Just last week, a Russian destroyer came dangerously and recklessly close to one of our vessels in the Philippine Sea.

Shortchanging defense funding would send the wrong message to our adversaries. Let's be clear: We do not want a fair fight. Funding the Department to ensure our advantage against any threat is the best deterrent to war.

In addition to the low funding levels in the bill, it includes a number of troubling provisions adopted in committee, including a new restriction on the Department's ability to provide lawful assistance to other agencies in combating the real crisis on our southern border.

We cannot continue to ignore the reality along our southern border. The sheer numbers of people coming across our borders, in the hundreds of thousands, now require the use of military bases to house migrants.

The situation is untenable, and the Congress must update our immigration

laws to make the process more rational and enforceable. Restricting the President's ability to address the crisis will only make the problem worse and put more people at risk as they embark on a dangerous journey.

I am also concerned with the language striking the Authorization for Use of Military Force. This provision would repeal the current authorization 240 days after enactment. This is a serious topic that needs to be debated by the authorizing committees. Including this language in an appropriations bill with little debate and no committee hearings or witnesses is not the correct way to address this matter. Broadcasting to our enemies the stop date of any military operation is reckless and irresponsible.

Then there is the issue of numbers. In divided government, bipartisanship is essential. Unfortunately, until we reach agreement on the top-line spending levels that the President will also support, I remain concerned that the Defense funding bill will be crafted in an environment in which we have no budgetary certainty. Without a top-line budget agreement, and a 2-year deal with the House, the Senate, and the White House to relieve the budget caps put in place by the Budget Control Act, we are not making spending decisions based in reality.

If we cannot come to an agreement on a budget caps deal, we face sequestration in the coming year. The impacts would reverse all the progress on readiness and modernization we have achieved over the last 2 years. Sequestration would cut \$20 billion from the Navy and \$29 billion from the Air Force, and it would stop 100 Army programs.

We need all the parties to come together at the table now to make the tough but critical budget decisions. We know all too well how devastating budgetary ambiguity and continuing resolutions can be for defense planning and the real-world impact it has on training, readiness, and quality-of-life issues. That is a recipe for disaster for both our military and the American people.

That is why I cannot support this bill at this time. I want to work with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to develop bills for fiscal year 2020 that meet our Nation's defense and border security priorities in a fiscally responsible manner.

Given the chairman's nature, I am sure that he will be an able partner and leader in any effort to strike a budget agreement and certainly happy to help avert sequestration.

Finally, I thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work. I appreciate their diligence.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership, for yielding, and for her tireless

work day and night on behalf of the American people.

As a member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am really pleased to see such a comprehensive bill that strongly invests in our communities.

For example, there is a \$150 million increase for HIV research at NIH and an \$8 million increase to the Office of Minority Health to ensure decreases in health disparities for our communities of color. We have a \$92 million increase to Historically Black Colleges and Universities' and Hispanic-Serving Institutions' undergraduate programs to help improve higher education access for our students of color.

Also, it is important to recognize the \$65 million increase to the Education Innovation Research grants for computer science for young girls and students of color, and the \$9 million increase for teen pregnancy prevention and the \$114 million increase to Title X Family Planning, both programs providing evidence-based, comprehensive sex education.

Also, as the proud vice chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, we increased the Global Fund. It remains, of course, at 33 percent, sending an important signal, in terms of our leadership to international partners, that we intend for the United States to stay in the leadership to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

□ 1515

Let me just say, with regard to defense, yes, we did, and I want to thank those who have supported this effort to repeal the 2001 AUMF, Authorization to Use Military Force.

It was passed 3 days after the horrific tragedy of 9/11. It was 60 words. It has now allowed for the use of force over 41 times in 17 countries, unrelated to the terrible events of 9/11.

So, we need to do our job. We need to allow Congress to debate and make some decisions on a new AUMF.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentlewoman from California an additional 1 minute.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the point is we will have 8 months to debate a new authorization, depending on what this Congress determines should move forward as the Authorization to Use Military Force.

The 2001 was passed in 3 days. Certainly, 8 months gives us enough time to do our job. The Constitution requires us not to be missing in action.

We have the power of the purse, and we should use that because we have sent our young men and women into harm's way. They have done their job. They need to know now that, in the wars in which they are engaged, Congress has their back.

We should make some decisions on this, and it doesn't make any sense to

continue using this authorization on wars 18 years later.

Twenty percent of Members of Congress serving today were here in 2001. Members deserve to represent their constituents and to debate and to make sure their voices are heard also.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding time.

I rise today in reluctant opposition to H.R. 2740, the four-bill fiscal 2020 appropriations package that includes the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill.

As ranking member of that subcommittee, I know there are several bipartisan priorities in the bill, but, unfortunately, the overall four-bill package is too flawed for me to be able to support it at this time.

First and foremost, these bills were developed using top-line funding levels that do not reflect a bipartisan, bicameral agreement.

The reality is that we are dealing with monopoly money here, and we all know that. These will not be the final numbers that come out whenever we reach an agreement.

The majority's budget framework also promotes the misguided notion that increases to defense spending must be matched or exceeded by increases in nondefense spending.

In the Energy and Water bill specifically, a bill that was roughly half defense and half nondefense spending in fiscal year 2019, the increase for nondefense programs is more than 1½ times the increase for defense programs.

While I support many of the nondefense programs in this bill, we need to know the broader budgetary context before we can decide whether individual programs are funded appropriately.

We must work together with the Senate and the White House and develop an agreement on overall spending caps. Only then can we write bills that can be passed by both Chambers and that the President will sign.

Speaking of the Energy and Water bill specifically, one of my highest priorities in this bill is the Department of Energy's nuclear energy program. The bill includes many good investments within that account, but, overall, the account is kept essentially flat from last year.

This decision is a bit perplexing. The bill's allocation is well above last year's, and the majority has stated an intent to focus on technologies to address climate change.

The subcommittee held several hearings, at which Members of both parties and witnesses discussed the necessity of advanced nuclear technologies in any kind of low-carbon energy future, yet the nuclear energy program does not share in the funding increases provided for almost all of the other nondefense programs. I am hopeful that, as

the bill moves forward, we can address this issue and create a stronger bill.

The bill continues significant investments in our Nation's water resources infrastructure, including harbor maintenance activities.

Unfortunately, while the majority included additional funding for critical water storage projects, they also decided not to allow previous appropriated dollars to be put to good use.

The exclusion of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir Enlargement Project amounts to throwing away a key opportunity to enhance water security in the drought-prone West.

The full House should have been allowed to consider the Calvert amendment to correct this problem in the bill.

While the majority has referred to funding increases for the National Nuclear Security Administration, the truth is the bill does not sufficiently prioritize activities to maintain and modernize our nuclear weapons stockpile.

The Weapons Activities program is \$648 million below the budget request. That is more than half a billion dollars below the budget request. As detailed in the Statement of Administration Policy, these cuts to the budget request will delay efforts to improve safety and security features and disrupt alignment with the Department of Defense's plans.

Since this delay typically leads to increases, reduced spending does not actually save money; it costs money. We must make the investments necessary to invest in a safe, reliable, and effective stockpile.

Finally, I am disappointed that the bill does not include any funding to advance the Yucca Mountain licensing application process and, instead, offers a false promise of interim storage as a solution to the nuclear waste issue.

Funding for interim storage alone cannot solve the issue of nuclear waste disposal, especially since current law strictly limits Federal action in this area.

Additionally, interim storage locations will be much more difficult to site if there are no assurances of a permanent disposal, as the interim sites would become de facto permanent sites.

The Governor of New Mexico recently raised this very point in expressing her concerns about a private interim storage site proposed to be located in her State.

Continuing the licensing process is a necessary step to establish a permanent repository for our Nation's defense and commercial nuclear waste.

Over the past few decades, electricity consumers across the country have paid roughly \$41 billion, with accrued interest, into the Nuclear Waste Fund for permanent disposal of nuclear waste. Due to the political decision to halt advancement of a permanent repository, however, it is the taxpayers—not ratepayers but taxpayers—in all

435 congressional districts who currently are paying \$2.2 million a day, more than \$800 million per year, to cover the cost of temporary onsite storage.

My colleague from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) filed an amendment to address this, but it was not allowed. We have had strong bipartisan support in the past for this issue.

Despite our disagreements over the issues that I have mentioned, I want to close by thanking Chairwoman KAPTUR and the majority staff and my staff for their dedication and hard work on this bill.

Ms. KAPTUR and I have worked together on the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee for several years now; and, while we don't agree on every issue, I value our friendship and continue to appreciate the collegial and cooperative tradition of the subcommittee.

I would also like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER of the full committee for their leadership and support for the important programs in the Energy and Water bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding, and I want to say I thank the chair and I thank Ms. GRANGER for her leadership and working with the chair, Mrs. LOWEY, on getting these bills to the floor.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, albeit on leave, I am very proud of this committee. This committee is probably the most critical committee in the sense that, if it doesn't get its work done, we shut down the government. No other committee can say that, luckily.

But I am pleased, as the majority leader, to say that it has been my intent, working with the chair and the ranking member, to complete this appropriations process in a timely fashion.

Mr. Chair, the new Democratic majority began this Congress in the middle of a damaging government shutdown. Even though we had a bipartisan agreement on spending levels—which we don't yet have—and the Republicans held both Chambers of Congress and the executive, they failed a fundamental responsibility of funding all of government. And, as a result, we had a partial shutdown.

This week, the Democratic majority, working with the Republican minority in the House—and I had the privilege of serving with Ms. GRANGER actively on the committee—is moving the first four appropriations bills to the floor for consideration, with passage expected early next week.

It is my hope that, by moving through this process, we can help prevent a shutdown and, rationally, adopt the priorities of this country, both from a national security standpoint

and from a national security standpoint on domestic investments.

The bills that are included in this package show our commitment to a stronger military, supporting critical research to combat diseases, more educational opportunities for our people, prioritizing diplomacy and more robust water and energy infrastructure, and a more accountable government.

It is a funding package for the people. I am particularly proud of the Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies bill. In my estimate, it is the best I have had the opportunity to vote for throughout my career.

It supports a more competitive workforce, advances healthcare research and access, stands up for women's health, and invests in future generations by funding important educational initiatives; such as, full-service community schools, a Special Olympics that provides so many opportunities to those with intellectual disabilities, and after-school programming.

These are all critical programs for our national security that President Trump has proposed, unfortunately, eliminating.

Moreover, the Energy and Water bill before us supports the Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration Project, which is important to our State, but also important to one of America's great estuaries.

We are doing all that while bringing the package of appropriations bills to the floor under a rule that allows for genuine bipartisan debate and amendment.

As I have said before, the House intends to do its job by passing all 12 appropriations bills before the end of June so that we have ample time to go to conference with the Senate and complete them before the end of the fiscal year.

That will be a historic step if we, together, can accomplish it. The Democratic-led House ended the Trump shutdown earlier this year. And the Democratic-led House is going to do its part to prevent another Trump shutdown in October.

Let me reiterate, though, that we want to do it in a bipartisan way. Again, I thank the chair and the ranking member for being such constructive, positive participants in this process.

The best way to accomplish our objective, though, is for House and Senate Democrats and Republicans to reach agreement before the fall on lifting the sequester caps based on the principle of parity while, at the same time, extending or eliminating the debt limit.

I talked to Senator MCCONNELL in January. Both he and I agreed that we ought to get a caps agreement.

I regret that we have not done that, so we are proceeding under a deemed number. That is not the perfect way to do it, but it is the only way we had available to us to get our work done.

I observe that Mr. SHELBY, who is the chairman of the Appropriations Com-

mittee, for my Republican friends, indicated he thought he might well follow the House and deem numbers. As a practical matter, that is the only way to do it absent agreement.

Agreement on top-line numbers will make it easier for the House and Senate to agree on individual appropriations bills that can be sent to the President's desk.

Together, we have a responsibility to make the investments the American people have entrusted us to make. I realize that we do not all agree, but we ought to, as a democratic body, decide that we will vote on our disagreements and we will resolve those by vote, as we did when the Republican side was in charge.

And, very frankly, we disagreed with many of those bills, but they became law, five of them. And, as a result, we funded the majority of the expenditures in the last year, even though we shut down most of the agencies of government at the end of the year into this year.

So, Mr. Chair, I would urge my friends to pursue this debate in an orderly fashion, realizing that we couldn't make all 600 amendments in order, but also realizing that we will have an opportunity to debate the equities that we think are important, come to a decision, and pass those bills to the Senate.

Hopefully, the Senate will pass them, and we will have conferences. Some Members don't know what conferences are.

When I started on the Appropriations Committee in 1983, and in the 23 years thereafter—in the early years, we really had conferences, and all the members of the subcommittee were members of the conference. And we met with the Senate; we debated back and forth; and we came out with the compromised bills.

When I started on the Appropriations Committee, there were really no Republicans and no Democrats. One may think that is a surprising statement. All were advocates. Some had different points of view, but they were advocates of making sure that we funded our government in a rational, democratic way, which means the majority will rule, as it did last year.

So, I urge my colleagues: Let us do our business. We will have differences, but do not allow those differences to undermine the ability of this House to operate in a rational, constructive manner.

□ 1530

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank distinguished Ranking Member GRANGER for her strong leadership on the committee and for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to call attention to a serious issue of mismanagement between the Community

Development Institute, known by its acronym, CDI, and the Office of Head Start.

I wholeheartedly support the Head Start program, and I know it has the power to change lives. In fact, my mother is a retired Head Start teacher, and I know the impact on her students was profound.

However, I have also seen, firsthand, the damage that can quickly happen to a community when proper oversight is not conducted over local Head Start programs, especially once CDI assumes control.

In Cabarrus County, my home county in the Eighth District of North Carolina, we have witnessed CDI continuously demonstrate an inability to ensure the federally mandated guidelines outlined in the Head Start Act are met.

While I have been impressed by the new Head Start national Director, Dr. Deborah Bergeron, I adamantly believe Congress needs to exercise more oversight when it comes to Head Start and CDI—not just in my congressional district, but across the Nation.

I would like to ask Congresswoman DELAURO to work with me to make sure Head Start and CDI are held accountable and ensure the most vulnerable children in our communities receive the best preschool education possible.

Ms. DELAURO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman and I have had these conversations, and I appreciate being able to speak with him.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) for bringing attention to this critical issue. I proudly support increased access to Head Start for all children, which is why this bill provides an increase of \$1.5 billion for this important program.

Mr. Chairman, let me commit to working with the gentleman and the agency to get to the bottom of this issue that has impacted the children in his district and prevented access to high-quality early childhood education.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chair, I look forward to working with the gentlewoman and my other colleagues to protect the Head Start program and ensure this does not happen again in my district, but I also want to help make sure it doesn't happen to any child who is denied access to these vital education programs.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chair of the committee for her leadership throughout our appropriations process. We now have a funding bill on the floor

this week that makes critical investments and advances American values.

I want to touch on the part of the State and Foreign Operations bill that deals with support for the Venezuelan people. I am thrilled with the support in the bill for Venezuela, for her people, because the Venezuelan people are enduring an unimaginable onslaught of hunger, danger, and escalating economic pain, and America cannot stand idly by.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Representative with the largest Venezuelan population in the United States, I am thrilled that the bill has language that allocates aid to Colombia to assist communities that are impacted by refugee and migrant populations fleeing the despotic Maduro regime.

Congresswoman SHALALA and I visited Colombia and met with starving and impoverished Venezuelans and saw, firsthand, the need for this funding. We saw the blocked bridges and met with Venezuelans shot by their own military to prevent them from delivering humanitarian aid to their own people.

The bill also includes funding for democracy promotion, human rights, and civil society programs in Venezuela, and I was proud to work with the chairwoman to include this vital funding.

Perhaps most important is what this bill does not do, what it does not contain, which is the traditional prohibition on funds being provided to the central Government of Venezuela, with the clear hope that we might have a co-operating regime to work with in the near future.

The U.S. rightfully recognizes Juan Guaido as the legitimate interim President of Venezuela.

Viva Venezuela. We must continue to work to make sure that she can transition to a democracy and the vibrant nation that she once was.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOH0).

Mr. YOH0. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

Mr. Chair, we stand at a moment in history. Seventy years after the end of World War II and 30 years after the end of the Cold War, the world is still battling authoritarianism. However, due to the increased global economic integration, authoritarian states have begun to utilize practices of economic coercion and predatory lending to take advantage of developing nations.

These vulnerable countries are presented with funding for major development projects, which ultimately lead to unrepayable debt. When these governments cannot fulfill their financial obligations, they are forced to give up strategic ports and lands that can now be used by the authoritarian regimes to achieve diplomatic and strategic aims that threaten democracies and stability.

At the same time, we face the challenge and opportunity of leading the global effort to combat extreme pov-

erty and disease, with an increasing recognition that public investment and grants alone are insufficient for the task.

To tackle these issues, I worked with my colleagues last Congress to pass the new U.S. Development Finance Corporation. This critical tool put America and her allies in the position to counter economic coercion by ensuring that our government maximizes the impact of our resources through a coordinated strategy that prioritizes the mobilization of private capital through a variety of investment structures and partnerships.

Additionally, the DFC will work much more closely with our lead development agency, USAID, and ensure we focus on sustainable development and allowing countries to make the transition from aid to trade through investments in infrastructure.

As the implementation of the new DFC continues, I look forward to engaging with my colleagues and providing this new entity with the sufficient funding and flexibility it needs to achieve our Nation's foreign policy goals.

I applaud Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER's support for the new DFC. I would also like to thank my colleagues ADAM SMITH, HAL ROGERS, and JEFF FORTENBERRY for their support and engagement on this critical issue.

It is paramount that we get this policy right to show America's commitment and continued leadership in forging strong foreign policy that benefits all.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Before I close, I would like to thank the staff for their tireless work, particularly Steve Marchese, Craig Higgins, Erin Kolodjeski, Dean Koulouris, Jason Wheelock, Jean Kwon, Marin Stein, Clelia Alvarado, Liz Leibowitz, and Wendy Coursen. And all those whom I didn't include, I thank all the other staff who have been so really remarkable in this very important work.

With this bill, we have forged a vision that stands in stark contrast to the reckless austerity of recent years and the bleak view presented in the administration's budget request. This is a bill for the people. It will strengthen communities, improve lives, and help repair our standing in the world, and I urge support.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BRINDISI). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-17, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 116-109, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amend-

ed, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2740

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

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020".

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (referred to in this Act as "WIOA") and the National Apprenticeship Act, \$3,977,615,000, plus reimbursements, shall be available. Of the amounts provided:

(1) for grants to States for adult employment and training activities, youth activities, and dislocated worker employment and training activities, \$2,967,360,000 as follows:

(A) \$900,000,000 for adult employment and training activities, of which \$188,000,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and of which \$712,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(B) \$964,000,000 for youth activities, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021; and

(C) \$1,103,360,000 for dislocated worker employment and training activities, of which \$243,360,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and of which \$860,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021:

Provided, That the funds available for allotment to outlying areas to carry out subtitle B of title I of the WIOA shall not be subject to the requirements of section 127(b)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act; and

(2) for national programs, \$1,010,255,000 as follows:

(A) \$370,859,000 for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve, of which \$170,859,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and of which \$200,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds provided to carry out section 132(a)(2)(A) of the WIOA may be used to provide assistance to a State for statewide or local use in order to address cases where there have been worker dislocations across multiple sectors or across multiple local areas and such workers remain dislocated; coordinate the State workforce development plan with emerging economic development needs; and train such eligible dislocated workers: Provided further, That funds provided to carry out sections 168(b) and 169(c) of the WIOA may be used for technical assistance and demonstration projects, respectively, that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 168(b) of the WIOA, of the funds provided under this subparagraph, the Secretary of Labor (referred to in this title

as “Secretary”) may reserve not more than 7 percent of such funds to provide technical assistance and carry out additional activities related to the transition to the WIOA: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this subparagraph, \$150,000,000 shall be for training and employment assistance under sections 168(b), 169(c) (notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation in such section) and 170 of the WIOA for the purpose of developing, offering, or improving educational or career training programs at community colleges, defined as public institutions of higher education, as described in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act and at which the associate’s degree is primarily the highest degree awarded, with other eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act, eligible to participate through consortia, with community colleges as the lead grantee: Provided further, That the Secretary shall follow the requirements for the program in the committee report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That any grant funds used for apprenticeships shall be used to support only apprenticeship programs registered under the National Apprenticeship Act and as referred to in Section 3(7)(B) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;

(B) \$55,000,000 for Native American programs under section 166 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(C) \$98,896,000 for migrant and seasonal farmworker programs under section 167 of the WIOA, including \$91,722,000 for formula grants (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for employment and training services), \$6,588,000 for migrant and seasonal housing (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for permanent housing), and \$586,000 for other discretionary purposes, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or related regulation, the Department of Labor shall take no action limiting the number or proportion of eligible participants receiving related assistance services or discouraging grantees from providing such services;

(D) \$127,500,000 for YouthBuild activities as described in section 171 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(E) \$100,000,000 for ex-offender activities, under the authority of section 169 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided, That of this amount, \$25,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young, formerly incarcerated individuals, including those who have dropped out of school or other educational programs, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas;

(F) \$8,000,000 for the Workforce Data Quality Initiative, under the authority of section 169 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021; and

(G) \$250,000,000, to expand opportunities through apprenticeships only registered under the National Apprenticeship Act and as referred to in section 3(7)(B) of the WIOA, to be available to the Secretary to carry out activities through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts and other arrangements, with States and other appropriate entities, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided further, That of the funds provided to carry out this subparagraph, not less than 20 percent shall be for making competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to national apprenticeship intermediaries, not less than 20 percent shall be for competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to local apprenticeship intermediaries, and not less than 50 percent shall be used to fund grants to States.

JOB CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

To carry out subtitle C of title I of the WIOA, including Federal administrative expenses, the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repairs of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the WIOA, \$1,868,655,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) \$1,603,325,000 for Job Corps Operations, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(2) \$233,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2023, and which may include the acquisition, maintenance, and repair of major items of equipment: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer up to 15 percent of such funds to meet the operational needs of such centers or to achieve administrative efficiencies: Provided further, That any funds transferred pursuant to the preceding provision shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 2021: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer; and

(3) \$32,330,000 for necessary expenses of Job Corps, which shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020:

Provided, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as “OAA”), \$463,800,000, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and may be recaptured and reobligated in accordance with section 517(c) of the OAA.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during fiscal year 2020 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 and section 405(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, \$680,000,000 together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2020: Provided, That notwithstanding section 502 of this Act, any part of the appropriation provided under this heading may remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year pursuant to the authorities of section 245(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(c)).

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, \$84,066,000, together with not to exceed \$3,381,695,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (“the Trust Fund”), of which:

(1) \$2,618,230,000 from the Trust Fund is for grants to States for the administration of State unemployment insurance laws as authorized under title III of the Social Security Act (including not less than \$175,000,000 to carry out reemployment services and eligibility assessments

under section 306 of such Act, any claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, may be eligible for such services and assessments: Provided, That of such amount, \$117,000,000 is specified for grants under section 306 of the Social Security Act and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(E)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$58,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E)(i)(II) of such Act; and \$9,000,000 for continued support of the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence), the administration of unemployment insurance for Federal employees and for ex-service members as authorized under 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523, and the administration of trade readjustment allowances, reemployment trade adjustment assistance, and alternative trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 and under section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 and section 405(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, and shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2020, except that funds used for automation shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020, and for State obligation through September 30, 2022, or, if the automation is being carried out through consortia of States, for State obligation through September 30, 2026, and for expenditure through September 30, 2027, and funds for competitive grants awarded to States for improved operations and to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews and provide reemployment services and referrals to training, as appropriate, shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020, and for obligation by the States through September 30, 2022, and funds for the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence shall be available for obligation by the State through September 30, 2021, and funds used for unemployment insurance workloads experienced through September 30, 2020 shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020: Provided further, That of the funds available under this paragraph for grants to States for administering claims under State unemployment compensation laws that remain unallocated at the end of the fiscal year as a result of state workloads in administering such claims not supporting the allocation, the Secretary shall use such funds (other than funds specified for other activities in this paragraph) for supplemental grant funding opportunities to States in order to improve operations and modernize State Unemployment Insurance systems and such funds shall remain available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020;

(2) \$12,000,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities necessary to support the administration of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system;

(3) \$658,587,000 from the Trust Fund, together with \$21,413,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury, is for grants to States in accordance with section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(4) \$22,318,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities of the Employment Service, including administration of the work opportunity tax credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the provision of technical assistance and staff training under the Wagner-Peyser Act;

(5) \$70,560,000 from the Trust Fund is for the administration of foreign labor certifications and related activities under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws, of which \$56,278,000 shall be available for the Federal administration of such activities, and \$14,282,000 shall be available for grants to States for the administration of such activities; and

(6) \$62,653,000 from the General Fund is to provide workforce information, national electronic tools, and one-stop system building under the Wagner-Peyser Act and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021:

Provided, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment ("AWIU") for fiscal year 2020 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 1,758,000, an additional \$28,600,000 from the Trust Fund shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) to carry out title III of the Social Security Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act that are allotted to a State to carry out activities under title III of the Social Security Act may be used by such State to assist other States in carrying out activities under such title III if the other States include areas that have suffered a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds appropriated for grants to States under title III of the Social Security Act to make payments on behalf of States for the use of the National Directory of New Hires under section 453(j)(8) of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds appropriated for grants to States under title III of the Social Security Act to make payments on behalf of States to the entity operating the State Information Data Exchange System: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center system, or which are used to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance, employment service, or immigration programs, may be obligated in contracts, grants, or agreements with States and non-State entities: Provided further, That States awarded competitive grants for improved operations under title III of the Social Security Act, or awarded grants to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system, may award subgrants to other States and non-State entities under such grants, subject to the conditions applicable to the grants: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under title III of the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act may be used by States to fund integrated Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under the final rule entitled "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards" at part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations: Provided further, That the Secretary, at the request of a State participating in a consortium with other States, may reallocate funds allotted to such State under title III of the Social Security Act to other States participating in the consortium or to the entity operating the Unemployment Insurance Information Technology Support Center in order to carry out activities that benefit the administration of the unemployment compensation law of the State making the request: Provided further, That the Secretary may collect fees for the costs associated with additional data collection, analyses, and reporting services relating to the National Agricultural Workers Survey requested by State and local governments, public and private institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for the National Agricultural Workers Survey infrastructure, methodology, and data to meet the information collection and reporting needs of such entities, which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for such purposes.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and for nonrepayable advances to the revolving fund established by section 901(e) of the Social Security Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the "Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances" account, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, \$108,674,000, together with not to exceed \$49,982,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, \$183,155,000, of which up to \$3,000,000 shall be made available through September 30, 2021, for the procurement of expert witnesses for enforcement litigation.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("Corporation") is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by subtitle E of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, as may be necessary in carrying out the program, including associated administrative expenses, through September 30, 2020, for the Corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available to the Corporation for fiscal year 2020 shall be available for obligations for administrative expenses in excess of \$452,858,000: Provided further, That to the extent that the number of new plan participants in plans terminated by the Corporation exceeds 100,000 in fiscal year 2020, an amount not to exceed an additional \$9,200,000 shall remain available until expended for obligations for administrative expenses for every 20,000 additional terminated participants: Provided further, That obligations in excess of the amounts provided for administrative expenses in this paragraph may be incurred and shall remain available until expended for obligation for unforeseen and extraordinary pre-termination or termination expenses or extraordinary multiemployer program related expenses after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That to the extent the Corporation's expenses exceed \$250,000 for the provision of credit or identity monitoring to affected individuals upon suffering a security incident or privacy breach, an additional amount shall remain available until expended for obligations for such expenses, not to exceed an additional \$100 per affected individual.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Wage and Hour Division, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, \$298,131,000.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Labor-Management Standards, \$40,187,000.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, \$120,000,000.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, \$118,609,000, together with \$2,173,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d), and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by 5 U.S.C. 81; continuation of benefits as provided for under the heading "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; section 5(f) of the War Claims Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); obligations incurred under the War Hazards Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and 50 percent of the additional compensation and benefits required by section 10(h) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, \$234,600,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year, for deposit into and to assume the attributes of the Employees' Compensation Fund established under 5 U.S.C. 8147(a): Provided, That amounts appropriated may be used under 5 U.S.C. 8104 by the Secretary to reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary: Provided further, That balances of reimbursements unobligated on September 30, 2019, shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses: Provided further, That in addition there shall be transferred to this appropriation from the Postal Service and from any other corporation or instrumentality required under 5 U.S.C. 8147(c) to pay an amount for its fair share of the cost of administration, such sums as the Secretary determines to be the cost of administration for employees of such fair share entities through September 30, 2020: Provided further, That of those funds transferred to this account from the fair share entities to pay the cost of administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, \$74,777,000 shall be made available to the Secretary as follows:

(1) For enhancement and maintenance of automated data processing systems operations and telecommunications systems, \$24,540,000;

(2) For automated workload processing operations, including document imaging, centralized mail intake, and medical bill processing, \$22,968,000;

(3) For periodic roll disability management and medical review, \$25,535,000;

(4) For program integrity, \$1,734,000; and

(5) The remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:

Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under 5 U.S.C. 81, or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by Public Law 107-275, \$20,970,000, to remain available until expended.

For making after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of such Act, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, \$59,846,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a claim for benefits under the Act provide as part of such claim such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as may be prescribed.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (the "Fund"), to remain available until expended, for payment of all benefits authorized by section 9501(d)(1), (2), (6), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and repayment of, and payment of interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(d)(4) of that Act. In addition, the following amounts may be expended from the Fund for fiscal year 2020 for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed \$38,246,000 for transfer to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$32,844,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$330,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Office of Inspector General"; and not to exceed \$356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, \$660,908,000, including not to exceed \$123,233,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the "Act"), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to \$499,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition and fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: Provided further, That \$12,690,000 shall be available for Susan Harwood training grants, of which not less than \$4,500,000 is for Susan Harwood Training Capacity Building Developmental grants, as described in Funding Opportunity Number SHTG-FY-16-02 (referenced in the notice of availability of funds published in the Federal Register on May 3, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 30568)) for program activities starting not later than September 30, 2020 and lasting for a period of 12 months: Provided further, That not more than \$3,500,000 shall be for Voluntary Protection Programs.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, \$417,290,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, including up to \$2,000,000 for mine rescue and recovery activities and not less than \$10,537,000 for State assistance grants: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed \$750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to collect and retain up to \$2,499,000 from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: Provided further, That the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as a principal safety association and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may provide funds and, with or without reimbursement, personnel, including service of Mine Safety and Health Administration officials as officers in local chapters or in the national organization: Provided further, That any funds available to the Department of Labor may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$600,800,000, together with not to exceed \$65,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

In addition, \$10,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furthering the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, \$38,500,000.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three passenger motor vehicles, \$382,631,000, together with not to exceed \$308,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided, That \$89,825,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs shall be available for obligation through December 31, 2020: Provided further, That funds available to the Bu-

reau of International Labor Affairs may be used to administer or operate international labor activities, bilateral and multilateral technical assistance, and microfinance programs, by or through contracts, grants, subgrants and other arrangements: Provided further, That not more than \$53,825,000 shall be for programs to combat exploitative child labor internationally and not less than \$36,000,000 shall be used to implement model programs that address worker rights issues through technical assistance in countries with which the United States has free trade agreements or trade preference programs: Provided further, That \$8,040,000 shall be used for program evaluation and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That funds available for program evaluation may be used to administer grants for the purpose of evaluation: Provided further, That grants made for the purpose of evaluation shall be awarded through fair and open competition: Provided further, That funds available for program evaluation may be transferred to any other appropriate account in the Department for such purpose: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer: Provided further, That the funds available to the Women's Bureau may be used for grants to serve and promote the interests of women in the workforce: Provided further, That of the amounts made available to the Women's Bureau, not less than \$4,994,000 shall be used for grants authorized by the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-traditional Occupations Act.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Not to exceed \$256,341,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, United States Code, of which:

(1) \$180,000,000 is for Jobs for Veterans State grants under 38 U.S.C. 4102A(b)(5) to support disabled veterans' outreach program specialists under section 4103A of such title and local veterans' employment representatives under section 4104(b) of such title, and for the expenses described in section 4102A(b)(5)(C), which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2020, and not to exceed 3 percent for the necessary Federal expenditures for data systems and contract support to allow for the tracking of participant and performance information: Provided, That, in addition, such funds may be used to support such specialists and representatives in the provision of services to transitioning members of the Armed Forces who have participated in the Transition Assistance Program and have been identified as in need of intensive services, to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded, ill, or injured and receiving treatment in military treatment facilities or warrior transition units, and to the spouses or other family caregivers of such wounded, ill, or injured members;

(2) \$29,379,000 is for carrying out the Transition Assistance Program under 38 U.S.C. 4113 and 10 U.S.C. 1144;

(3) \$43,548,000 is for Federal administration of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, and sections 2021, 2021A and 2023 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That, up to \$500,000 may be used to carry out the Hire VETS Act (division O of Public Law 115-31); and

(4) \$3,414,000 is for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute under 38 U.S.C. 4109:

Provided, That the Secretary may reallocate among the appropriations provided under paragraphs (1) through (4) above an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the appropriation from which such reallocation is made.

In addition, from the General Fund of the Treasury, \$60,000,000 is for carrying out programs to assist homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness who are transitioning

from certain institutions under sections 2021, 2021A, and 2023 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That notwithstanding subsections (c)(3) and (d) of section 2023, the Secretary may award grants through September 30, 2020, to provide services under such section: Provided further, That services provided under sections 2021 or under 2021A may include, in addition to services to homeless veterans described in section 2002(a)(1), services to veterans who were homeless at some point within the 60 days prior to program entry or veterans who are at risk of homelessness within the next 60 days, and that services provided under section 2023 may include, in addition to services to the individuals described in subsection (e) of such section, services to veterans recently released from incarceration who are at risk of homelessness: Provided further, That notwithstanding paragraph (3) under this heading, funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used for data systems and contract support to allow for the tracking of participant and performance information: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 2021(e)(2) and 2021A(f)(2) of title 38, United States Code, such funds shall be available for expenditure pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1553.

In addition, fees may be assessed and deposited in the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Fund pursuant to section 5(b) of the HIRE Vets Act, and such amounts shall be available to the Secretary to carry out the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Program, as authorized by such Act, and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purposes, including funds available under paragraph (3) of this heading: Provided further, That section 2(d) of division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-31; 38 U.S.C. 4100 note) shall not apply.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for Department of Labor centralized infrastructure technology investment activities related to support systems and modernization, \$37,000,000, which shall be available through September 30, 2021.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$90,461,000, together with not to exceed \$5,660,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Job Corps shall be used to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 102. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between a program, project, or activity, but no such program, project, or activity shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 103. In accordance with Executive Order 13126, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended for the procurement of goods mined, produced, manufactured, or harvested or services rendered, in whole or in part,

by forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the United States Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available to the Department of Labor for grants under section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916a) may be used for any purpose other than competitive grants for training individuals who are older than 16 years of age and are not currently enrolled in school within a local educational agency in the occupations and industries for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire foreign workers, and the related activities necessary to support such training.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Employment and Training Administration" shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. This limitation shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133. Where States are recipients of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act, either directly or through a set-aside, for technical assistance services to grantees to "Program Administration" when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal employees: Provided, That this section shall not apply to section 171 of the WIOA.

(b) Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer not more than 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act to "Program Administration" in order to carry out program integrity activities relating to any of the programs or activities that are funded under any such discretionary appropriations: Provided, That notwithstanding section 102 and the preceding proviso, the Secretary may transfer not more than 0.5 percent of funds made available in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the "Office of Job Corps" account to paragraph (3) of such account to carry out program integrity activities related to the Job Corps program: Provided further, That funds transferred under the authority provided by this subsection shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 107. (a) The Secretary may reserve not more than 0.75 percent from each appropriation made available in this Act identified in subsection (b) in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any funds reserved under this section shall be transferred to "Departmental Management" for use by the Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer within the Department of Labor, and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall only be available if the Chief Evaluation Officer of the Department of Labor submits a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluations to be carried out 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(b) The accounts referred to in subsection (a) are: "Training and Employment Services", "Job

Corps", "Community Service Employment for Older Americans", "State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations", "Employee Benefits Security Administration", "Office of Workers' Compensation Programs", "Wage and Hour Division", "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs", "Office of Labor Management Standards", "Occupational Safety and Health Administration", "Mine Safety and Health Administration", "Office of Disability Employment Policy", funding made available to the "Bureau of International Labor Affairs" and "Women's Bureau" within the "Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses" account, and "Veterans Employment and Training".

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other arrangements, up to \$2,000,000 of excess personal property, at a value determined by the Secretary, to apprenticeship programs for the purpose of training apprentices in those programs.

SEC. 109. Funds made available in prior Acts under the heading "Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations" for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for automation acquisitions that are being carried out through consortia of States shall be available for expenditure for six fiscal years after the final fiscal year that such funds are available to incur new obligations.

SEC. 110. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to create a Department of Labor", approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736, chapter 141) shall be applied as if the following text is part of such Act: "

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor is authorized to employ law enforcement officers or special agents to—

"(1) provide protection for the Secretary of Labor during the workday of the Secretary and during any activity that is preliminary or postliminary to the performance of official duties by the Secretary;

"(2) provide protection, incidental to the protection provided to the Secretary, to a member of the immediate family of the Secretary who is participating in an activity or event relating to the official duties of the Secretary;

"(3) provide continuous protection to the Secretary (including during periods not described in paragraph (1)) and to the members of the immediate family of the Secretary if there is a unique and articulable threat of physical harm, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary; and

"(4) provide protection to the Deputy Secretary of Labor or another senior officer representing the Secretary of Labor at a public event if there is a unique and articulable threat of physical harm, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary.

"(b) AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of Labor may authorize a law enforcement officer or special agent employed under subsection (a), for the purpose of performing the duties authorized under subsection (a), to—

"(1) carry firearms;

"(2) make arrests without a warrant for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of such officer or special agent;

"(3) perform protective intelligence work, including identifying and mitigating potential threats and conducting advance work to review security matters relating to sites and events;

"(4) coordinate with local law enforcement agencies; and

"(5) initiate criminal and other investigations into potential threats to the security of the Secretary, in coordination with the Inspector General of the Department of Labor.

"(c) COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDELINES.—A law enforcement officer or special agent employed under subsection (a) shall exercise any authority provided under this section in accordance with any—

“(1) guidelines issued by the Attorney General; and

“(2) guidelines prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.”.

(b) This section shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 111. The Secretary is authorized to dispose of or divest, by any means the Secretary determines appropriate, including an agreement or partnership to construct a new Job Corps center, all or a portion of the real property on which the Treasure Island Job Corps Center is situated. Any sale or other disposition will not be subject to any requirement of any Federal law or regulation relating to the disposition of Federal real property, including but not limited to subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40 of the United States Code and subchapter V of chapter 119 of title 42 of the United States Code. The net proceeds of such a sale shall be transferred to the Secretary, which shall be available until expended to carry out the Job Corps Program on Treasure Island.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287), the proceeds from the sale of any Job Corps facility under such Act shall be transferred to the Secretary pursuant to section 158(g) of the WIOA.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2020”.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

For carrying out titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the “PHS Act”) with respect to primary health care and the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, \$1,676,522,000: Provided, That no more than \$1,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of section 224(o) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That no more than \$120,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out subsections (g) through (n) and (q) of section 224 of the PHS Act, and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as “HHS”) pertaining to administrative claims made under such law.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

For carrying out titles III, VII, and VIII of the PHS Act with respect to the health workforce, sections 1128E and 1921 of the Social Security Act, and the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, \$1,244,942,000: Provided, That sections 751(j)(2) and 762(k) of the PHS Act and the proportional funding amounts in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 756(f) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That for any program operating under section 751 of the PHS Act on or before January 1, 2009, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this title as the “Secretary”) may hereafter waive any of the requirements contained in sections 751(d)(2)(A) and 751(d)(2)(B) of such Act for the full project period of a grant under such section: Provided further, That no funds shall be available for section 340G-1 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That fees collected for the disclosure of information under section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 and sections 1128E(d)(2) and 1921 of the Social Security Act shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the programs authorized by such sections and shall remain available until expended for the National Practitioner Data Bank: Provided further, That funds transferred to this account to carry out section 846 and subpart 3 of part D of title III of the PHS Act may be used to make prior year adjustments to awards made under such section and subpart: Provided further, That \$120,000,000

shall remain available until expended for the purposes of providing primary health services, assigning National Health Service Corps (“NHSC”) members to expand the delivery of substance use disorder treatment services, notwithstanding the assignment priorities and limitations under sections 333(a)(1)(D), 333(b), and 333A(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the PHS Act, and making payments under the NHSC Loan Repayment Program under section 338B of such Act: Provided further, That, within the amount made available in the previous proviso, \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purposes of making payments under the NHSC Loan Repayment Program under section 338B of the PHS Act to individuals participating in such program who provide primary health services in Indian Health Service facilities, Tribally-Operated 638 Health Programs, and Urban Indian Health Programs (as those terms are defined by the Secretary), notwithstanding the assignment priorities and limitations under section 333(b) of such Act: Provided further, That for purposes of the previous two provisos, section 331(a)(3)(D) of the PHS Act shall be applied as if the term “primary health services” includes clinical substance use disorder treatment services, including those provided by masters level, licensed substance use disorder treatment counselors: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$20,000,000 shall be available to make grants to establish or expand optional community-based nurse practitioner fellowship programs that are accredited or in the accreditation process, with a preference for those in Federally Qualified Health Centers, for practicing postgraduate nurse practitioners in primary care or behavioral health.

Of the funds made available under this heading, \$40,000,000 shall remain available until expended for grants to public institutions of higher education to expand or support graduate education for physicians provided by such institutions: Provided, That, in awarding such grants, the Secretary shall give priority to public institutions of higher education located in States with a projected primary care provider shortage in 2025, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That grants so awarded are limited to such public institutions of higher education in States in the top quintile of States with a projected primary care provider shortage in 2025, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the minimum amount of a grant so awarded to such an institution shall be not less than \$1,000,000 per year: Provided further, That such a grant may be awarded for a period not to exceed 5 years: Provided further, That such a grant awarded with respect to a year to such an institution shall be subject to a matching requirement of non-Federal funds in an amount that is not less than 10 percent of the total amount of Federal funds provided in the grant to such institution with respect to such year.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

For carrying out titles III, XI, XII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to maternal and child health, title V of the Social Security Act, \$972,751,000: Provided, That notwithstanding sections 502(a)(1) and 502(b)(1) of the Social Security Act, not more than \$119,593,000 shall be available for carrying out special projects of regional and national significance pursuant to section 501(a)(2) of such Act and \$10,276,000 shall be available for projects described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 501(a)(3) of such Act.

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAM

For carrying out title XXVI of the PHS Act with respect to the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, \$2,435,157,000, of which \$2,009,200,000 shall remain available to the Secretary through September 30, 2022, for parts A and B of title XXVI of the PHS Act, and of which not less than \$912,017,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs under the authority of sec-

tion 2616 or 311(c) of such Act: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$175,000,000 shall be for the Minority AIDS Initiative under section 2693 of such Act, of which \$56,664,000 shall be allocated under subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section and \$74,376,000 shall be allocated under subsection (b)(2)(C) of such section: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available to the Secretary for carrying out a program of grants and contracts under title XXVI or section 311(c) of such Act focused on ending the nationwide HIV/AIDS epidemic, with any grants issued under such section 311(c) administered in conjunction with title XXVI of the PHS Act, including the limitation on administrative expenses.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

For carrying out titles III and XII of the PHS Act with respect to health care systems, and the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, \$123,693,000, of which \$122,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Gillis W. Long Hansen’s Disease Center.

RURAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles III and IV of the PHS Act with respect to rural health, section 427(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, and sections 711 and 1820 of the Social Security Act, \$317,794,000, of which \$59,000,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading for Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants, \$19,942,000 shall be available for the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program for quality improvement and adoption of health information technology and up to \$1,000,000 shall be to carry out section 1820(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, with funds provided for grants under section 1820(g)(6) available for the purchase and implementation of telehealth services, including pilots and demonstrations on the use of electronic health records to coordinate rural veterans care between rural providers and the Department of Veterans Affairs electronic health record system: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3383(k) of the PHS Act, \$12,500,000 shall be available for State Offices of Rural Health: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2022, to support the Rural Residency Development Program.

FAMILY PLANNING

For carrying out the program under title X of the PHS Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects, \$400,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary shall carry out section 1001 of the PHS Act solely in accordance with any regulations or other conditions or instructions established by the Secretary pursuant to the authority under section 1006 of the PHS Act that applied as of January 18, 2017, to grants and contracts awarded under section 1001 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For program support in the Health Resources and Services Administration, \$155,250,000: Provided, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings “Primary Health Care”, “Health Workforce”, “Maternal and Child Health”, “Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program”, “Health Care Systems”, and “Rural Health”.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund (the “Trust Fund”), such sums as may be necessary for claims associated with vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the PHS Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses, not to exceed \$11,200,000 shall be available from the Trust Fund to the Secretary.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, and XXI, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to immunization and respiratory diseases, \$499,758,000.

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, and XXIII of the PHS Act with respect to HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis prevention, \$1,335,197,000.

EMERGING AND ZOO NOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases, \$592,622,000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading to pay for the transportation, medical care, treatment, and other related costs of persons quarantined or isolated under Federal or State quarantine law, up to \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, XV, XVII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to chronic disease prevention and health promotion, \$1,080,121,000: Provided, That funds made available under this heading may be available for making grants under section 1509 of the PHS Act for not less than 21 States, tribes, or tribal organizations: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$15,000,000 shall be available to continue and expand community specific extension and outreach programs to combat obesity in counties with the highest levels of obesity: Provided further, That the proportional funding requirements under section 1503(a) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

BIRTH DEFECTS, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, DISABILITIES AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to birth defects, developmental disabilities, disabilities and health, \$161,560,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to health statistics, surveillance, health informatics, and workforce development, \$603,897,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health, \$226,350,000.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to injury prevention and control, \$697,559,000, of which \$25,000,000 is provided for firearm injury and mortality prevention research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, and 501 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, section 13 of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act, and sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, with respect to occupational safety and health, \$346,300,000.

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, \$55,358,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount shall be available consistent with the provision regarding administrative expenses in section 151(b) of division B, title I of Public Law 106-554.

GLOBAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to global health, \$523,621,000, of which: (1) \$128,421,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for international HIV/AIDS; and (2) \$99,762,000 shall be available for global public health protection: Provided, That funds may be used for purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to public health preparedness and response, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, and chemical threats to civilian populations, \$880,200,000: Provided, That the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this title as “CDC”) or the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry may detail staff without reimbursement for up to 180 days to support an activation of the CDC Emergency Operations Center, so long as the Director or Administrator, as applicable, provides a notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 15 days of the use of this authority and a full report within 30 days after use of this authority which includes the number of staff and funding level broken down by the originating center and number of days detailed.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition of real property, equipment, construction, installation, demolition, and renovation of facilities, \$30,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That in addition to the amount provided, for a new CDC research support building and all related material handling, utility, transportation, and personnel support infrastructure at the Chamblee campus, including necessary acquisition of real property, equipment, construction, demolition, installation, activation, renovation, and improvements, \$225,000,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the Fund established by Public Law 110-161, division G, title II, section 223 and shall remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided further, That funds previously set aside by CDC for repair and upgrade of the Lake Lynn Experimental Mine and Laboratory shall be used to acquire a replacement mine safety research facility: Provided further, That in addition, the prior year unobligated balance of any amounts assigned to former employees in accounts of CDC made available for Individual Learning Accounts shall be credited to and merged with the amounts made available under this heading to support the replacement of the mine safety research facility.

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII and XIX, and section 2821 of the PHS Act and for cross-

cutting activities and program support for activities funded in other appropriations included in this Act for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, \$163,570,000, of which up to \$10,000,000 may be transferred to the reserve of the Working Capital Fund authorized under this heading in division F of Public Law 112-74: Provided, That paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of section 2821 of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading and in all other accounts of the CDC: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$50,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund established by section 231 of division B of Public Law 115-245: Provided further, That any funds made available by this Act to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used to support the purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of an aircraft for use and support of the activities of CDC: Provided further, That employees of CDC or the Public Health Service, both civilian and commissioned officers, detailed to States, municipalities, or other organizations under authority of section 214 of the PHS Act, or in overseas assignments, shall be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only and shall not be included within any personnel ceiling applicable to the Agency, Service, or HHS during the period of detail or assignment: Provided further, That CDC may use up to \$10,000 from amounts appropriated to CDC in this Act for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of CDC: Provided further, That in addition, such sums as may be derived from authorized user fees, which shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, authorized user fees from the Vessel Sanitation Program and the Respirator Certification Program shall be available through September 30, 2021.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cancer, \$6,249,165,000, of which up to \$30,000,000 may be used for facilities repairs and improvements at the National Cancer Institute—Frederick Federally Funded Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, \$3,658,822,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to dental and craniofacial diseases, \$484,350,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, \$2,129,027,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, \$2,315,571,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, \$5,808,268,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to general medical sciences, \$3,033,183,000, of which \$1,146,821,000 shall be from funds available under section 241

of the PHS Act: Provided, That not less than \$381,573,000 is provided for the Institutional Development Awards program.

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to child health and human development, \$1,580,084,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, \$835,465,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health sciences, \$812,570,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to aging, \$3,286,107,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, \$634,637,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, \$497,590,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to nursing research, \$170,958,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, \$551,278,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to drug abuse, \$1,489,237,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, \$1,891,704,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to human genome research, \$603,710,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to biomedical imaging and bioengineering research, \$408,498,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to complementary and integrative health, \$153,632,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to minority health and health disparities research, \$341,244,000.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

For carrying out the activities of the John E. Fogarty International Center (described in subpart 2 of part E of title IV of the PHS Act), \$84,926,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to health information communications, \$463,599,000: Provided, That of the amounts available for improvement of information systems, \$4,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020, the National Library of Med-

icine may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health (referred to in this title as "NIH").

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to translational sciences, \$845,783,000: Provided, That up to \$80,000,000 shall be available to implement section 480 of the PHS Act, relating to the Cures Acceleration Network.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, NIH, \$2,049,992,000: Provided, That funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 29 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: Provided further, That all funds credited to the NIH Management Fund shall remain available for one fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they are deposited: Provided further, That \$165,000,000 shall be for the Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes study: Provided further, That \$617,761,000 shall be available for the Common Fund established under section 402A(c)(1) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of the NIH: Provided further, That the Office of AIDS Research within the Office of the Director of the NIH may spend up to \$8,000,000 to make grants for construction or renovation of facilities as provided for in section 2354(a)(5)(B) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That \$25,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 404I of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 283K), relating to biomedical and behavioral research facilities.

In addition to other funds appropriated for the Common Fund established under section 402A(c) of the PHS Act, \$12,600,000 is appropriated to the Common Fund from the 10-year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund described in section 9008 of title 26, United States Code, for the purpose of carrying out section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the PHS Act (relating to pediatric research), as authorized in the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the study of, construction of, demolition of, renovation of, and acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by NIH, including the acquisition of real property, \$200,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024.

NIH INNOVATION ACCOUNT, CURES ACT

(including transfer of funds)

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes described in section 1001(b)(4) of the 21st Century Cures Act, in addition to amounts available for such purposes in the appropriations provided to the NIH in this Act, \$492,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are appropriated pursuant to section 1001(b)(3) of such Act, are to be derived from amounts transferred under section 1001(b)(2)(A) of such Act, and may be transferred by the Director of the National Institutes of Health to other accounts of the National Institutes of Health solely for the purposes provided in such Act: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Director that funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso are not necessary for the purposes provided, such amounts may be transferred back to the Account: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
MENTAL HEALTH**

For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, the Pro-

tection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act, and section 224 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, \$1,622,974,000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$70,887,000 shall be for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 520A(f)(2) of the PHS Act, no funds appropriated for carrying out section 520A shall be available for carrying out section 1971 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$21,039,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds otherwise available for mental health activities and to carry out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1920(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1920(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart I of part B of title XIX: Provided further, That up to 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out the Children's Mental Health Services program may be used to carry out demonstration grants or contracts for early interventions with persons not more than 25 years of age at clinical high risk of developing a first episode of psychosis: Provided further, That section 520E(b)(2) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated in this Act for fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That of the total amount each State receives for carrying out section 1911 of the PHS Act, the State shall expend at least 10 percent of such total amount to support evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, including psychotic disorders, regardless of the age at onset, and shall expend at least five percent of such total amount for evidence-based crisis care programs addressing the needs of individuals with serious mental illnesses and children with serious mental and emotional disturbances: Provided further, That \$150,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2022, for grants to communities and community organizations who meet criteria for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics pursuant to section 223(a) of Public Law 113-93: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1911 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse treatment, title XIX of such Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and prevention, and section 3203 of the Support for Patients and Communities Act, \$3,761,056,000: Provided, That \$1,500,000,000 shall be for State Opioid Response Grants for carrying out activities pertaining to opioids undertaken by the State agency responsible for administering the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-21 et seq.): Provided further, That of such amount \$50,000,000 shall be made available to Indian Tribes or tribal organizations: Provided further, That 15 percent of the remaining amount shall be for the States with the highest mortality rate related to opioid use disorders: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for State Opioid Response Grants not more than 2 percent shall be available for Federal administrative expenses, training, technical assistance, and evaluation: Provided further, That of the amount not reserved by the previous three provisos, the Secretary shall make allocations to States, territories, and the District of Columbia according to a formula using national survey results that the Secretary determines are the most objective and reliable measure of drug use and drug-related deaths: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit the formula methodology to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not less than 15 days prior to publishing

a Funding Opportunity Announcement: Provided further, That prevention and treatment activities funded through such grants may include education, treatment (including the provision of medication), behavioral health services for individuals in treatment programs, referral to treatment services, recovery support, and medical screening associated with such treatment: Provided further, That each State, as well as the District of Columbia, shall receive not less than \$4,000,000: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act: (1) \$79,200,000 to carry out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1935(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1935(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart II of part B of title XIX; and (2) \$2,000,000 to evaluate substance abuse treatment programs: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1921 of the PHS Act or State Opioid Response Grants shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, \$212,469,000.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For program support and cross-cutting activities that supplement activities funded under the headings “Mental Health”, “Substance Abuse Treatment”, and “Substance Abuse Prevention” in carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, \$128,830,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$31,428,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds available to carry out national surveys on drug abuse and mental health, to collect and analyze program data, and to conduct public awareness and technical assistance activities: Provided further, That, in addition, fees may be collected for the costs of publications, data, data tabulations, and data analysis completed under title V of the PHS Act and provided to a public or private entity upon request, which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts made available in this Act for carrying out section 501(o) of the PHS Act shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings “Mental Health”, “Substance Abuse Treatment”, and “Substance Abuse Prevention”.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

For carrying out titles III and IX of the PHS Act, part A of title XI of the Social Security Act, and section 1013 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, \$339,809,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$18,408,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That section 947(c) of the PHS Act shall not apply in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements, and the sale of data shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, \$273,188,478,000, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for carrying out such titles after May 31, 2020, for the last quarter of fiscal year 2020 for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for carrying out such titles for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, \$139,903,075,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under such title XIX may be made for any quarter with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO THE HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 217(g), 1844, and 1860D–16 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d)(3) of Public Law 97–248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, \$410,796,100,000.

In addition, for making matching payments under section 1844 and benefit payments under section 1860D–16 of the Social Security Act that were not anticipated in budget estimates, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXVII of the PHS Act, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, and other responsibilities of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, not to exceed \$3,984,744,000, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 1893(h) of the Social Security Act, and such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees and the sale of data, which shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided, That all funds derived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 from organizations established under title XIII of the PHS Act shall be credited to and available for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary is directed to collect fees in fiscal year 2020 from Medicare Advantage organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 1876(k)(4)(D) of that Act: Provided further, That amounts available under this heading for quality improvement organizations (as defined in section 1152 of the Social Security Act) may not exceed the amount provided under this heading in division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) for such organizations.

In addition, the Secretary shall obligate not less than \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 2020 out of amounts collected through the user fees on participating health insurance issuers pursuant to section 156.50 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations) to carry out the navigator program (as described in section 1311(i) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(i)), and to carry out outreach and educational activities, for purposes of informing potential enrollees in qualified health plans (as defined in section 1301(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18021(a)) offered through an Exchange established or operated by the Secretary within a State, of the availability of coverage under such plans and financial assistance for coverage under such plans: Provided, That awards under such program shall be

based solely on an entity's demonstrated capacity to carry out each of the duties specified in section 1311(i)(3) of such Act: Provided further, That not less than \$15,000,000 shall be obligated for national television and not less than \$15,000,000 shall be obligated for internet search advertising for purposes of carrying out such outreach and educational activities: Provider further, That not less than \$30,000,000 of the funds made available in this paragraph shall be obligated for advertising during the final two weeks of the open enrollment period specified by the Secretary pursuant to section 1311(c)(6)(B) of such Act occurring during 2019: Provider further, That no amounts collected through such user fees shall be available for expenditures for promoting health insurance coverage or a group health plan (as such terms are defined in section 2791 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–91)) that is not a qualified health plan.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

In addition to amounts otherwise available for program integrity and program management, \$786,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, of which \$610,000,000 shall be for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services program integrity activities, of which \$93,000,000 shall be for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act, and of which \$83,000,000 shall be for the Department of Justice to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act: Provided, That the report required by section 1817(k)(5) of the Social Security Act for fiscal year 2020 shall include measures of the operational efficiency and impact on fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP programs for the funds provided by this appropriation: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$311,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$475,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(C) of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide not less than \$18,000,000 from amounts made available under this heading and amounts made available for fiscal year 2020 under section 1817(k)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act for the Senior Medicare Patrol program to combat health care fraud and abuse.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, \$2,890,000,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, \$1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), \$3,840,304,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than \$2,988,000 may be reserved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls,

policies and procedures and the Secretary may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as non-profit organizations: Provided further, That \$3,637,316,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated to each State and territory in amounts equal to the amount each State and territory was allocated in fiscal year 2018 pursuant to allocations made from amounts appropriated under this heading in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141): Provided further, that \$37,280,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2020 was less than \$1,975,000,000.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, \$2,411,701,000, of which \$2,364,446,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2022 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under such Act: Provided further, That not less than \$190,000,000 shall be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the Memorandum of Agreement Among the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security Regarding Consultation and Information Sharing in Unaccompanied Alien Children Matters, dated April 13, 2018: Provided further, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this account, including the following: costs, capacity, and timelines for existing grants and contracts; costs for expanding capacity through use of community-based residential care placements (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) through new or modified grants and contracts; costs and services to be provided for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services; program administration; and the average number of weekly referrals and discharge rate assumed in the spend plan: Provided further, That such plan shall be updated to reflect changes and expenditures and submitted to the Committees every 60 days thereafter.

None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, or the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (as those law are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and including provisions of other statutes amended or added by those laws, as so in effect), or the Stipulated Settlement Agreement in *Flores v. Reno* (U.S. District Court, Central District of California, 1997).

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 ("CCDBG Act"), \$7,676,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child

care assistance for low-income families: Provided, That technical assistance under section 6581(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: Provided further, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 6580(a) of the CCDBG Act: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the Secretary under section 6580(a)(2)(A) of such Act, \$156,780,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Every Student Succeeds Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B-1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, and the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"); and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX-A of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, the Assets for Independence Act, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, \$13,967,468,000, of which \$75,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions and legal guardianships completed before September 30, 2020: Provided, That \$11,563,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, of which, notwithstanding section 640 of such Act:

(1) \$217,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment, and with respect to any continuing appropriations act, funding available for a cost of living adjustment shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act;

(2) \$25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12), and 645A(d) of such Act, and such funds shall not be included in the calculation of "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act;

(3) \$1,330,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2021, for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, for discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, for training and technical assistance for such ac-

tivities, and for up to \$26,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation;

(4) \$750,000,000 shall be available for quality improvement consistent with section 640(a)(5) of such Act; and

(5) \$8,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of re-establishing the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act:

Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act: Provided further, That \$350,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2020 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of the funds in the preceding proviso shall be available for technical assistance and evaluation related to grants awarded under such section 9212: Provided further, That \$796,000,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: Provided further, That \$36,000,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$11,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 675C(a)(3) of such Act, to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under such Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: Provided further, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: Provided further, That \$175,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, of which \$5,000,000 shall be allocated notwithstanding section 303(a)(2) of such Act for carrying out section 309 of such Act: Provided further, That the percentages specified in section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That \$1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: Provided further, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$79,765,000: Provided, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) through (d) of such section: Provided further,

That of the funds available to carry out section 437, to assist in meeting the requirements described in section 471(e)(4)(C), \$20,000,000 shall be for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe operating title IV-E plans for developing, enhancing, or evaluating kinship navigator programs, as described in section 427(a)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amounts in the previous proviso by substituting "5 percent" for "3.3 percent", and notwithstanding section 436(b)(1), such reserved amounts may be used for identifying, establishing, and disseminating practices to meet the criteria specified in section 471(e)(4)(C): Provided further, That the reservation in section 437(b)(2) and the limitations in section 437(d) shall not apply to funds specified in the second proviso: Provided further, That the minimum grant award for kinship navigator programs in the case of States and territories shall be \$200,000, and, in the case of tribes, shall be \$25,000: Provided further, That section 437(b)(4) of such Act shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2020" for "fiscal year 2018".

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, \$5,744,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, \$3,000,000,000.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965 ("OAA"), the RAISE Family Caregivers Act, the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act, titles III and XXIX of the PHS Act, sections 1252 and 1253 of the PHS Act, section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, title XX-B of the Social Security Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, parts 2 and 5 of subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, titles II and VII (and section 14 with respect to such titles) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and for Department-wide coordination of policy and program activities that assist individuals with disabilities, \$2,294,343,000, together with \$55,000,000 to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to carry out section 4360 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990: Provided, That amounts appropriated under this heading may be used for grants to States under section 361 of the OAA only for disease prevention and health promotion programs and activities which have been demonstrated through rigorous evaluation to be evidence-based and effective: Provided further, That of amounts made available under this heading to carry out sections 311, 331, and 336 of the OAA, up to one percent of such amounts shall be available for developing and implementing evidence-based practices for enhancing senior nutrition: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds made available under this heading to carry out section 311 of the OAA may be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with such section: Provided further, That \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to support alternative financing programs that provide for the purchase of assistive technology devices, such as a low-interest loan fund; an interest buy-down program;

a revolving loan fund; a loan guarantee; or an insurance program: Provided further, That applicants shall provide an assurance that, and information describing the manner in which, the alternative financing program will expand and emphasize consumer choice and control: Provided further, That State agencies and community-based disability organizations that are directed by and operated for individuals with disabilities shall be eligible to compete: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used by an eligible system (as defined in section 102 of the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act (42 U.S.C. 10802)) to continue to pursue any legal action in a Federal or State court on behalf of an individual or group of individuals with a developmental disability (as defined in section 102(8)(A) of the Developmental Disabilities and Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (20 U.S.C. 15002(8)(A)) that is attributable to a mental impairment (or a combination of mental and physical impairments), that has as the requested remedy the closure of State operated intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual or developmental disabilities, unless reasonable public notice of the action has been provided to such individuals (or, in the case of mental incapacitation, the legal guardians who have been specifically awarded authority by the courts to make healthcare and residential decisions on behalf of such individuals) who are affected by such action, within 90 days of instituting such legal action, which informs such individuals (or such legal guardians) of their legal rights and how to exercise such rights consistent with current Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Provided further, That the limitations in the immediately preceding proviso shall not apply in the case of an individual who is neither competent to consent nor has a legal guardian, nor shall the proviso apply in the case of individuals who are a ward of the State or subject to public guardianship.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six passenger motor vehicles, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, XXI, and section 229 of the PHS Act, functions of the Departmental Appeals Board authorized in title XVIII of the Social Security Act, the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission Act, and research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, \$474,169,000, together with \$64,828,000 from the amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out national health or human services research and evaluation activities: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$60,000,000 shall be for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$20,000,000 shall be for the Departmental Appeals Board: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$110,000,000 shall be for making competitive grants to public and private entities, as well as continuing to fund through fiscal year 2020 grants awarded for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, to fund medically accurate and age appropriate programs that reduce teen pregnancy and for the Federal costs associated with administering and evaluating such grants, of which not more than 10 percent of the available funds shall be for training and technical assistance, outreach, and additional program support activities, and of the remaining amount 75 percent shall be for replicating programs that have been proven effective through rigorous evaluation to reduce teenage pregnancy, behavioral risk factors underlying teenage pregnancy, or other associated risk factors, and 25 percent shall be available for research and demonstration grants to develop, replicate, refine, and test additional models and innovative strategies for preventing teenage pregnancy: Provided fur-

ther, That amounts made available under this heading for programs to reduce teen pregnancy shall not be made available by interagency agreement or otherwise to any agency within the Department of Health and Human Services other than the Office of the Secretary to carry out or support such programs: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, \$6,800,000 shall be available to carry out evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of teenage pregnancy prevention approaches: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act for embryo adoption activities may be used to provide to individuals adopting embryos, through grants and other mechanisms, medical and administrative services deemed necessary for such adoptions: Provided further, That such services shall be provided consistent with 42 CFR 59.5(a)(4).

For an additional amount for prize competitions (as authorized by section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719)), \$10,000,000.

OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, \$182,381,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For expenses necessary for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, including grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for the development and advancement of interoperable health information technology, \$60,367,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles for investigations, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$85,000,000: Provided, That of such amount, necessary sums shall be available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, \$38,798,000.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats to civilian populations, and for other public health emergencies, \$1,083,458,000, of which \$566,700,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority: Provided, That funds provided under this heading for the purpose of acquisition of security countermeasures shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purpose: Provided further, That products purchased with funds provided under this heading may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be deposited in the

Strategic National Stockpile pursuant to section 319F-2 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That \$5,000,000 of the amounts made available to support emergency operations shall remain available through September 30, 2022.

For expenses necessary for procuring security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F-2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act), \$735,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary to carry out section 319F-2(a) of the PHS Act, \$920,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to prepare for or respond to an influenza pandemic, \$270,000,000, of which \$225,000,000 shall be available until expended, for activities including the development and purchase of vaccine, antivirals, necessary medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools: Provided, That notwithstanding section 496(b) of the PHS Act, funds may be used for the construction or renovation of privately owned facilities for the production of pandemic influenza vaccines and other biologics, if the Secretary finds such construction or renovation necessary to secure sufficient supplies of such vaccines or biologics.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed \$50,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the PHS Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments made by any office located in HHS, prior to the preparation and submission of a report by the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 204. Notwithstanding section 241(a) of the PHS Act, such portion as the Secretary shall determine, but not more than 2.5 percent, of any amounts appropriated for programs authorized under such Act shall be made available for the evaluation (directly, or by grants or contracts) and the implementation and effectiveness of programs funded in this title.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for HHS in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 206. In lieu of the timeframe specified in section 338E(c)(2) of the PHS Act, terminations described in such section may occur up to 60 days after the effective date of a contract awarded in fiscal year 2020 under section 338B of such Act, or at any time if the individual who has been awarded such contract has not received funds due under the contract.

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the PHS Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services

and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the PHS Act shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

SEC. 209. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare Advantage program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: Provided, That the Secretary shall make appropriate prospective adjustments to the capitation payment to such an entity (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare Advantage organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available in this title may be used, in whole or in part, to advocate or promote gun control.

SEC. 211. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 212. In order for HHS to carry out international health activities, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad during fiscal year 2020:

(1) The Secretary may exercise authority equivalent to that available to the Secretary of State in section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956. The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of State and relevant Chief of Mission to ensure that the authority provided in this section is exercised in a manner consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and other applicable statutes administered by the Department of State.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to provide such funds by advance or reimbursement to the Secretary of State as may be necessary to pay the costs of acquisition, lease, alteration, renovation, and management of facilities outside of the United States for the use of HHS. The Department of State shall cooperate fully with the Secretary to ensure that HHS has secure, safe, functional facilities that comply with applicable regulation governing location, setback, and other facilities requirements and serve the purposes established by this Act. The Secretary is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary of State, through grant or cooperative agreement, to make available to public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies in participating foreign countries, funds to acquire, lease, alter, or renovate facilities in those countries as necessary to conduct programs of assistance for international health activities, including activities relating to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, chronic and environmental diseases, and other health activities abroad.

(3) The Secretary is authorized to provide to personnel appointed or assigned by the Secretary to serve abroad, allowances and benefits similar to those provided under chapter 9 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, and 22 U.S.C. 4081 through 4086 and subject to such regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary is further authorized to provide local-

ity-based comparability payments (stated as a percentage) up to the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such personnel under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code if such personnel's official duty station were in the District of Columbia. Leaves of absence for personnel under this subsection shall be on the same basis as that provided under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, or section 903 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, to individuals serving in the Foreign Service.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 213. The Director of the NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes and centers from the total amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 214. Of the amounts made available in this Act for NIH, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the "Office of AIDS Research" account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 2353(d)(3) of the PHS Act.

SEC. 215. (a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of NIH ("Director") may use funds authorized under section 402(b)(12) of the PHS Act to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out research identified pursuant to or research and activities described in such section 402(b)(12).

(b) PEER REVIEW.—In entering into transactions under subsection (a), the Director may utilize such peer review procedures (including consultation with appropriate scientific experts) as the Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit. Such procedures shall apply to such transactions in lieu of the peer review and advisory council review procedures that would otherwise be required under sections 301(a)(3), 405(b)(1)(B), 405(b)(2), 406(a)(3)(A), 492, and 494 of the PHS Act.

SEC. 216. Not to exceed \$45,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act to the institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health may be used for alteration, repair, or improvement of facilities, as necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the activities authorized herein, at not to exceed \$3,500,000 per project.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 217. Of the amounts made available for NIH, 1 percent of the amount made available for National Research Service Awards ("NRSA") shall be made available to the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration to make NRSA awards for research in primary medical care to individuals affiliated with entities who have received grants or contracts under sections 736, 739, or 747 of the PHS Act, and 1 percent of the amount made available for NRSA shall be made available to the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to make NRSA awards for health service research.

SEC. 218. (a) The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority ("BARDA") may enter into a contract, for more than one but no more than 10 program years, for purchase of research services or of security countermeasures, as that term is defined in section 319F-2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(c)(1)(B)), if—

(1) funds are available and obligated—
(A) for the full period of the contract or for the first fiscal year in which the contract is in effect; and

(B) for the estimated costs associated with a necessary termination of the contract; and

(2) the Secretary determines that a multi-year contract will serve the best interests of the Federal Government by encouraging full and open competition or promoting economy in administration, performance, and operation of BARDA's programs.

(b) A contract entered into under this section—

(1) shall include a termination clause as described by subsection (c) of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code; and

(2) shall be subject to the congressional notice requirement stated in subsection (d) of such section.

SEC. 219. (a) The Secretary shall publish in the fiscal year 2021 budget justification and on Departmental Web sites information concerning the employment of full-time equivalent Federal employees or contractors for the purposes of implementing, administering, enforcing, or otherwise carrying out the provisions of the ACA, and the amendments made by that Act, in the proposed fiscal year and each fiscal year since the enactment of the ACA.

(b) With respect to employees or contractors supported by all funds appropriated for purposes of carrying out the ACA (and the amendments made by that Act), the Secretary shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) For each such fiscal year, the section of such Act under which such funds were appropriated, a statement indicating the program, project, or activity receiving such funds, the Federal operating division or office that administers such program, and the amount of funding received in discretionary or mandatory appropriations.

(2) For each such fiscal year, the number of full-time equivalent employees or contracted employees assigned to each authorized and funded provision detailed in accordance with paragraph (1).

(c) In carrying out this section, the Secretary may exclude from the report employees or contractors who—

(1) are supported through appropriations enacted in laws other than the ACA and work on programs that existed prior to the passage of the ACA;

(2) spend less than 50 percent of their time on activities funded by or newly authorized in the ACA; or

(3) work on contracts for which FTE reporting is not a requirement of their contract, such as fixed-price contracts.

SEC. 220. The Secretary shall publish, as part of the fiscal year 2021 budget of the President submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, information that details the uses of all funds used by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services specifically for Health Insurance Exchanges for each fiscal year since the enactment of the ACA and the proposed uses for such funds for fiscal year 2021. Such information shall include, for each such fiscal year, the amount of funds used for each activity specified under the heading "Health Insurance Exchange Transparency" in the committee report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 221. None of the funds made available by this Act from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund, or transferred from other accounts funded by this Act to the "Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Program Management" account, may be used for payments under section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111-148 (relating to risk corridors).

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 222. (a) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transfer funds appropriated under section 4002 of the ACA to the accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the activities specified under the heading "Prevention and Public Health Fund" in the committee report accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding section 4002(c) of the ACA, the Secretary may not further transfer these amounts.

(c) Funds transferred for activities authorized under section 2821 of the PHS Act shall be made available without reference to section 2821(b) of such Act.

SEC. 223. Effective during the period beginning on November 1, 2015 and ending January 1, 2022, any provision of law that refers (including through cross-reference to another provision of law) to the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention shall be administered by the Secretary involved as if—

(1) such reference to such current recommendations were a reference to the recommendations of such Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention last issued before 2009; and

(2) such recommendations last issued before 2009 applied to any screening mammography modality under section 1861(jj) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(jj)).

SEC. 224. In making Federal financial assistance, the provisions relating to indirect costs in part 75 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, including with respect to the approval of deviations from negotiated rates, shall continue to apply to the National Institutes of Health to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions were applied in the third quarter of fiscal year 2017. None of the funds appropriated in this or prior Acts or otherwise made available to the Department of Health and Human Services or to any department or agency may be used to develop or implement a modified approach to such provisions, or to intentionally or substantially expand the fiscal effect of the approval of such deviations from negotiated rates beyond the proportional effect of such approvals in such quarter.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 225. The NIH Director may transfer funds specifically appropriated for opioid addiction, opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment to other Institutes and Centers of the NIH to be used for the same purpose 15 days after notifying the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the transfer authority provided in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 226. (a) The Secretary shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

(1) Detailed monthly enrollment figures from the Exchanges established under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 pertaining to enrollments during the open enrollment period; and

(2) Notification of any new or competitive grant awards, including supplements, authorized under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act.

(b) The Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate must be notified at least 2 business days in advance of any public release of enrollment information or the award of such grants.

SEC. 227. Not later than the 15th day of each month, the Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on staffing described in the committee report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 228. Funds appropriated in this Act that are available for salaries and expenses of employees of the Department of Health and Human Services shall also be available to pay travel and related expenses of such an employee or of a member of his or her family, when such employee is assigned to duty, in the United States or in a U.S. territory, during a period and in a location that are the subject of a determination of a public health emergency under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act and

such travel is necessary to obtain medical care for an illness, injury, or medical condition that cannot be adequately addressed in that location at that time. For purposes of this section, the term "U.S. territory" means Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

SEC. 229. The Department of Health and Human Services may accept donations from the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and other groups independent of the Federal Government for the care of unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) in the care of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Administration for Children and Families, including medical goods and services, school supplies, toys, clothing, and any other items intended to promote the wellbeing of such children.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 230. Of the unobligated balances made available by section 301(b)(3) of Public Law 114-10, \$4,300,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

SEC. 231. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prevent a United States Senator or Member of the House of Representatives from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for the purpose of maintaining custody of, or otherwise housing, unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))). Nothing in this section shall be construed to require such a Senator or Member to provide prior notice of the intent to enter such a facility for such purpose.

SEC. 232. To the extent practicable, and so long as it is appropriate and in the best interest of the child, in cases where the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the care of siblings who are unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))), the Director of the Office shall place the siblings—

- (1) in the same facility; or
- (2) with the same sponsor.

SEC. 233. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act or provided by any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or to any other official of a Federal agency funded by this Act may be used to facilitate the Secretary of Homeland Security placing in detention, removing, referring for a decision whether to initiate removal proceedings, or initiating removal proceedings against a sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) based on information shared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or information shared by an unaccompanied alien child himself or herself with the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Health and Human Services.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if a background check of a sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor reveals—

(1) a felony conviction or pending felony charge that relates to—

(A) an aggravated felony (as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)));

(B) child abuse;

(C) sexual violence or abuse; or

(D) child pornography;

(2) an association with any business that employs a minor who—

(A) is unrelated to the sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor; and

(B) is—

(i) not paid a legal wage; or
(ii) unable to attend school due to employment; or

(3) an association with the organization or implementation of prostitution.

SEC. 234. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to house unaccompanied alien children (as such term is defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) in—

(a) soft-sided dormitories; or

(b) an influx facility that is not State-licensed for the care of dependent minors, except in the case that the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that housing unaccompanied alien children in such a facility is necessary on a temporary basis due to an influx of such children or an emergency, provided that—

(1) any such influx facility that remains in operation for more than three consecutive months shall fully comply with the requirements listed in Exhibit 1 of the Flores Settlement Agreement, regardless of the status of the underlying settlement agreement, as well as the standard staffing ratio requirements for youth care workers, mental health providers, and clinicians to children that permanent facilities are required to meet, including those in section 4.4.1 of the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) Policies and Procedures Guide for "Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied";

(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services may grant a one-month waiver for an influx facility's non-compliance with paragraph (1) if the Secretary certifies and provides a report to Congress on the facility's good-faith efforts and progress towards compliance;

(3) not more than three consecutive waivers under paragraph (2) may be granted to any one facility;

(4) ORR shall ensure full adherence to the monitoring requirements set forth in section 5.5 of its Policies and Procedures Guide; and

(5) for any such influx facility in operation for more than three consecutive months, ORR shall conduct a minimum of one comprehensive monitoring visit during the first three months of operation, with quarterly monitoring visits thereafter.

SEC. 235. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and weekly thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and make publicly available online, a report with respect to children who were separated from their parents or legal guardians by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (regardless of whether or not such separation was pursuant to an option selected by the children, parents, or guardians), subsequently classified as unaccompanied alien children, and transferred to the care and custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services (ORR) during the previous week. Each report shall contain the following information:

(1) The number and ages of children so separated at or between ports of entry, to be reported by sector where separation occurred.

(2) The documented cause of separation, as reported by DHS when each child was referred.

(3) The custody status of the parents or legal guardians from whom the child was separated.

SEC. 236. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be awarded to any organization, including under the Federal Foster Care program under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act, that does not comply with subsections (c) and (d) of section 75.300 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of age, disability, sex, race, color, national origin, religion, gender identity, or sexual orientation).

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Health and Human Services to grant an exception from either such subsection for any Federal grantee.

SEC. 237. Funds appropriated under this Act, any previous appropriations Act, or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that are available for salaries and expenses of employees of the Department of Health and Human Services shall also remain available for obligation for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of HHS personnel stationed in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other territories or possessions of the United States at costs not in excess of those paid for or reimbursed by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 238. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, enforce, or otherwise give effect to the revision to section 447.10 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, contained in the proposed rule entitled "Medicaid Program; Reassignment of Medicaid Provider Claims" (83 Fed. Reg. 32252 (July 12, 2018)).

SEC. 239. None of the funds appropriated in this bill or otherwise made available to the Department of Health and Human Services shall be used to publish the proposed regulation in the Fall 2018 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions relating to the Medicaid Nonemergency Medical Transportation benefit for Medicaid beneficiaries expected to be published for comment in May 2019 and promulgated in Fall 2019 (RIN: 0938-AT81).

SEC. 240. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the rule entitled "Protecting Statutory Conscience Rights in Health Care; Delegations of Authority" issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (RIN 0945-AA10).

This title may be cited as the "Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2020".

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I and subpart 2 of part B of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as "ESEA") and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as "HEA"), \$17,563,802,000, of which \$6,638,625,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which \$10,841,177,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020-2021: Provided, That \$6,459,401,000 shall be for basic grants under section 1124 of the ESEA: Provided further, That up to \$5,000,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education (referred to in this title as "Secretary") on October 1, 2019, to obtain annually updated local educational agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: Provided further, That \$1,362,301,000 shall be for concentration grants under section 1124A of the ESEA: Provided further, That \$4,519,050,000 shall be for targeted grants under section 1125 of the ESEA: Provided further, That \$4,519,050,000 shall be for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A of the ESEA: Provided further, That \$224,000,000 shall be for carrying out subpart 2 of part B of title II: Provided further, That \$50,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 418A of the HEA.

IMPACT AID

For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VII of the ESEA, \$1,498,112,000, of which \$1,351,242,000 shall be for basic support payments under section 7003(b), \$48,316,000 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under section 7003(d), \$17,406,000, shall be for construction under section 7007(a), \$76,313,000 shall be for Federal property payments under section 7002, and \$4,835,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance

under section 7008: Provided, That for purposes of computing the amount of a payment for an eligible local educational agency under section 7003(a) for school year 2019-2020, children enrolled in a school of such agency that would otherwise be eligible for payment under section 7003(a)(1)(B) of such Act, but due to the deployment of both parents or legal guardians, or a parent or legal guardian having sole custody of such children, or due to the death of a military parent or legal guardian while on active duty (so long as such children reside on Federal property as described in section 7003(a)(1)(B)), are no longer eligible under such section, shall be considered as eligible students under such section, provided such students remain in average daily attendance at a school in the same local educational agency they attended prior to their change in eligibility status.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by part B of title I, part A of title II, subpart 1 of part A of title IV, part B of title IV, part B of title V, and parts B and C of title VI of the ESEA; the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, \$6,016,470,000, of which \$4,174,902,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which \$1,681,441,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020-2021: Provided, That \$378,000,000 shall be for part B of title I: Provided further, That \$1,321,673,000 shall be for part B of title IV: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be for part B of title VI and may be used for construction, renovation, and modernization of any elementary school, secondary school, or structure related to an elementary school or secondary school, run by the Department of Education of the State of Hawaii, that serves a predominantly Native Hawaiian student body: Provided further, That \$36,453,000 shall be for part C of title VI and shall be awarded on a competitive basis, and also may be used for construction: Provided further, That \$60,400,000 shall be available to carry out section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002 and the Secretary shall make such arrangements as determined to be necessary to ensure that the Bureau of Indian Education has access to services provided under this section: Provided further, That \$16,699,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants program for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Provided further, That the Secretary may reserve up to 5 percent of the amount referred to in the previous proviso to provide technical assistance in the implementation of these grants: Provided further, That \$180,840,000 shall be for part B of title V: Provided further, That \$1,320,000,000 shall be available for grants under subpart 1 of part A of title IV.

INDIAN EDUCATION

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title VI, part A of the ESEA, \$186,374,000, of which \$67,993,000 shall be for subpart 2 of part A of title VI and \$13,000,000 shall be for subpart 3 of part A of title VI.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part B of title II, and parts C, D, and E and subparts 1 and 4 of part F of title IV of the ESEA, \$1,223,815,000: Provided, That \$304,815,000 shall be for subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part B of title II and shall be made available without regard to sections 2201, 2231(b) and 2241: Provided further, That \$619,000,000 shall be for parts C, D, and E and subpart 4 of part F of title IV, and shall be made available without regard to sections 4311, 4409(a), and 4601 of

the ESEA: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 4601(b), \$300,000,000 shall be available through December 31, 2020 for subpart 1 of part F of title IV, of which \$170,000,000 shall be for social and emotional learning grants, and \$125,000,000 shall be used for science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics, including computer science education grants.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For carrying out activities authorized by subparts 2 and 3 of part F of title IV of the ESEA, \$240,000,000: Provided, That \$120,000,000 shall be available for section 4631, of which up to \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) program: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be available for section 4625: Provided further, That \$80,000,000 shall be available through December 31, 2020, for section 4624.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

For carrying out part A of title III of the ESEA, \$980,000,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, except that 6.5 percent of such amount shall be available on October 1, 2019, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, to carry out activities under section 3111(c)(1)(C).

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, \$14,523,544,000, of which \$4,975,709,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which \$9,283,383,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020–2021: Provided, That the amount for section 611(b)(2) of the IDEA shall be equal to the lesser of the amount available for that activity during fiscal year 2019, increased by the amount of inflation as specified in section 619(d)(2)(B) of the IDEA, or the percent change in the funds appropriated under section 611(i) of the IDEA, but not less than the amount for that activity during fiscal year 2019: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, without regard to section 611(d) of the IDEA, distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611, from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), according to the following: 85 percent on the basis of the States' relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part, and 15 percent to States on the basis of the States' relative populations of those children who are living in poverty: Provided further, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution: Provided further, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f): Provided further, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos in fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provision in section 612(a)(18)(B) regarding the fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611(d) is reduced for failure to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A), the Secretary may apply the re-

duction specified in section 612(a)(18)(B) over a period of consecutive fiscal years, not to exceed five, until the entire reduction is applied: Provided further, That the Secretary may, in any fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611 is reduced in accordance with section 612(a)(18)(B), reduce the amount a State may reserve under section 611(e)(1) by an amount that bears the same relation to the maximum amount described in that paragraph as the reduction under section 612(a)(18)(B) bears to the total allocation the State would have received in that fiscal year under section 611(d) in the absence of the reduction: Provided further, That the Secretary shall either reduce the allocation of funds under section 611 for any fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the State fails to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A) as authorized by section 612(a)(18)(B), or seek to recover funds under section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234a): Provided further, That the funds reserved under 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of sections 616 and 618 and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds made available for the State Personnel Development Grants program under part D, subpart 1 of IDEA to evaluate program performance under such subpart: Provided further, That States may use funds reserved for other State-level activities under sections 611(e)(2) and 619(f) of the IDEA to make subgrants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations to carry out activities authorized by those sections: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 643(e)(2)(A) of the IDEA, if 5 or fewer States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of such Act, the Secretary shall provide a grant to each State in an amount equal to the maximum amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That if more than 5 States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of the IDEA, the Secretary shall award funds to those States on the basis of the States' relative populations of infants and toddlers except that no such State shall receive a grant in excess of the amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Helen Keller National Center Act, \$3,752,076,000, of which \$3,610,040,000 shall be for grants for vocational rehabilitation services under title I of the Rehabilitation Act: Provided, That the Secretary may use amounts provided in this Act that remain available subsequent to the reallocation of funds to States pursuant to section 110(b) of the Rehabilitation Act for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities as defined in section 7(20)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act, including activities aimed at improving the education and post-school outcomes of children receiving Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") and their families that may result in long-term improvement in the SSI child recipient's economic status and self-sufficiency: Provided further, That States may award subgrants for a portion of the funds to other public and private, nonprofit entities: Provided further, That any funds made available subsequent to reallocation for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act to Promote the Education of the Blind of March 3, 1879, \$39,000,000.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, \$80,000,000: Provided, That from the total amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial support of Gallaudet University under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, \$138,361,000: Provided, That from the total amount available, the University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins Act), and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), \$2,003,133,000, of which \$1,212,133,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which \$791,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the amounts made available for the AEFLA, \$13,712,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 242.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For carrying out subparts 1, 3, and 10 of part A, and part C of title IV of the HEA, \$24,937,352,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021.

The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2020–2021 shall be \$5,285.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out part D of title I, and subparts 1, 3, 9, and 10 of part A, and parts B, C, D, and E of title IV of the HEA, and subpart 1 of part A of title VII of the Public Health Service Act, \$1,678,943,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Secretary shall allocate new student loan borrower accounts to eligible student loan servicers on the basis of their past performance compared to all loan servicers, utilizing established common metrics, and on the basis of the capacity of each servicer to process new and existing accounts and compliance with Federal and State law: Provided further, That for student loan contracts awarded prior to October 1, 2017, the Secretary shall allow student loan borrowers who are consolidating Federal student loans to select from any student loan servicer to service their new consolidated student loan: Provided further, That in order to promote accountability and high-quality service to borrowers, the Secretary shall not award funding for any contract solicitation for a new Federal student loan servicing environment, including the solicitation for the FSA Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, unless such an environment provides for the participation of multiple student loan servicers that contract directly with the Department of Education: Provided further, That the FSA Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, or any new Federal student loan servicing environment, shall include accountability measures that account for the performance of the portfolio and contractor compliance with Federal Student Aid (FSA) guidelines: Provided further, That FSA shall ensure that contracts for the Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, or any new Federal loan servicing environment, incentivize more support to borrowers at risk of delinquency or default: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide quarterly briefings to

the Committees on Appropriations and Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate on general progress related to solicitations for Federal student loan servicing contracts.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, titles II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII of the HEA, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and section 117 of the Perkins Act, \$2,748,533,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act to carry out title VI of the HEA and section 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 may be used to support visits and study in foreign countries by individuals who are participating in advanced foreign language training and international studies in areas that are vital to United States national security and who plan to apply their language skills and knowledge of these countries in the fields of government, the professions, or international development: Provided further, That of the funds referred to in the preceding proviso up to 1 percent may be used for program evaluation, national outreach, and information dissemination activities: Provided further, That up to 1.5 percent of the funds made available under chapter 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the HEA may be used for evaluation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For partial support of Howard University, \$250,000,000, of which not less than \$3,405,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pursuant to the Howard University Endowment Act and shall remain available until expended.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out activities related to existing facility loans pursuant to section 121 of the HEA, \$435,000.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, \$20,150,000, as authorized pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$212,100,000: Provided further, That these funds may be used to support loans to public and private Historically Black Colleges and Universities without regard to the limitations within section 344(a) of the HEA.

In addition, \$20,000,000 shall be made available to provide for the deferment of loans made under part D of title III of the HEA to eligible institutions that are private Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which apply for the deferment of such a loan and demonstrate financial need for such deferment by having a score of 2.6 or less on the Department of Education's financial responsibility test: Provided, That during the period of deferment of such a loan, interest on the loan will not accrue or be capitalized, and the period of deferment shall be for at least a period of 3-fiscal years and not more than 6-fiscal years: Provided further, That funds available under this paragraph shall be used to fund eligible deferment requests submitted for this purpose in fiscal year 2018: Provided further, That the Secretary shall create and execute an outreach plan to work with States and the Capital Financing Advisory Board to improve outreach to States and help additional public Historically Black Colleges and Universities participate in the program.

In addition, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to provide for the deferment of loans made under part D of title III of the HEA to eligible

institutions that are public Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which apply for the deferment of such a loan and demonstrate financial need for such deferment, which shall be determined by the Secretary of Education based on factors including, but not limited to, equal to or greater than 5 percent of the school's annual revenue from the previous fiscal year relative to its debt service: Provided, That during the period of deferment of such a loan, interest on the loan will not accrue or be capitalized, and the period of deferment shall be for at least a period of 3-fiscal years and not more than 6-fiscal years.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program entered into pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, \$334,000.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES

For carrying out activities authorized by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and section 664 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, \$650,000,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used to link Statewide elementary and secondary data systems with early childhood, post-secondary, and workforce data systems, or to further develop such systems: Provided further, That up to \$6,000,000 of the funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used for awards to public or private organizations or agencies to support activities to improve data coordination, quality, and use at the local, State, and national levels.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of three passenger motor vehicles, \$430,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the Department of Education available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year may be used for any activity relating to implementing a reorganization that decentralizes, reduces the staffing level, or alters the responsibilities, structure, authority, or functionality of the Budget Service of the Department of Education, relative to the organization and operation of the Budget Service as in effect on January 1, 2018.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$130,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, \$63,418,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the trans-

fer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated in this Act and consolidated for evaluation purposes under section 8601(c) of the ESEA shall be available from July 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021.

SEC. 304. (a) An institution of higher education that maintains an endowment fund supported with funds appropriated for title III or V of the HEA for fiscal year 2020 may use the income from that fund to award scholarships to students, subject to the limitation in section 331(c)(3)(B)(i) of the HEA. The use of such income for such purposes, prior to the enactment of this Act, shall be considered to have been an allowable use of that income, subject to that limitation.

(b) Subsection (a) shall be in effect until titles III and V of the HEA are reauthorized.

SEC. 305. Section 114(f) of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

SEC. 306. Section 458(a) of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1087h(a)) is amended in paragraph (4) by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

SEC. 307. Funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "Student Aid Administration" may be available for payments for student loan servicing to an institution of higher education that services outstanding Federal Perkins Loans under part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa et seq.).

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 308. Section 401(b)(7)(A)(iv)(X) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(7)(A)(iv)(X)) is amended by striking "\$1,430,000,000" and inserting "\$1,380,000,000".

SEC. 309. (a) An institution of higher education may, with explicit written consent of an applicant who has completed a FAFSA under such section 483(a), provide such information collected from the applicant's FAFSA as is necessary to a scholarship granting organization, including a tribal organization (defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)), or to an organization assisting the applicant in applying for and receiving Federal, State, local, or tribal assistance, that is designated by the applicant to assist the applicant in applying for and receiving financial assistance for any component of the applicant's cost of attendance (defined in section 472 of the HEA) at that institution.

(b) An organization that receives information pursuant to subsection (a) shall not sell or otherwise share such information.

(c) This section shall be in effect until title IV of the HEA is reauthorized.

SEC. 310. For an additional amount for "Department of Education—Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account", \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the cost, as defined under section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of the Secretary of Education providing loan cancellation in the same manner as under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)), for borrowers of loans made under part D of title IV of such Act who would qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) except some, or all, of the 120 required payments under section 455(m)(1)(A) do not qualify for purposes of the program because they were monthly payments made in accordance with graduated or extended repayment plans as described under subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 455(d)(1) or the corresponding repayment plan for a consolidation loan made under section 455(g) and that were less than the amount calculated under section 455(d)(1)(A), based on a

10-year repayment period: Provided, That the total loan volume, including outstanding principal, fees, capitalized interest, or accrued interest, at application that is eligible for such loan cancellation by such borrowers shall not exceed \$500,000,000: Provided further, That the Secretary shall develop and make available a simple method for borrowers to apply for loan cancellation under this section within 60 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide loan cancellation under this section to eligible borrowers on a first-come, first-serve basis, based on the date of application and subject to both the limitation on total loan volume at application for such loan cancellation specified in the first proviso and the availability of appropriations under this section: Provided further, That no borrower may, for the same service, receive a reduction of loan obligations under both this section and section 428J, 428K, 428L, or 460 of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall inform all borrowers who have submitted an Employment Certification Form and are in the incorrect repayment program about the Temporary Expanded Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program and requirements for qualification under the program.

SEC. 311. Of the amounts made available under this title under the heading “Student Aid Administration”, \$2,300,000 shall be used by the Secretary of Education to conduct outreach to borrowers of loans made under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 who may intend to qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)), to ensure that borrowers are meeting the terms and conditions of such loan cancellation: Provided, That the Secretary shall specifically conduct outreach to assist borrowers who would qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) of such Act except that the borrower has made some, or all, of the 120 required payments under a repayment plan that is not described under section 455(m)(A) of such Act, to encourage borrowers to enroll in a qualifying repayment plan: Provided further, That the Secretary shall also communicate to all Direct Loan borrowers the full requirements of section 455(m) of such Act and improve the filing of employment certification by providing improved outreach and information such as outbound calls, electronic communications, ensuring prominent access to program requirements and benefits on each servicer’s website, and creating an option for all borrowers to complete the entire payment certification process electronically and on a centralized website.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020”.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (referred to in this title as “the Committee”) established under section 8502 of title 41, United States Code, \$9,000,000: Provided, That in order to authorize any central nonprofit agency designated pursuant to section 8503(c) of title 41, United States Code, to perform requirements of the Committee as prescribed under section 51–3.2 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, the Committee shall enter into a written agreement with any such central nonprofit agency: Provided further, That such agreement shall contain such auditing, oversight, and reporting provisions as necessary to implement chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code: Provided further, That such agreement shall include the elements listed under the heading “Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled—Written Agreement Elements” in the explanatory statement

described in section 4 of Public Law 114–113 (in the matter preceding division A of that consolidated Act): Provided further, That any such central nonprofit agency may not charge a fee under section 51–3.5 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, prior to executing a written agreement with the Committee: Provided further, That no less than \$1,650,000 shall be available for the Office of Inspector General.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Corporation for National and Community Service (referred to in this title as “CNCS”) to carry out the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (referred to in this title as “1973 Act”) and the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (referred to in this title as “1990 Act”), \$829,665,000, notwithstanding sections 198B(b)(3), 198S(g), 501(a)(4)(C), and 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading: (1) up to 1 percent of program grant funds may be used to defray the costs of conducting grant application reviews, including the use of outside peer reviewers and electronic management of the grants cycle; (2) \$17,538,000 shall be available to provide assistance to State commissions on national and community service, under section 126(a) of the 1990 Act and notwithstanding section 501(a)(5)(B) of the 1990 Act; (3) \$33,000,000 shall be available to carry out subtitle E of the 1990 Act; and (4) \$6,400,000 shall be available for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act, which, notwithstanding the provisions of section 198P shall be awarded by CNCS on a competitive basis: Provided further, That for the purposes of carrying out the 1990 Act, satisfying the requirements in section 122(c)(1)(D) may include a determination of need by the local community.

PAYMENT TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the National Service Trust established under subtitle D of title I of the 1990 Act, \$218,691,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That CNCS may transfer additional funds from the amount provided within “Operating Expenses” allocated to grants under subtitle C of title I of the 1990 Act to the National Service Trust upon determination that such transfer is necessary to support the activities of national service participants and after notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That amounts appropriated for or transferred to the National Service Trust may be invested under section 145(b) of the 1990 Act without regard to the requirement to apportion funds under 31 U.S.C. 1513(b).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administration as provided under section 501(a)(5) of the 1990 Act and under section 504(a) of the 1973 Act, including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, the employment of experts and consultants authorized under 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$83,737,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$6,013,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. CNCS shall make any significant changes to program requirements, service delivery or policy only through public notice and comment rulemaking. For fiscal year 2020, during any grant selection process, an officer or employee of CNCS shall not knowingly disclose any covered grant selection information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any

person other than an officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

SEC. 402. AmeriCorps programs receiving grants under the National Service Trust program shall meet an overall minimum share requirement of 24 percent for the first 3 years that they receive AmeriCorps funding, and thereafter shall meet the overall minimum share requirement as provided in section 2521.60 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, without regard to the operating costs match requirement in section 121(e) or the member support Federal share limitations in section 140 of the 1990 Act, and subject to partial waiver consistent with section 2521.70 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 403. Donations made to CNCS under section 196 of the 1990 Act for the purposes of financing programs and operations under titles I and II of the 1973 Act or subtitle B, C, D, or E of title I of the 1990 Act shall be used to supplement and not supplant current programs and operations.

SEC. 404. In addition to the requirements in section 146(a) of the 1990 Act, use of an educational award for the purpose described in section 148(a)(4) shall be limited to individuals who are veterans as defined under section 101 of the Act.

SEC. 405. For the purpose of carrying out section 189D of the 1990 Act—

(1) entities described in paragraph (a) of such section shall be considered “qualified entities” under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (“NCPA”);

(2) individuals described in such section shall be considered “volunteers” under section 3 of NCPA; and

(3) State Commissions on National and Community Service established pursuant to section 178 of the 1990 Act, are authorized to receive criminal history record information, consistent with Public Law 92–544.

SEC. 406. Notwithstanding sections 139(b), 146 and 147 of the 1990 Act, an individual who successfully completes a term of service of not less than 1,200 hours during a period of not more than one year may receive a national service education award having a value of 70 percent of the value of a national service education award determined under section 147(a) of the Act.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (“CPB”), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2022, \$495,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of CPB.

In addition, for the costs associated with replacing and upgrading the public broadcasting interconnection system and other technologies and services that create infrastructure and efficiencies within the public media system, \$20,000,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (“Service”) to carry out the functions vested in it by the

Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978; and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act, \$48,200,000, including up to \$900,000 to remain available through September 30, 2021, for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged, up to full-cost recovery, for special training activities and other conflict resolution services and technical assistance, including those provided to foreign governments and international organizations, and for arbitration services shall be credited to and merged with this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees for arbitration services shall be available only for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce: Provided further, That the Director of the Service is authorized to accept and use on behalf of the United States gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, \$17,184,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 and the National Museum of African American History and Culture Act, \$267,000,000.

MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1900 of the Social Security Act, \$3,480,000.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1805 of the Social Security Act, \$12,645,000, to be transferred to this appropriation from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Disability as authorized by title IV of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, \$3,450,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and other laws, \$341,500,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, including emergency boards appointed by the President, \$15,800,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, \$13,225,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For payment to the Dual Benefits Payments Account, authorized under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, \$16,000,000,

which shall include amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 224(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 98-76; and in addition, an amount, not to exceed 2 percent of the amount provided herein, shall be available proportional to the amount by which the product of recipients and the average benefit received exceeds the amount available for payment of vested dual benefits: Provided, That the total amount provided herein shall be credited in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

For payment to the accounts established in the Treasury for the payment of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for interest earned on unnegotiated checks, \$150,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, which shall be the maximum amount available for payment pursuant to section 417 of Public Law 98-76.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board ("Board") for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, \$135,500,000, to be derived in such amounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted service: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall not change the status under Federal employment laws of any attorney hired by the Railroad Retirement Board prior to January 1, 2013: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act, this limitation may be used to hire students attending qualifying educational institutions or individuals who have recently completed qualifying educational programs using current excepted hiring authorities established by the Office of Personnel Management: Provided further, That \$13,460,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to supplement, not supplant, existing resources devoted to operations and improvements for the Board's Information Technology Investment Initiatives.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, not more than \$11,500,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts and railroad unemployment insurance account.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 201(m) and 1131(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, \$11,000,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 92-603, section 212 of Public Law 93-66, as amended, and section 405 of Public Law 95-216, including payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, \$41,938,540,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any portion of the funds provided to a State in the current fiscal year and not obligated by the State during that year shall be returned to the Treasury: Provided further, That not more than \$101,000,000 shall be available for research and demonstrations under sections 1110, 1115, and 1144 of the Social Security Act, and remain available through September 30, 2022.

For making, after June 15 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, \$19,900,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of two passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses, not more than \$12,940,945,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to in such section: Provided, That \$2,400,000 shall be for the Social Security Advisory Board: Provided further, That \$45,000,000 shall remain available until expended for information technology modernization, including related hardware and software infrastructure and equipment, and for administrative expenses directly associated with information technology modernization: Provided further, That \$50,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for activities to address the disability hearings backlog within the Office of Hearings Operations: Provided further, That unobligated balances of funds provided under this paragraph at the end of fiscal year 2020 not needed for fiscal year 2020 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: Provided further, That the Commissioner of Social Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to making unobligated balances available under the authority in the previous proviso: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7131, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

Of the total amount made available in the first paragraph under this heading, not more than \$1,582,000,000, to remain available through March 31, 2021, is for the costs associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act, including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity, for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys: Provided, That, of such amount, \$273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$1,309,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That, of the additional new budget authority described in the preceding proviso, up to \$10,000,000 may be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General", Social Security Administration, for the cost of jointly operated co-operative disability investigation units: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to

any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall provide to the Congress (at the conclusion of the fiscal year) a report on the obligation and expenditure of these funds, similar to the reports that were required by section 103(d)(2) of Public Law 104-121 for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

In addition, \$130,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of \$5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93-66, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2020 exceed \$130,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2021 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

In addition, up to \$1,000,000 to be derived from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act, which shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$30,000,000, together with not to exceed \$75,500,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

In addition, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the total provided in this appropriation may be transferred from the "Limitation on Administrative Expenses", Social Security Administration, to be merged with this account, to be available for the time and purposes for which this account is available: Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act. Such transferred balances shall be used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111-148 shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body, except in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature itself, or designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government, except in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111-148 shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment of legislation, appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order

proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, State legislature or local legislature or legislative body, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships or participation by an agency or officer of a State, local or tribal government in policymaking and administrative processes within the executive branch of that government.

(c) The prohibitions in subsections (a) and (b) shall include any activity to advocate or promote any proposed, pending or future Federal, State or local tax increase, or any proposed, pending, or future requirement or restriction on any legal consumer product, including its sale or marketing, including but not limited to the advocacy or promotion of gun control.

SEC. 504. The Secretaries of Labor and Education are authorized to make available not to exceed \$28,000 and \$20,000, respectively, from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$5,000 from the funds available for "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Salaries and Expenses"; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$5,000 from funds available for "National Mediation Board, Salaries and Expenses".

SEC. 505. 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 but not limited to 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.

SEC. 506. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) The term "health benefits coverage" means the package of services covered by a managed care provider or organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

SEC. 507. (a) The limitations established in the preceding section shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure by a State, locality, entity, or private person of State, local, or private funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(d)(1) None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program, or government subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

(2) In this subsection, the term "health care entity" includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.

SEC. 508. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under 45 CFR 46.204(b) and section 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289g(b)).

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "human embryo or embryos" includes any organism, not protected as a human subject under 45 CFR 46 as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that is derived by fertilization, parthenogenesis, cloning, or any other means from one or more human gametes or human diploid cells.

SEC. 509. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established under section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act except for normal and recognized executive-congressional communications.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply when there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such drug or other substance or that federally sponsored clinical trials are being conducted to determine therapeutic advantage.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to promulgate or adopt any final standard under section 1173(b) of the Social Security Act providing for, or providing for the assignment of, a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual's capacity as an employer or a health care provider), until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in 38 U.S.C. 4212(d) regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available by this Act to carry out the Library Services and Technology Act may be made available to any library covered by paragraph (1) of section 224(f) of such Act, as amended by the Children's Internet Protection Act, unless such library has made the certifications required by paragraph (4) of such section.

SEC. 514. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the

agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates new programs;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

- (1) augments existing programs, projects (including construction projects), or activities;
- (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or
- (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(c) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure that—

- (1) relocates an office or employees;
- (2) reorganizes or renames offices; or
- (3) reorganizes programs or activities;

unless the relocation, renaming, or reorganization was included in the President's fiscal year 2020 budget proposal, including the accompanying justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and such committees are consulted at least 15 days in advance of such relocation, renaming, or reorganization.

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to request that a candidate for appointment to a Federal scientific advisory committee disclose the political affiliation or voting history of the candidate or the position that the candidate holds with respect to political issues not directly related to and necessary for the work of the committee involved.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disseminate information that is deliberately false or misleading.

SEC. 516. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, each department and related agency funded through this Act shall submit an operating plan that details at the program, project, and activity level any funding allocations for fiscal year 2020 that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table in the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act or the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

SEC. 517. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall each prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the number and amount of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding \$500,000, individually or in total at the program, project, or activity level, in value and awarded by the Department on a non-competitive basis during each quarter of fiscal year 2020, but not to include grants awarded on a formula basis or directed by law. Such report shall include the name of the contractor or grantee, the amount of funding, the governmental purpose, including a justification for issuing the award on a non-competitive basis. Such report shall be transmitted to the Committees within 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the report is submitted.

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended or obligated by the Commissioner of Social Security, for purposes of administering Social Security benefit payments under title II of the Social Security Act, to process any claim for credit for a quarter of coverage based on work performed under a social security account number that is not the claimant's number and the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction of the claimant of a violation of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 519. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Commissioner of Social Security or the Social Security Administration to pay the compensation of employees of the Social Security Administration to administer Social Security benefit payments, under any agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing totalization arrangements between the social security system established by title II of the Social Security Act and the social security system of Mexico, which would not otherwise be payable but for such agreement.

SEC. 520. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 521. For purposes of carrying out Executive Order 13589, Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-12-12 dated May 11, 2012, and requirements contained in the annual appropriations bills relating to conference attendance and expenditures:

- (1) the operating divisions of HHS shall be considered independent agencies; and
- (2) attendance at and support for scientific conferences shall be tabulated separately from and not included in agency totals.

SEC. 522. Federal agencies funded under this Act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

SEC. 523. (a) Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall be governed by the provisions of section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, except that in carrying out such Pilots section 526 shall be applied by substituting "Fiscal Year 2020" for "Fiscal Year 2014" in the title of subsection (b) and by substituting "September 30, 2024" for "September 30, 2018" each place it appears: Provided, That such pilots shall include communities that have experienced civil unrest.

(b) In addition, Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots that are being carried out pursuant to the authority provided by section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, section 525 of division H of Public Law 114-113, section 525 of division H of Public Law 115-31, and section 525 of division H of Public Law 115-141.

(c) Pilot sites selected under authorities in this Act and prior appropriations Acts may be granted by relevant agencies up to an additional 5 years to operate under such authorities.

SEC. 524. Not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, beginning with the first month of fiscal year 2020, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and the Social Security Administration shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on the status of balances of appropriations: Provided, That for balances that are unobligated and uncommitted, committed, and obligated but unexpended, the monthly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation (beginning with fiscal year 2012, or, to the extent feasible, earlier fiscal years) from which balances were derived.

SEC. 525. Of the unobligated balances made available for purposes of carrying out section 2105(a)(3) of the Social Security Act, \$7,715,000,000 shall not be available for obligation in this fiscal year.

SEC. 526. (a)(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security, after appropriate consultation with the Secretary of Labor and appropriate employers, shall develop, through notice and comment rulemaking, a process to provide quarterly allocation of visas issued pursuant to petitions submitted by employers for individuals to be admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)).

(2) In developing the process described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) all such petitions are submitted to the Secretary not later than 45 days before the first day of the quarter during which the requested beneficiaries are expected to begin their employment with the employer; and

(B) all decisions to approve or deny a petition are made not later than 15 days before the first date of employment specified in the petition.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), for fiscal year 2021, and every fiscal year thereafter, of the visas authorized under section 214(g)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue—

(1) not more than 14 percent to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the first quarter of the fiscal year;

(2) not more than 45 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraph (1)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the second quarter of the fiscal year;

(3) not more than 39 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraphs (1) and (2)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the third quarter of the fiscal year; and

(4) not more than 2 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraph (1), (2), and (3)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

(c) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion, and after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall—

(1) compare the quarterly allocation of visas under subsection (b) to the actual need for individuals to be admitted under section

101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) in each quarter; and

(2) adjust the quarterly allocation of such visas accordingly.

(d) For each calendar quarter subject to the visa allocation process set forth in subsection (b) or (c), if the total number of visas requested by employers whose petitions meet the standards for approval exceeds the total number of visas available for such employers, the Secretary shall ensure that each such petition is approved for a minimum number of visas, which shall be calculated based on the ratio between the total number of visas requested by such employers and the total number of visas available.

(e) Effective October 1, 2020, section 214(g)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(10)) is repealed.

(f) Section 214(c)(14)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) In determining the level of penalties to be assessed under subparagraph (A), the highest penalties shall be reserved for—

“(i) willful failures to meet any of the conditions of the petition that involve harm to United States workers; and

“(ii) willful misrepresentations of the number of necessary nonimmigrants in an application for temporary labor certification in support of a petition for nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b).”.

SEC. 527. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to replace or diminish the quality of care provided by Medicare Advantage (as established in Title 42, Chapter 7, Subchapter XVIII, Part C of the United States Code) and the TRICARE program (as defined in Section 1072 of Title 10 of the United States Code).

SEC. 528. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 529. Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-62. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020”.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$42,314,762,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements),

and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$31,679,229,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$14,064,751,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$31,082,769,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 7038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$4,847,321,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$2,113,357,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$829,124,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 9038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,993,280,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under sections 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$8,664,535,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under sections 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$4,032,521,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law, \$41,449,293,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$51,417,389,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$15,055,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$7,945,854,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law, \$44,662,729,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to study and refine plans for the potential establishment of a Space Force as a branch of the Armed Forces, \$15,000,000: Provided, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to authorize the establishment of a Space Force.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, \$37,238,522,000: Provided, That not more than \$6,859,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed \$36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$44,500,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That \$17,732,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$623,073,000, of which \$155,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Policy, 10 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of Defense submits the reports required under the heading "Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund" in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division C of Public Law 115-141) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division A of Public Law 115-245).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,009,594,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, in-

cluding training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$1,110,116,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$294,076,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,356,685,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), \$7,448,536,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, \$6,592,589,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, \$14,771,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$235,809,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made

available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, \$365,883,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$365,808,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, \$19,002,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED
DEFENSE SITES**

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$260,499,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

**OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC
AID**

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), \$117,663,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, under programs and activities of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program authorized under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act, \$353,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND**

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, \$400,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020: Provided, That no other amounts may be otherwise credited or transferred to the Fund, or deposited into the Fund, in fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 1705(d) of title 10, United States Code.

**TITLE III
PROCUREMENT**

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$3,689,720,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment,

appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$3,218,272,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

**PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED
COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY**

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$4,849,373,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$2,583,895,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$7,583,678,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$18,971,913,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private

plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$4,061,797,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

**PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND
MARINE CORPS**

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$848,782,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Ohio Replacement Submarine (AP), \$1,611,989,000;
Carrier Replacement Program, \$2,066,000,000;
Virginia Class Submarine, \$4,192,346,000;
Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$4,266,552,000;
CVN Refueling Overhauls, \$667,926,000;
CVN Refueling Overhauls (AP), \$16,900,000;
DDG-1000 Program, \$155,944,000;
DDG-51 Destroyer, \$5,015,295,000;
DDG-51 Destroyer (AP), \$224,028,000;
FFG-Frigate, \$1,281,177,000;
TAO Fleet Oiler, \$981,215,000;
TAO Fleet Oiler (AP), \$73,000,000;
Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship, \$150,282,000;
LCU 1700, \$83,670,000;
Ship to Shore Connector, \$65,000,000;
Service Craft, \$56,289,000;
For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$736,243,000; and

Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, \$55,700,000.

In all: \$21,699,556,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2024: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2024, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for production of the common missile compartment of nuclear-powered vessels may be available for multiyear procurement of critical

components to support continuous production of such compartments only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (i) of section 2218a of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328)).

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$9,123,068,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, \$2,838,151,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$18,082,933,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor; ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$2,789,287,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor; ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests

therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$2,368,443,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,602,761,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$21,067,888,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$5,100,866,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533), \$64,393,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$12,046,783,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and eval-

uation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$19,140,865,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021. Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$44,554,256,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$24,492,308,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$221,200,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, \$1,226,211,000.

DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency Working Capital Fund, \$200,000,000.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, \$33,476,039,000; of which \$31,359,442,000, shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, and of which up to \$15,176,945,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which \$454,324,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, shall be for procurement; and of which \$1,662,273,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$930,000,000 shall be made available to the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the House

and Senate Appropriations Committees quarterly reports on the current status of the deployment of the electronic health record: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide notice to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than 10 business days after delaying the proposed timeline of such deployment if such delay is longer than one week: Provided further, That the Comptroller General of the United States shall perform quarterly performance reviews of such deployment.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS
DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, \$985,499,000, of which \$107,351,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than \$52,452,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of \$22,444,000 for activities on military installations and \$30,008,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to assist State and local governments; \$2,218,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2022, of which not less than \$2,218,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and \$875,930,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which \$869,430,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG
ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, \$816,755,000, of which \$517,171,000 shall be for counter-narcotics support; \$121,922,000 shall be for the drug demand reduction program; \$172,291,000 shall be for the National Guard counter-drug program; and \$5,371,000 shall be for the National Guard counter-drug schools program: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That section 284 of title 10, United States Code, may only be carried out using amounts appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support may not be used for the construction of fences pursuant to subsection (b)(7) of such section: Provided further, That the transfer authority contained in section 8005 in title VIII of this Act shall not apply to amounts made available under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support may only be transferred 15 days following written notification to the congressional defense committees.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions

of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$363,499,000, of which \$360,201,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; of which \$333,000 to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, shall be for procurement; and of which \$2,965,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation.

TITLE VII
RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT
AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, \$514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT
ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, \$558,000,000.

TITLE VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may

not be used unless the Secretary of Defense and the head of each entity affected by such transfer certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees, as part of the applicable request for reprogramming required for such transfer, that the funds will be used for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2020.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled Explanation of Project Level Adjustments in the explanatory statement regarding this Act, the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: Provided, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to transfers from the following appropriations accounts:

- (1) "Environmental Restoration, Army";
- (2) "Environmental Restoration, Navy";
- (3) "Environmental Restoration, Air Force";
- (4) "Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide";
- (5) "Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites".

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be

maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense" appropriation and the "Operation and Maintenance" appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer: Provided further, That except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 30-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for

humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99-239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During the current fiscal year, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2021 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2021 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2021.

(c) As required by section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) civilian personnel at the Department of Army Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories may not be managed on the basis of the Table of Distribution and Allowances, and the management of the workforce strength shall be done in a manner consistent with the budget available with respect to such Laboratories.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protégé Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, the term "manufactured" shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the Service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: Provided, That, in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: Provided further, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: Provided further, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8018. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carabines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M-1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8019. No more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8020. Of the funds made available in this Act, \$25,000,000 shall be available for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under

section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over \$500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8021. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8022. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That, upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8023. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$51,800,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) \$37,233,000 shall be available from “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force” to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) \$11,000,000 shall be available from “Air-craft Procurement, Air Force”; and

(3) \$3,567,000 shall be available from “Other Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle and communication equipment procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8024. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during the current fiscal year may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings not located on a military installation, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for ab-

sorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2020, not more than 6,100 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the Department's fiscal year 2021 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby increased by \$26,800,000: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to appropriations for the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

SEC. 8025. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8026. For the purposes of this Act, the term “congressional defense committees” means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8027. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8028. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2020. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term “Buy American Act” means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8029. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8030. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term “Indian tribe” means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 5131).

SEC. 8031. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$250,000.

SEC. 8032. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) disestablish, or prepare to disestablish, a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction Number 1215.08, dated June 26, 2006; or

(2) close, downgrade from host to extension center, or place on probation a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in accordance with the information paper of the Department of the Army titled “Army Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps (SROTC) Program Review and Criteria”, dated January 27, 2014.

SEC. 8033. Up to \$14,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy” may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment

of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: Provided, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: Provided further, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8034. The Secretary of Defense shall issue regulations to prohibit the sale of any tobacco or tobacco-related products in military resale outlets in the United States, its territories and possessions at a price below the most competitive price in the local community: Provided, That such regulations shall direct that the prices of tobacco or tobacco-related products in overseas military retail outlets shall be within the range of prices established for military retail system stores located in the United States.

SEC. 8035. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2021 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2021 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2021 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3093) shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SEC. 8037. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", not less than \$12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8038. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8039. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats;

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense; or

(4) an Air Force field operating agency established to administer the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Program and Mortuary Operations for the Department of Defense and authorized Federal entities.

SEC. 8040. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) \$10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium

or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8041. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

"Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: DDG-51 Destroyer", 2012/2020, \$86,000,000;

"Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: LCAC SLEP", 2013/2020, \$2,000,000;

"Missile Procurement, Army", 2018/2020, \$14,056,000;

"Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army", 2018/2020, \$97,000,000;

"Other Procurement, Army", 2018/2020, \$10,685,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy", 2018/2020, \$126,079,000;

"Other Procurement, Navy", 2018/2020, \$34,087,000;

"Procurement, Marine Corps", 2018/2020, \$9,046,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force", 2018/2020, \$160,200,000;

"Other Procurement, Air Force", 2018/2020, \$26,000,000;

"Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide: DSCA Security Cooperation Account", 2019/2020, \$21,314,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Army", 2019/2021, \$58,600,000;

"Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles", 2019/2021, \$87,567,000;

"Other Procurement, Army", 2019/2021, \$75,173,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy", 2019/2021, \$501,616,000;

“Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, 2019/2021, \$22,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Navy”, 2019/2021, \$44,964,000;

“Procurement, Marine Corps”, 2019/2021, \$74,456,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2019/2021, \$629,300,000;

“Missile Procurement, Air Force”, 2019/2021, \$76,000,000;

“Space Procurement, Air Force”, 2019/2021, \$214,509,000;

“Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”, 2019/2021, \$236,100,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, 2019/2020, \$65,933,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, 2019/2020, \$240,088,000; and

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, 2019/2020, \$131,200,000.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military technicians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8043. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8044. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of “commercial items”, as defined by section 103 of title 41, United States Code, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, \$44,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, the Secretary shall make grants in the amounts

specified as follows: \$20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and \$24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8049. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the Small Business Innovation Research program and the Small Business Technology Transfer program set-asides shall be taken proportionally from all programs, projects, or activities to the extent they contribute to the extramural budget.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than \$30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the Na-

tional Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8054. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$35,000,000 shall be for continued implementation and expansion of the Sexual Assault Special Victims' Counsel Program: Provided, That the funds are made available for transfer to the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force: Provided further, That funds transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, with submission of the Department's fiscal year 2021 budget request, submit a report detailing the use of funds requested in research, development, test and evaluation accounts for end-items used in development, prototyping and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section XI (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense,

including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8058. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide” for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 45 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8059. The Secretary of Defense shall continue to provide a classified quarterly report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8060. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8061. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of “armor penetrator”, “armor piercing (AP)”, “armor piercing incendiary (API)”, or “armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API-T)”, except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8062. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8063. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$138,103,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: Provided further, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8064. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to take any action to modify—

(1) the appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, in-

cluding through the creation of a new appropriation or new appropriation account;

(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented in the unclassified P-1, R-1, and O-1 documents supporting the Department of Defense budget request;

(3) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are apportioned to the executing agencies; or

(4) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are allotted, obligated and disbursed.

(b) Nothing in section (a) shall be construed to prohibit the merger of programs or changes to the National Intelligence Program budget at or below the Expenditure Center level, provided such change is otherwise in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1)–(3).

(c) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for the purposes of achieving auditable financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes. Such study shall include a comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.

(d) Upon development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (c), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;

(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary certifications under paragraph (2), present the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

SEC. 8065. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 8066. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of United States Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: Provided, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force until a written modification has been proposed to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That the proposed modification may be implemented 30 days after the notification unless an objection is received from either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That any proposed modification shall not preclude the ability of the commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command to meet operational requirements.

SEC. 8067. Any notice that is required to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives under section 806(c)(4) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be submitted pursuant to that requirement concurrently to the Subcommittees on Defense of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8068. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings “Procurement, Defense-Wide” and “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$500,000,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: Provided, That of this amount, \$95,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, subject to the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement Agreement, as amended; \$191,000,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which \$50,000,000 shall be for co-production activities of SRBMD systems in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures, subject to the U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for SRBMD, as amended; \$55,000,000 shall be for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, of which \$55,000,000 shall be for co-production activities of Arrow 3 Upper Tier systems in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures, subject to the U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for Arrow 3 Upper Tier, as amended; and \$159,000,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8069. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, \$55,700,000 shall be available until September 30, 2020, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: Provided, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: Provided further, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred to:

(1) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2020: Littoral Combat Ship \$14,000,000;

(2) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2020: Expeditionary Sea Base \$38,000,000; and

(3) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2020: TAO Fleet Oiler \$3,700,000.

SEC. 8070. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

SEC. 8071. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity, unless the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees not less than 30 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) that such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately to address a documented requirement in ongoing or anticipated contingency operations that if left unfulfilled could potentially result in loss of life.

SEC. 8072. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2021 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the Procurement accounts, and the Research, Development,

Test and Evaluation accounts: Provided, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: Provided further, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP-5 and OP-32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8074. The Secretary of Defense may use up to \$500,000,000 of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for the rapid acquisition and deployment of supplies and associated support services pursuant to section 806 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note): Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees promptly of all uses of this authority.

SEC. 8075. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: Provided, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8077. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SEC. 8079. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8080. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to

the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 8081. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds, appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for support to friendly foreign countries in connection with the conduct of operations in which the United States is not participating, pursuant to section 331(d) of title 10, United States Code, shall be made in accordance with sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8082. Any transfer of amounts appropriated to, credited to, or deposited in the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in or for fiscal year 2020 to a military department or Defense Agency pursuant to section 1705(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, shall be covered by and subject to sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8083. None of the funds made available by this Act for excess defense articles, assistance under section 333 of title 10, United States Code, or peacekeeping operations for the countries designated annually to be in violation of the standards of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1) may be used to support any military training or operation that includes child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008, unless such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

SEC. 8084. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

(1) creates a new start effort;

(2) terminates a program with appropriated funding of \$10,000,000 or more;

(3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or

(4) transfers funding between appropriations, unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of the levels specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8085. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or

about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8086. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional intelligence committees" means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8087. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", and "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8088. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8089. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8090. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1)

and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a “covered subcontractor” is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of \$1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor’s or subcontractor’s agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8091. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to \$129,000,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-84: Provided, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417: Provided further, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8092. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of the provisions of section 130h of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8093. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8094. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are re-

quested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2020.

SEC. 8095. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8096. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to the custody or control of the individual’s country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity except in accordance with section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 1035 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

SEC. 8097. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 8098. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense, or any other official or officer of the Department of Defense, to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport or any subsidiary of Rosoboronexport.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that it is in the vital national security interest of the United States to do so, and certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that, to the best of the Secretary’s knowledge:

(1) Rosoboronexport has ceased the transfer of lethal military equipment to, and the maintenance of existing lethal military equipment for, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic;

(2) The armed forces of the Russian Federation have withdrawn from Crimea, other than armed forces present on military bases subject to agreements in force between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine; and

(3) Agents of the Russian Federation have ceased taking active measures to destabilize the control of the Government of Ukraine over eastern Ukraine.

(c) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review of any action involving Rosoboronexport with respect to a waiver issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to subsection (b), and not later than 90 days after the date on which such a waiver is issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Inspector General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the review conducted with respect to such waiver.

SEC. 8099. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8100. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of Defense, amounts may be made available, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to local military commanders appointed by the Secretary, or by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary, to provide at their discretion ex gratia payments in amounts consistent with subsection (d) of this section for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat

operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the “Foreign Claims Act”); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) Any payments provided under a program under subsection (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgement of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as cultural appropriateness and prevailing economic conditions.

(e) Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under this subsection. The legal advisor, under regulations of the Department of Defense, shall advise on whether an ex gratia payment is proper under this section and applicable Department of Defense regulations.

(f) A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be kept by the local commander and on a timely basis submitted to the appropriate office in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(g) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

SEC. 8101. The Secretary of Defense shall post grant awards on a public website in a searchable format.

SEC. 8102. The Secretary of each military department, in reducing each research, development, test and evaluation and procurement account of the military department as required under paragraph (1) of section 828(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 10 U.S.C. 2430 note), as amended by section 825(a)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, shall allocate the percentage reduction determined under paragraph (2) of such section 828(d) proportionally from all programs, projects, or activities under such account: Provided, That the authority under section 804(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) to transfer amounts available in the Rapid Prototyping Fund shall be subject to section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8103. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Security Agency to—

(1) conduct an acquisition pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for the purpose of targeting a United States person; or

(2) acquire, monitor, or store the contents (as such term is defined in section 2510(8) of title 18, United States Code) of any electronic communication of a United States person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public pursuant to section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

SEC. 8104. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of any agency funded by this Act who approves or implements

the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8105. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$352,044,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for any purposes related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet established under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (46 U.S.C. 57100): Provided, That such amounts are available for reimbursements to the Ready Reserve Force, Maritime Administration account of the United States Department of Transportation for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

SEC. 8106. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated for activities authorized under section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1621) to initiate support for, or expand support to, foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals unless the congressional defense committees are notified in accordance with the direction contained in the classified annex accompanying this Act, not less than 15 days before initiating such support: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used under section 1208 for any activity that is not in support of an ongoing military operation being conducted by United States Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibitions in this section if the Secretary determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances and, by not later than 72 hours after making such waiver, notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver.

SEC. 8107. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Iraq in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8108. None of the funds provided in this Act for the TAO Fleet Oiler program or the FFG-Frigate program shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of the following components unless those components are manufactured in the United States: Auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard services; propulsion equipment (including engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

SEC. 8109. No amounts credited or otherwise made available in this or any other Act to the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund may be transferred to:

(1) the Rapid Prototyping Fund established under section 804(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note); or

(2) credited to a military-department specific fund established under section 804(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (as amended by section 897 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017).

SEC. 8110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for Government Travel Charge Card expenses by military or civilian

personnel of the Department of Defense for gaming, or for entertainment that includes topless or nude entertainers or participants, as prohibited by Department of Defense FMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3 and Department of Defense Instruction 1015.10 (enclosure 3, 14a and 14b).

SEC. 8111. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be made available to deliver F-35 air vehicles or any other F-35 weapon system equipment to the Republic of Turkey.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8112. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act, the Secretary of Defense may use up to \$82,046,000 under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", and up to \$44,001,000 under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" to develop, replace, and sustain Federal Government security and suitability background investigation information technology systems of the Office of Personnel Management or other Federal agency responsible for conducting such investigations: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer additional amounts into these headings or into "Procurement, Defense-Wide" using established reprogramming procedures prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14, Volume 3, Chapter 6, dated September 2015: Provided further, That such funds shall supplement, not supplant any other amounts made available to other Federal agencies for such purposes.

SEC. 8113. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities, or for any activity necessary for the national defense, including intelligence activities.

SEC. 8114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) shall be made in accordance with section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8115. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated \$270,000,000, for an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, or for transfer to the Secretary of Education, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, or supplement other Federal funds to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools: Provided further, That in making such funds available, the Office of Economic Adjustment or the Secretary of Education shall give priority consideration to those military installations with schools having the most serious capacity or facility condition deficiencies as determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That as a condition of receiving funds under this section a local educational agency or State shall provide a matching share as described in the notice titled "Department of Defense Program for Construction, Renovation, Repair or Expansion of Public Schools Located on Military Installations" published by the Department of Defense in the Federal Register on September 9, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 55883 et seq.): Provided further, That these provisions apply to funds provided under

this section, and to funds previously provided by Congress to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools to the extent such funds remain unobligated on the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 8116. In carrying out the program described in the memorandum on the subject of "Policy for Assisted Reproductive Services for the Benefit of Seriously or Severely Ill/Injured (Category II or III) Active Duty Service Members" issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs on April 3, 2012, and the guidance issued to implement such memorandum, the Secretary of Defense shall apply such policy and guidance, except that—

(1) the limitation on periods regarding embryo cryopreservation and storage set forth in part III(G) and in part IV(H) of such memorandum shall not apply; and

(2) the term "assisted reproductive technology" shall include embryo cryopreservation and storage without limitation on the duration of such cryopreservation and storage.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide arms, training, or other assistance to the Azov Battalion.

SEC. 8118. None of the funds provided for, or otherwise made available, in this or any other Act, may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of Defense to provide motorized vehicles, aviation platforms, munitions other than small arms and munitions appropriate for customary ceremonial honors, operational military units, or operational military platforms if the Secretary determines that providing such units, platforms, or equipment would undermine the readiness of such units, platforms, or equipment.

SEC. 8119. The Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available under this Act for procurement or for research, development, test and evaluation for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter to modify up to six F-35 aircraft, including up to two F-35 aircraft of each variant, to a test configuration: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, notify the congressional defense committees not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating and expending funds under this section: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to the authority provided in this section shall be made in accordance with sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as appropriate, if applicable: Provided further, That aircraft referred to previously in this section are not additional to aircraft referred to in section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019.

SEC. 8120. Amounts appropriated for "Defense Health Program" in this Act and hereafter may be obligated to make death gratuity payments, as authorized in subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, if no appropriation for "Military Personnel" is available for obligation for such payments: Provided, That such obligations may subsequently be recorded against appropriations available for "Military Personnel".

SEC. 8121. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting such tax liability, provided that the applicable Federal agency is aware of the unpaid Federal tax liability.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the applicable Federal agency has considered suspension

or debarment of the corporation described in such subsection and has made a determination that such suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Federal Government.

SEC. 8122. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of—

(1) Executive Order No. 13175 (65 Fed. Reg. 67249; relating to consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal governments); or

(2) section 1501.2(d)(2) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 8123. Funds appropriated for the Next Generation Aerial Refueling Aircraft (KC-46), Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) Missile, and Trident missile programs by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113-76) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015 (division C of Public Law 113-235) are to remain available through fiscal year 2024 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred for the programs specified in this section as of September 30, 2016.

SEC. 8124. During fiscal year 2020, any advance billing for background investigation services and related services purchased from activities financed using Defense Working Capital Funds shall be excluded from the calculation of cumulative advance billings under section 2208(l)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8125. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of Defense for the Space Development Agency (SDA), and not more than 50 percent of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of Defense for the Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared program (PE 1206442F) until a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) the proposed plan to establish the SDA, and a description of the programs and projects the SDA plans to carry out over the next three years, including associated funding requirements;

(2) a description of how the Air Force and the SDA will coordinate and cooperate to develop an agreed-upon integrated space architecture that will guide both SDA and Air Force investments;

(3) the process by which the SDA and the Air Force will cooperate in demonstrating and prototyping new capabilities, and transition to programs of record;

(4) the proposed physical location of the SDA and the proposed number of government and contractor personnel expected to comprise the SDA in the first three years; and

(5) a plan to transition the SDA into the Air Force not later than fiscal year 2022, or into a Space Force.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer any element, personnel, property, or resources of the intelligence community, as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003), to the Space Force.

SEC. 8127. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior Department of Defense appropriations Acts may be used to construct a wall, fence, border barriers, or border security infrastructure along the southern land border of the United States.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, \$2,743,132,000: Provided, That

such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Navy”, \$356,392,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$104,213,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Air Force”, \$1,007,594,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Army”, \$34,812,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Navy”, \$11,370,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$3,599,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Reserve Personnel, Air Force”, \$16,428,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Army”, \$202,644,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”, \$5,624,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$18,507,827,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress

for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, \$6,561,650,000, of which up to \$190,000,000 may be transferred to the Coast Guard “Operating Expenses” account: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$1,124,791,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$9,314,379,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$8,105,206,000: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$450,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided further, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following written notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and 15 days following written notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That these funds may be used to support the Government of Jordan in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine, to enhance the ability of the armed forces of Jordan to increase or sustain security along its borders, upon 15 days prior written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the amounts intended to be provided and the nature of the expenses incurred: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$749,178,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: Provided further, That such amount is designated

by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve”, \$37,592,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve”, \$23,036,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve”, \$8,707,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve”, \$29,758,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard”, \$83,291,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard”, \$176,909,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, \$4,503,978,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary’s designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, construction, and funding: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title for additional costs associated with existing projects previously funded with amounts provided under the heading “Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund” in prior Acts: Provided further, That such costs shall be limited to contract changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuation, rate adjustments, and other necessary contract actions to complete existing projects, and associated supervision and administration costs and

costs for design during construction: Provided further, That the Secretary may not use more than \$50,000,000 under the authority provided in this section: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify in advance such contract changes and adjustments in annual reports to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing and not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating funds for any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of \$20,000,000: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan or transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be for recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces, and the recruitment and training of female security personnel: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading and made available for the salaries and benefits of personnel of the Afghanistan Security Forces may only be used for personnel who are enrolled in the Afghanistan Personnel and Pay System: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COUNTER-ISILIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND

For the “Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund”, \$1,295,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; logistics support, supplies, and services; stipends; infrastructure repair and renovation; and sustainment, to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and their affiliated or associated groups: Provided further, That these funds may be used in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine to enhance the border security of nations adjacent to conflict areas including Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, and Tunisia resulting from actions of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading shall be available to provide assistance only for activities in a country designated by the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of

State, as having a security mission to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and following written notification to the congressional defense committees of such designation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that prior to providing assistance to elements of any forces or individuals, such elements or individuals are appropriately vetted, including at a minimum, assessing such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran; and receiving commitments from such elements to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from foreign governments, including the Government of Iraq and other entities, to carry out assistance authorized under this heading: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any foreign government or other entity may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or sections 40 and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780 and 2785) if the Secretary determines that such provision of law would prohibit, restrict, delay or otherwise limit the provision of such assistance and a notice of and justification for such waiver is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, “Iraq Train and Equip Fund” in prior Acts, that was transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and returned by such forces or groups to the United States, and such equipment may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, “Iraq Train and Equip Fund” in prior Acts, and not yet transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense when determined by the Secretary to no longer be required for transfer to such forces or groups and upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided under this heading, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals trained, the nature and scope of support and sustainment provided to each group or individual, the area of operations for each group, and the contributions of other countries, groups, or individuals: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Army”, \$482,091,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War

on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, \$1,414,218,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army”, \$353,454,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, \$148,682,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Army”, \$1,105,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, \$119,045,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, \$116,429,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$204,814,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, \$351,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Marine Corps”, \$20,589,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such

amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, \$513,310,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Air Force”, \$201,671,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”, \$939,433,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, \$4,011,201,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$465,987,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT

For procurement of rotary-wing aircraft; combat, tactical and support vehicles; other weapons; and other procurement items for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, \$1,300,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022: Provided, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this paragraph may be used to procure manned fixed wing aircraft, or procure or modify missiles, munitions, or ammunition: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, \$169,074,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced

Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, \$164,410,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, \$128,248,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$382,636,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for “Defense Working Capital Funds”, \$20,100,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, \$347,746,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, \$153,100,000: Provided, That the transfer authority contained in section 9002 in title IX of this Act shall not apply to amounts made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Inspector General”, \$24,254,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary

in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$500,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: Provided further, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of this Act.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance or the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund" provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: Provided, That, for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the United States Central Command area of responsibility: (1) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of \$75,000 per vehicle; and (2) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the amounts appropriated by this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: Provided, That each project (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed \$2,000,000: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after the end of each 6 months of the fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that 6-month period that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: Provided further, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees quarterly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the CERP in Afghanistan: Provided further, That, not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of \$500,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third-

party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to allied forces participating in a combined operation with the armed forces of the United States and coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148).

SEC. 9009. None of the funds provided for the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund" (ASFF) may be obligated prior to the approval of a financial and activity plan by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of \$50,000,000 annually and any non-standard equipment requirements in excess of \$100,000,000 using ASFF: Provided further, That the Department of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the AROC has convened and approved a process for ensuring compliance with the requirements in the preceding proviso and accompanying report language for the ASFF.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than \$250,000: Provided, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$500,000.

SEC. 9011. Up to \$500,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Jordan to support the armed forces of Jordan and to enhance security along its borders.

SEC. 9012. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund" may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9013. For the "Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative", \$250,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; lethal assistance; logistics support, supplies and services; sustainment; and intelligence support to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, and for replacement of any weapons or articles provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in this section, \$50,000,000 shall be available only for lethal assistance described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1250(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 1068): Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not less than 15 days prior to obligating funds provided under this heading, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Ukraine and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the military or National Security Forces of Ukraine or returned by such forces to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 9014. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for replacement of funds for items provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States to the extent specifically provided for in section 9013 of this Act.

SEC. 9015. None of the funds made available by this Act under section 9013 may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9016. Equipment procured using funds provided in prior Acts under the heading "Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund" for the program authorized by section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), and not yet transferred to authorized recipients may be transferred to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals, authorized to receive assistance using amounts provided under the heading "Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund" in this Act: Provided, That such equipment may be transferred 15 days following written notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 9017. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" for payments under section 1233 of Public Law 110-181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Government of Pakistan is—

(1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for

such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(5) implementing policies to protect judicial independence and due process of law;

(6) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and

(7) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national security interest to do so: Provided, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, exercises such waiver authority, the Secretaries shall report to the congressional defense committees on both the justification for the waiver and on the requirements of this section that the Government of Pakistan was not able to meet: Provided further, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9018. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this Act, \$500,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to the operation and maintenance, military personnel, and procurement accounts, to improve near-term intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities and related processing, exploitation, and dissemination functions of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That not later than 30 days prior to exercising the transfer authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed uses of these funds: Provided further, That the funds provided in this section may not be transferred to any program, project, or activity specifically limited or denied by this Act: Provided further, That such funds may not be obligated for new start efforts: Provided further, That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the authority to provide funding under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 9019. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed or military forces into hostilities in Syria, into situations in Syria where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Syrian territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of that law (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 9020. None of the funds in this Act may be made available for the transfer of additional C-130 cargo aircraft to the Afghanistan National Security Forces or the Afghanistan Air Force until the Department of Defense provides

a report to the congressional defense committees of the Afghanistan Air Force's medium airlift requirements. The report should identify Afghanistan's ability to utilize and maintain existing medium lift aircraft in the inventory and the best alternative platform, if necessary, to provide additional support to the Afghanistan Air Force's current medium airlift capacity.

SEC. 9021. Funds available for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund may be used to provide limited training, equipment, and other assistance that would otherwise be prohibited by 10 U.S.C. 362 to a unit of the security forces of Afghanistan only if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees, within 30 days of a decision to provide such assistance, that (1) a denial of such assistance would present significant risk to U.S. or coalition forces or significantly undermine United States national security objectives in Afghanistan; and (2) the Secretary has sought a commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to take all necessary corrective steps: Provided, That such certification shall be accompanied by a report describing: (1) the information relating to the gross violation of human rights; (2) the circumstances that necessitated the provision of such assistance; (3) the Afghan security force unit involved; (4) the assistance provided and the assistance withheld; and (5) the corrective steps to be taken by the Government of Afghanistan: Provided further, That every 120 days after the initial report an additional report shall be submitted detailing the status of any corrective steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan: Provided further, That if the Government of Afghanistan has not initiated necessary corrective steps within one year of the certification, the authority under this section to provide assistance to such unit shall no longer apply: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit a report to such committees detailing the final disposition of the case by the Government of Afghanistan.

SEC. 9022. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the expenses of any member of the Taliban to participate in any meeting that does not include the participation of members of the Government of Afghanistan or that restricts the participation of women.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9023. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

“Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide: Defense Security Cooperation Account”, 2019/2020, \$7,000,000;

“Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, 2019/2020, \$30,000,000;

“Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund”, 2019/2020, \$13,000,000; and

“Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, 2019/2021, \$16,574,000.

SEC. 9024. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 9025. (a) The Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) The repeal contained in subsection (a)—

(1) takes effect on the date that is 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) applies with respect to each operation or other action that is being carried out pursuant

to the Authorization for Use of Military Force initiated before such effective date.

SEC. 9026. Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

TITLE X—TO DIRECT THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

SEC. 10001. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Congress has the sole power to declare war under article I, section 8, clause 11 of the United States Constitution.

(2) Congress has not declared war with respect to, or provided a specific statutory authorization for, the conflict between military forces led by Saudi Arabia, including forces from the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Senegal, and Sudan (the Saudi-led coalition), against the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, in the Republic of Yemen.

(3) Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

(4) The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

(5) In December 2017, Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis stated, “We have gone in to be very—to be helpful where we can in identifying how you do target analysis and how you make certain you hit the right thing.”.

(6) The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the meaning of section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances into which United States Armed Forces have been introduced.

(7) Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that “at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs”.

(8) Section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(c)) defines the introduction of United States Armed Forces to include “the assignment of members of such armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities,” and activities that the United States is conducting in support of the Saudi-led coalition, including aerial refueling and targeting assistance, fall within this definition.

(9) Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) provides that any joint resolution or bill to require the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the expedited procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765).

(10) No specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted, and no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of

midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

SEC. 10002. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Pursuant to section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) and in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765), Congress hereby directs the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda or associated forces, by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act (unless the President requests and Congress authorizes a later date), and unless and until a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces has been enacted. For purposes of this title, in this section, the term “hostilities” includes in-flight refueling of non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 10003. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel.

SEC. 10004. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE SHARING.

Nothing in this title may be construed to influence or disrupt any intelligence, counterintelligence, or investigative activities relating to threats in or emanating from Yemen conducted by, or in conjunction with, the United States Government involving—

- (1) the collection of intelligence;
- (2) the analysis of intelligence; or
- (3) the sharing of intelligence between the United States and any coalition partner if the President determines such sharing is appropriate and in the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 10005. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United States citizens and the civilian population of Saudi Arabia and the risk of regional humanitarian crises if the United States were to cease support operations with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen.

SEC. 10006. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intelligence sharing with the United States.

SEC. 10007. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING NO AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), nothing in this title may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

TITLE XI—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 11001. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in

this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 11002. Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-84. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020”.

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, \$9,245,766,000, of which up to \$772,480,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which up to \$4,095,899,000 may remain available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading for Worldwide Security Protection, \$2,626,122,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provide further, That designated funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) as follows:

(1) **HUMAN RESOURCES.**—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, \$2,900,417,000, of which up to \$509,782,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(2) **OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, \$1,955,868,000.

(3) **DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.**—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized, \$780,057,000.

(4) **SECURITY PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for security activities, \$3,609,424,000, of which up to \$3,586,117,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(5) **FEES AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.**—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS, REPROGRAMMING, AND OTHER MATTERS.**—

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title.

(7) **CLARIFICATION.**—References to the “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” account in any provision of law shall in this fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, be construed to include the “Diplomatic Programs” account.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, \$140,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$90,829,000, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections: Provided, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, \$13,624,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

In addition, for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) for reconstruction oversight, \$54,900,000, which is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, of which up to \$8,235,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$730,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$272,000,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program and not less than \$111,961,000 shall be for Citizen Exchange Program: Provided, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That a portion of the Fulbright awards from the Eurasia and Central Asia regions shall be designated as Edmund S. Muskie Fellowships, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded by this Act under this heading shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$7,212,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing,

and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, \$781,562,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,205,649,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$424,087,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, \$7,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account".

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,300,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$5,563,619.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$31,963,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed \$1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90-553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$743,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$1,520,285,000, of which \$96,240,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and

the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$2,128,414,000, of which \$988,656,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading up to \$1,159,620,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and members of the United Nations Security Council to evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and to consider a draw down when mission goals have been substantially achieved: Provided further,

That, of the amounts appropriated under this heading, not less than \$478,994,000 shall be disbursed to the United Nations not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act for the remaining amounts necessary to pay in full for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 the United States share of the cost of international peacekeeping activities in accordance with section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as amended by section 7048(h) of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$48,170,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$29,400,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 103-182), \$12,732,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to \$500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, and \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, \$1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$51,058,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$798,196,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$34,508,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than \$13,800,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for such expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That the USAGM shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of

any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of section 303 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: Provided further, That any reference to the "Broadcasting Board of Governors" or "BBG", including in any account providing amounts to the Broadcasting Board of Governors, in any Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs enacted before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act shall for this fiscal year, and any fiscal year thereafter, be construed to mean the "United States Agency for Global Media" or "USAGM", respectively.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$19,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Foundation not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), \$38,634,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of

Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$16,700,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Center not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), \$180,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$117,500,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$62,500,000 shall be for democracy programs: Provided, That the requirements of section 7061(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Endowment not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, \$642,000, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: Provided further, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2020: Provided further, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), \$4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), \$2,579,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), \$2,000,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$3,500,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through sixth provisos under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading as if included in this Act.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE DRUG POLICY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Western Hemisphere Drug Policy Commission, as authorized by title VI of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-323), \$500,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,404,756,000, of which up to \$210,713,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: Provided further, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter I of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$210,300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$75,500,000, of which up to

\$11,325,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,366,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, unanticipated and emerging global health threats; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: Provided further, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for

budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,930,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): Provided further, That the amount of such contribution shall be \$1,560,000,000 and shall be for the first installment of the sixth replenishment: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2020 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$17,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Of-

fice of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$4,164,867,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$4,435,312,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,733,980,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$92,043,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis: Provided, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to support programs and activities administered by the United States Agency for International Development to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen foreign challenges and complex crises overseas, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available on such terms and conditions as are appropriate and necessary for the purposes of preventing or responding to such challenges and crises, except that no funds shall be made available for lethal assistance or to respond to natural disasters: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used for administrative expenses, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, except that such expenses may not exceed 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to USAID not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such notifications shall be transmitted at least 5 days prior to the obligation of funds.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98-164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), \$172,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise available by this Act for such purposes: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, \$101,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179), \$770,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7046 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of Public Law 102-511 (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of Public Law 101-179 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of Public Law 102-511 and section 601 of Public Law 101-179: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats: Provided further, That any notification of funds made available under this heading in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority: Provided further, That if subsequent to the notification of assistance it becomes necessary to rely on notwithstanding authority, the Committees on Appropriations should be informed at the earliest opportunity and to the extent practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109

of title 5, United States Code, \$3,532,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,400,124,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That not less than \$35,000,000 shall be made available to respond to small-scale emergency humanitarian requirements, and \$5,000,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in excess of the limitation contained in paragraph (2) of such section shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "Migration and Refugee Assistance".

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
PEACE CORPS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$425,000,000, of which \$6,330,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113-76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), \$905,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$109,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, except that such funds shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That section 605(e) of the MCA shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: Provided further, That no country should be eligible for a threshold program after such country has completed a country compact: Provided further, That any funds that are deobligated from a Millennium Challenge Compact shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations prior to re-obligation: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$32,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h-3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: Provided further, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: Provided further, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: Provided further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African Development Foundation Act: Provided further, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$6,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$2,153,763,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds designated for a Diplomatic Progress Fund in the table under this heading in the report accompanying this Act shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,410,665,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Department

of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$886,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Provided, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$516,348,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which \$325,213,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of such Act, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$31,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai and not less than \$71,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Peace Operations Initiative: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities": Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$42,120,000 shall be disbursed to the United Nations not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act for the remaining amounts necessary to pay in full for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 the United States share of the costs of peacekeeping activities in Somalia in accordance with section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as amended by section 7048(h) of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$110,875,000, of which up to \$11,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$6,109,121,000, of which \$350,678,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel which shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment

of this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$805,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than \$70,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided further, That not more than \$1,009,700,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

TITLE V MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$646,500,000: Provided, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$139,575,000, to remain

available until, and to be fully disbursed no later than, September 30, 2021: Provided, That of such amount, \$136,563,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2020, is only available for the second installment of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, and shall be obligated and disbursed not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of funds provided under this heading not less than quarterly until fully disbursed: Provided further, That in such report the Secretary shall provide a timeline for the obligation and disbursement of any funds that have not yet been obligated or disbursed.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,097,010,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$47,395,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$171,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$30,000,000, to remain available until, and to be fully disbursed no later than, September 30, 2021, for the second installment of the eleventh replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of such payment not less than quarterly until fully disbursed: Provided further, That in such report the Secretary shall provide a timeline for the obligation and disbursement of any funds that have not yet been obligated or disbursed.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$5,700,000, of which up to \$855,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$110,000,000, of which up to \$16,500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: Provided further, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: Provided further, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: Provided, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254), \$189,000,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided—(1) \$101,000,000 shall remain available

until September 30, 2021 for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$25,000); (2) \$8,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of such Act; (3) \$50,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for the activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act; and (4) \$30,000,000 shall be paid to the "United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account" for programs as authorized by section 1421(b), (e), and (f) of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided further, That in this fiscal year, the Corporation shall collect the amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020 such collections shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, such collections collected in fiscal year 2020 in excess of \$189,000,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020, if such collections are less than \$189,000,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: Provided further, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from "United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account" (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not to exceed \$80,000,000 of amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) shall be available for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following eight fiscal years: Provided further, That funds transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for one additional fiscal year: Provided further, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which no more than \$19,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United

States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2020 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: Provided, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) NEW DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.—For the purposes of calculating the fiscal year 2020 costs of providing new United States diplomatic facilities in accordance with section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 note), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall determine the annual program level and agency shares in a manner that is proportional to the contribution of the Department of State for this purpose.

(c) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2020, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act result-

ing from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7006. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(1) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund may only be used for the service centers included in the Congressional Budget Justification, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2020: Provided, That the amounts for such service centers shall be the amounts included in such budget justification, except as provided in section 7015(b) of this Act: Provided further, That Federal agency components shall be charged only for their direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That prior to increasing the percentage charged to Department of State bureaus and offices for procurement-related activities, the Secretary of State shall include the proposed increase in the Department of State budget justification or, at least 60 days prior to the increase, provide the Committees on Appropriations a justification for such increase, including a detailed assessment of the cost and benefit of the services provided by the procurement fee: Provided further, That Federal agency components may only pay for Working Capital Fund services that are consistent with the purpose and authorities of such components: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service.

(2) STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL LEVELS.—

(A) Funds made available by this Act are made available to support the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service staff levels of the Department of State at not less than the on-board levels in fiscal year 2016.

(B) The use of funds appropriated by this Act to implement any plan to expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service or Foreign Service workforce at the Department of State from on-board levels in fiscal year 2016 shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall include the requirements enumerated in section 7062(b) of this Act.

(C) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2021, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the on-board personnel levels, hiring, and attrition of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State, on an operating unit-by-operating unit basis: Provided, That such report shall also include a hiring plan, including timelines, for maintaining the agency-wide, on-board Foreign Service and Civil Service at not less than the on-board levels in fiscal year 2016.

(3) BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act, may be used to downsize, downgrade, consolidate, close, move, or relocate the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State, or any activities of such Bureau, to another Federal agency.

(4) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act—

(A) under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated; and

(B) that are made available for the Office of Global Women’s Issues shall be administered by the United States Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated.

(5) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” may be made available for a new major information technology (IT) investment without the concurrence of the Chief Information Officer, Department of State.

(B) None of the funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used by an agency to submit a project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board for funding from the Technology Modernization Fund unless, not later than 15 days in advance of submitting the project proposal to the Board, the head of the agency—

(i) notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the proposed submission of the project proposal; and

(ii) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the project proposal.

(C) None of the funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used by an agency to carry out a project that is approved by the Board unless the head of the agency—

(i) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the approved project proposal, including the terms of reimbursement of funding received for the project; and

(ii) agrees to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of each report relating to the project that the head of the agency submits to the Board.

(b) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$93,000,000 of the funds made available in titles III and IV of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(2) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in paragraph (1) shall expire on September 30, 2021.

(3) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this subsection shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: Provided, That funds made available to carry out this subsection may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(4) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(5) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign

Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters, or man-made disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(6) **PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(7) **SMALL BUSINESS.**—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(8) **SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.**—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(9) **USAID PERSONNEL LEVELS.**—

(A) Funds made available by this Act are made available to support the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service staff levels of USAID at not less than the levels funded in fiscal year 2016.

(B) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2021, the USAID Administrator shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the on-board personnel levels, hiring, and attrition of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, and foreign service national workforce of USAID, on an operating unit-by-operating unit basis: Provided, That such report shall also include a hiring plan, including timelines, for maintaining the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service at not less than the levels funded in fiscal year 2016.

(10) **USAID REORGANIZATION.**—

(A) Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2021, the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of USAID's reorganization as described in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) The use of funds appropriated by this Act to implement any plan to expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service or Foreign Service workforce at USAID from funded levels in fiscal year 2016 shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall include the requirements enumerated in section 7062(b) of this Act.

(c) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REVIEW.**—Programmatic, funding, and organizational

changes resulting from implementation of the Foreign Assistance Review shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notifications may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) **DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.**—

(1) **DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading "Representation Expenses".

(B) **EMBASSY SECURITY.**—Section 113 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 295(j)) shall be applied to funds made available by this Act by substituting "fiscal year 2020" for "fiscal year 2018" each place it appears.

(2) **UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.**—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) **TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.**—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) **LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Govern-

ment, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) **ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254).

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$1,000,000 and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) **UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 from funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act shall not exceed \$50,000,000: Provided, That any such transfers shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) **DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY ACCOUNT.**—Funds transferred from Development Credit Authority program account of the United States Agency for International Development to the Corporate Capital Account of the United States International Development Finance Corporation pursuant to section 1434(i) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be transferred and merged with such account, and may thereafter be deemed to meet any minimum funding requirements attributed for at the time of deposit into the Development Credit Authority program account.

(d) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.**—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) **AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.**—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations and related programs, entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: Provided, That such audits shall be

transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided further, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) **FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **COMPUTER NETWORKS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.**—None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided by this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1 and 8 of part I, section 661, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds made available for the “United States International Development Finance Corporation” and under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall remain available for an additional 2 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available for an additional 2 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act that are proposed for rescission pursuant to section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683) within 60 days of the expiration of the period of availability of such funds and Congress has not completed action on a rescission bill pursuant to subsection (b) of such section shall remain available for an additional 90 days from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act

shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) **PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) **NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.**—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2020 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2021 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2021, such taxes have not been reimbursed: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations by such date on the foreign governments and entities that have not reimbursed such taxes, including any amount of funds withheld pursuant to this subsection.

(c) **DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.**—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) **REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section:

(1) **BILATERAL AGREEMENT.**—The term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) **TAXES AND TAXATION.**—The term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

(h) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant agencies of the United States Government, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the requirements contained under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) **REPROGRAMMING.**—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) **EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.**—In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(c) **OTHER ACTS.**—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: Provided, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) **NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.**—None of the funds made available in titles I and II of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

- (1) create new programs;
- (2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;
- (3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) **NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds provided under titles I and II of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under titles I and II of this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “Trade and Development Agency”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, and “Peace Corps”, shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **PROGRAMS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) **FUNDING.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.**—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) **COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Yemen except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) **TRUST FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III and under the heading “Economic Support Fund” of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and such notification shall include the in-

formation specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) **OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the programs and activities enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) **WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) **REQUIREMENT TO INFORM, COORDINATE, AND CONSULT.**—

(1) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund, the Relief and Recovery Fund, or programs to counter extremism and foreign fighters abroad, have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided, That the Secretary shall ensure such funds are coordinated with, and complement, the programs of other United States Government departments and agencies and international partners in such countries and on such activities.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least seven days prior to informing a government of, or publicly announcing a decision on, the suspension of assistance to a country or a territory, including as a result of an interagency review of such assistance, from funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

DOCUMENT REQUESTS

SEC. 7016. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program and policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of

the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available at not less than the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included under such titles in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS BELOW MINIMUM LEVELS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may deviate by not more than 5 percent below the minimum amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included under titles III through V in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to funds for which the initial period of availability has expired.

(2) The authority in subsection (b) to deviate below amounts designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act shall not apply to the table included under the heading "Global Health Programs" in such report.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES

SEC. 7020. (a) USES OF FUNDS.—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings "International Military Education and Training" or "Foreign Military Financing Program" for Informational Program activities or under the headings "Global Health Programs", "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", and "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Provided, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: Provided further, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: Provided, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", and "Foreign Military Financing Program", "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; and for the development

assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days after enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act: Provided, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter I of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development

Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification

procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”: Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2020, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

LOCAL COMPETITION

SEC. 7028. (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCEPTIONS TO COMPETITION FOR LOCAL ENTITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to the United States Agency for International Development may only be made available for limited competitions through local entities if the requirements contained under this section in the report accompanying this Act are met.

(b) EXTENSION OF PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 7077 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112-74) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) SAFEGUARDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to vote against any loan, grant, policy, or strategy if such institution has adopted and is implementing any social or environmental safeguard relevant to such loan, grant, policy, or strategy

that provides less protection than World Bank safeguards in effect on September 30, 2015.

(b) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution in accordance with the criteria specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to promote in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries' financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7030. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge meets the requirements enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if the conditions enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act are fully met.

(2) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(3) DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the “minimum requirements of fiscal transparency” for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76).

(2) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180

days after enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of “significant progress” or “no significant progress” in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual “Fiscal Transparency Report” to be posted on the Department of State website.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III and under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in title IV of this Act shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY.—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Individuals shall not be ineligible if entry into the United States would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: Provided, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(d) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the Department of State foreign assistance website: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request, to the Department of State.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$2,400,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading “National Endowment for Democracy” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98-164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression,

association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this section that are made available for programs to strengthen government institutions shall be prioritized for those institutions that demonstrate a commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

(e) RESTRICTION ON PRIOR APPROVAL.—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of that assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES.—The United States Agency for International Development shall continue to implement civil society and political competition and consensus building programs abroad with funds appropriated by this Act in a manner that recognizes the unique benefits of grants and cooperative agreements in implementing such programs.

(g) INFORMING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and the Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID, shall regularly inform the National Endowment for Democracy of democracy programs that are planned and supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(h) PROTECTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS AND JOURNALISTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III shall be made available to support and protect civil society activists and journalists who have been threatened, harassed, or attacked, consistent with the action plan submitted pursuant to, and on the same terms and conditions of, section 7032(i) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115-141).

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE AND SPECIAL ENVOY TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia, as authorized in the Near East and South Central Asia Religious Freedom Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-161), including for support staff at not less than the amounts specified for such offices in the table under such heading in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Democracy Fund”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “International Broadcasting Operations” shall be made available for international religious freedom programs and funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted religious minorities.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in titles III and VI of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) ATROCITIES PREVENTION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to prevent atrocities, including to implement recommendations of the Atrocities Prevention Board, or any successor entity.

(c) WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.—Funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, or any successor humanitarian assistance bureau, of the United States Agency for International Development, from this or any other Act, may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(d) DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Of the amounts made available by title I of this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”, up to \$500,000 may be made available for grants pursuant to section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d), including to facilitate collaboration with indigenous communities, and up to \$1,000,000 may be made available for grants to carry out the activities of the Cultural Antiquities Task Force.

(3) INNOVATION.—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards: Provided, That each individual award may not exceed \$100,000: Provided further, That no more than 15 such awards may be made during fiscal year 2020.

(4) EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (Public Law 87-256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: Provided, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States.

(5) PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for private sector partnerships, up to \$50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(6) VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION.—Section 207(c) of the Vietnam Education Foundation Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2763A-257; 22 U.S.C. 2452) is amended by adding a new paragraph as follows:

“(4) On October 1, 2019, any remaining unobligated balances of funds made available under the heading ‘Vietnam Education Foundation—Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund’ that are not necessary for liquidating the final liabilities of the Vietnam Education Foundation shall be available for grants authorized by section 211 of this Act.”.

(e) **PARTNER VETTING.**—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, or making significant changes to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) **CONTINGENCIES.**—During fiscal year 2020, the President may use up to \$200,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(g) **TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.**—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for fiscal year 2020, except for funds designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) **PROTECTIONS AND REMEDIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—Section 7034(k) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(i) **EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **PASSPORT FEES.**—Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2020” for “September 30, 2010”.

(2) **INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.**—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020.

(3) **USAID CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITANT WAIVER.**—Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2020” for “October 1, 2010” in subparagraph (B).

(4) **OVERSEAS PAY COMPARABILITY.**—The authority provided by section 1113 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020: Provided, That the exercise of the authority of section 1113 of such Act, as carried forward by this Act, shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(5) **CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.**—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—

(A) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2019” and inserting “2019, and 2020”; and

(ii) in subsection (e), by striking “2019” each place it appears and inserting “2020”; and

(B) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2019” and inserting “2020”.

(6) **INSPECTOR GENERAL ANNUITANT WAIVER.**—The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–212) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020.

(7) **ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.**—The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect for facilities in Afghanistan through Sep-

tember 30, 2020, except that the notification and reporting requirements contained in such section shall include the Committees on Appropriations.

(8) **SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after the date of enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(9) **TRANSFER OF BALANCES.**—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(10) **DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The Inspector General of the Department of State may waive the provisions of subsections (a) through (d) of section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064) on a case-by-case basis for an annuitant reemployed by the Inspector General on a temporary basis, subject to the same constraints and in the same manner by which the Secretary of State may exercise such waiver authority pursuant to subsection (g) of such section.

(j) **HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.**—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for other global health and child survival activities to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: Provided, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) **LOANS, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.**—

(1) **LOAN GUARANTEES.**—Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided: Provided, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(2) **DESIGNATION REQUIREMENT.**—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that were previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of such Act.

(3) **CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.**—Funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(l) **LOCAL WORKS.**—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), which may remain available until September 30, 2024.

(2) For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), “eligible entities” shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of \$5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: Provided, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(m) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.**—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(3) **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—In this Act “international financial institutions” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(4) **PARIS AGREEMENT.**—In this Act, the term “Paris Agreement” means the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015.

(5) **SOUTHERN KORDOFAN REFERENCE.**—Any reference to Southern Kordofan in this or any other Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall for fiscal year 2020, and each fiscal year thereafter, be deemed to include portions of Western Kordofan that were previously part of Southern Kordofan prior to the 2013 division of Southern Kordofan.

(6) **USAID.**—In this Act, the term “USAID” means the United States Agency for International Development.

(7) **SPEND PLAN.**—In this Act, the term “spend plan” means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) **COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.**—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) **COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs shall be made available for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund for programs in areas liberated from, under the influence of, or adversely affected by, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or other terrorist organizations: Provided, That such areas shall include the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds made available pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.**—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) **DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND RE-INTEGRATION.**—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(3) **INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance to eliminate inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds prior to obligation and not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

(4) **EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.**—

(A) Section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking “of this section” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “of this section after September 30, 2021.”.

(B) Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “and 2020” and inserting “2020, and 2021”.

(5) **COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having

possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(6) **SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.**—Not to exceed \$900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022: Provided, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **CHILD SOLDIERS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) **LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.**—

(A) **LANDMINES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) **CLUSTER MUNITIONS.**—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) **CROWD CONTROL ITEMS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for foreign security forces that use excessive force to repress peaceful expression, association, or assembly in countries that the Secretary of State determines are undemocratic or are undergoing democratic transitions.

(d) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2019, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) **QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT.**—Following the submission of the quarterly report required by section 36 of Public Law 90–629 (22 U.S.C. 2776), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a status report that contains the information described under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in the report accompanying this Act.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7036. (a) **NOTIFICATION.**—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.**—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) **TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.**—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

SEC. 7037. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7038. (a) **LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(3) the governing entity has enacted a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7039 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7039. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: Provided, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure, and facilitate the settlement of terrorism-related claims of nationals of the United States.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification

and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(g) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in this Act and made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority pursuant to subsection (b) shall be suspended if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(B) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in paragraph (1) of this subsection resulting from the application of subparagraph (A) of such paragraph if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees detailing how the waiver and the continuation of assistance would assist in furthering Middle East peace.

(h) REDUCTION.—The Secretary of State shall reduce the amount of assistance made available by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the Palestinian Authority by an amount the Secretary determines is equivalent to the amount expended by the Palestinian Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and any successor or affiliated organizations with such entities as payments for acts of terrorism by individuals who are imprisoned after being fairly tried and convicted for acts of terrorism and by individuals who died committing acts of terrorism during the previous calendar year: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the amount reduced for fiscal year 2020 prior to the obligation of funds for the Palestinian Authority.

(i) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(j) SECTION 1003.—(1) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; and

(B) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(2) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to

paragraph (1) of this subsection, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: Provided, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 under paragraph (1) of this subsection or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under the preceding sentence may be exercised.

(3) Any waiver pursuant to this subsection shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(k) PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7040. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2020, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity's governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and reports on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act

under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

- (A) advance Middle East peace;
- (B) improve security in the region;
- (C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;
- (D) promote a private sector economy; or
- (E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(2) **SECURITY ASSISTANCE.**—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(e) **PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for private sector partnership programs for the West Bank and Gaza if such funds are authorized: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) **OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant sub-contractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(g) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.**—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2020 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(h) **NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.**—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) **ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps

to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

(b) **EGYPT.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(2) **ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.**—

(A) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$102,500,000 may be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which not less than \$35,000,000 should be made available for higher education programs including not less than \$15,000,000 for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai: Provided further, That such funds may not be made available for cash transfer assistance or budget support.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for a contribution, voluntary or otherwise, to the “Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund”, or any similar fund, established pursuant to Law 70 on Associations and Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work published in the Official Gazette of Egypt on May 29, 2017.

(3) **FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.**—

(A) **CERTIFICATION.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, up to \$1,300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, may be made available for assistance for Egypt: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That 20 percent of such funds shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is taking, on a sustained and effective basis, the steps enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the certification requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act under such heading for counterterrorism, border security, and nonproliferation programs for Egypt.

(B) **WAIVER.**—(i) The Secretary of State may waive the certification requirement in subparagraph (A) with respect to 95 percent of the amount withheld from obligation pursuant to such subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national secu-

rity interest of the United States, and includes in such report a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why any of the certification requirements of subparagraph (A) cannot be met: Provided, That the report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

(ii) The remaining 5 percent may only be made available for obligation if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt has completed action to provide fair and commensurate compensation to American citizen April Corley for injuries suffered by Egyptian armed forces on September 13, 2015: Provided, That none of the funds withheld pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be transferred to the interest bearing account referenced in subparagraph (A) until the determination in the preceding sentence has been provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **IRAN.**—

(1) **FUNDING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Economic Support Fund”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be used by the Secretary of State to support the activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) **REPORTS.**—

(A) **SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–17).

(B) **SANCTIONS REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran’s destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(d) **IRAQ.**—

(1) **PURPOSES.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for economic, stabilization, and humanitarian programs described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) **BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Government of the United States to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Iraq.

(e) **JORDAN.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$1,525,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than \$745,100,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” shall be for budget support for the Government of Jordan and of which not less than \$425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(f) **LEBANON.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Lebanon—

(1) under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by the conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees;

(2) under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be used only to professionalize the LAF and to strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training

and equipping the LAF to secure Lebanon's borders, interdicting arms shipments, preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups, and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701: Provided, That funds may not be obligated for assistance for the LAF until the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is only used for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment: Provided further, That such spend plan shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2020;

(3) shall not be made available for the ISF or the LAF if these entities fall under control by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); and

(4) under the heading "Economic Support Fund" may be made available notwithstanding section 1224 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 2346 note).

(g) LIBYA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for stabilization assistance for Libya, including border security: Provided, That the limitation on the uses of funds for certain infrastructure projects in section 7041(f)(2) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76) shall apply to such funds.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for assistance for Libya, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations that all practicable steps have been taken to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds.

(3) COOPERATION ON THE SEPTEMBER 2012 ATTACK ON UNITED STATES PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Libya unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with United States Government efforts to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the attack on United States personnel and facilities in Benghazi, Libya in September 2012: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for the purpose of protecting United States Government personnel or facilities.

(h) MOROCCO.—

(1) AVAILABILITY AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" in this Act shall be made available for assistance for the Western Sahara: Provided, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and prior to the obligation of such funds, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" that are available for assistance for Morocco may only be used for the purposes requested in the Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations, Fiscal Year 2017.

(i) SAUDI ARABIA.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act should be used to support the sale of nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia.

(j) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Economic Support Fund", "International Narcotics

Control and Law Enforcement", and "Peacekeeping Operations" may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons use investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, the Government of the Russian Federation, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria; and

(B) should not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces.

(3) MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT.—Prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) TUNISIA.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$191,400,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia.

(l) YEMEN.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" shall be made available for stabilization assistance for Yemen.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) AFRICAN GREAT LAKES REGION ASSISTANCE RESTRICTION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training" for the central government of a country in the African Great Lakes region may be made available only for Expanded International Military Education and Training and professional military education until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is not facilitating or otherwise participating in destabilizing activities in a neighboring country, including aiding and abetting armed groups.

(b) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$3,000,000 shall be made available for a contribution to the Special Criminal Court in Central African Republic.

(c) MALAWI.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance", not less than \$56,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Malawi, of which up to \$10,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs.

(d) SOUTH SUDAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan may only be made available, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for the purposes described under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That prior to the initial obligation of funds to support South Sudan peace negotiations or to implement a peace agreement, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the intended uses of such funds and steps taken by such government to advance or implement a peace agreement.

(e) SUDAN.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(B) LOANS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concessional loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The limitations of paragraph (1) shall not apply to funds made available for assistance described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) ZIMBABWE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports that the rule of law and freedom of expression, association, and assembly are restored, except that funds may be made available for macroeconomic growth assistance if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is implementing transparent fiscal policies, including public disclosure of revenues from the extraction of natural resources.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" for assistance for Burma may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for this subsection, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds may be made available for ethnic groups and civil society in Burma to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and peace, which may include support to representatives of ethnic armed groups for this purpose.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and made available for assistance for Burma shall be subject to the limitations enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "International Military Education and Training" and "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be made available for assistance for Burma: Provided, That the Department of State may continue consultations with the armed forces of Burma only on human rights and disaster response in a manner consistent with the prior fiscal year, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Government of Cambodia may be obligated or expended unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is meeting the conditions described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) USES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Development Assistance" and made available for assistance for Cambodia shall be made available for the purposes described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, \$160,000,000 shall be made available to support the implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea: Provided, That the Secretary of State may waive the limitation in this paragraph, and the limitation on assistance for North Korea contained in

section 7007 of this Act, if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, and submits in such report a detailed justification.

(2) **HUMAN RIGHTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Democracy Fund” and “Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: Provided, That the authority of section 7032(b) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(e) **PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**—

(1) **LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People’s Republic of China (PRC) unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

(2) **PEOPLE’S LIBERATION ARMY.**—The terms and requirements of section 620(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to foreign assistance projects or activities of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of the PRC, to include such projects or activities by any entity that is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be used to finance any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with the PLA, or any entity that the Secretary of State has reason to believe is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA.

(f) **PHILIPPINES.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be made available for counter-narcotics assistance for the Philippines, except for drug demand reduction, maritime law enforcement, or transnational interdiction.

(g) **TIBET.**—

(1) **FINANCING OF PROJECTS IN TIBET.**—The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support financing of projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans, are based on a thorough needs-assessment, foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions, and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) **PROGRAMS FOR TIBETAN COMMUNITIES.**—Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than—

(A) **TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION.**—\$8,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, notwithstanding any other provision of law;

(B) **INDIA AND NEPAL.**—\$6,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in subparagraph (A) for programs inside Tibet; and

(C) **TIBETAN GOVERNANCE.**—\$3,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of Tibetan institutions and governance.

(h) **VIETNAM.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”

shall be made available for remediation of dioxin contaminated sites in Vietnam and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) **AFGHANISTAN.**—

(1) **AUTHORITIES.**—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through VI that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available—

(i) notwithstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(ii) for reconciliation programs and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities for former combatants who have renounced violence against the Government of Afghanistan, including in accordance with section 7046(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112-74); and

(iii) for an endowment to empower women and girls.

(B) Section 7046(a)(2)(A) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112-74) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan.

(2) **BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the United States Government to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

(b) **PAKISTAN.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY AND USES OF FUNDS.**—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan that are made available for infrastructure projects shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 507(6) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(6)).

(C) The authorities and directives of section 7044(d)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113-235) regarding scholarships for women shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(D) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” that are made available for assistance for Pakistan shall be made available to interdict precursor materials from Pakistan to Afghanistan that are used to manufacture improvised explosive devices and for agriculture extension programs that encourage alternative fertilizer use among Pakistani farmers to decrease the dual use of fertilizer in the manufacturing of improvised explosive devices.

(2) **WITHHOLDING.**—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(c) **SRI LANKA.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka, except for funds made available for humanitarian assistance and victims of trauma, may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is taking actions as described

under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated under title IV of this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka shall be subject to the following conditions—

(A) not to exceed \$500,000 under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may only be made available for programs to support counterterrorism, humanitarian and disaster response preparedness, and maritime security, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard; and

(B) funds under the heading “Peacekeeping Operations” may only be made available for training and equipment related to international peacekeeping operations and improvements to peacekeeping-related facilities, and only if the Government of Sri Lanka is taking effective steps to bring to justice Sri Lankan peacekeeping troops who have engaged in sexual exploitation and abuse.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) **CENTRAL AMERICA.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—

(A) **FISCAL YEAR 2020.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$540,850,000 shall be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America, including to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America: Provided, That such assistance shall be prioritized for programs and activities that addresses the key factors that contribute to the migration of unaccompanied, undocumented minors to the United States: Provided further, That not less than \$45,000,000 shall be for support of Attorneys General and other activities to combat corruption and impunity in such countries.

(B) **PRIOR FISCAL YEARS.**—

(i) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) is amended by striking in paragraph (2), “\$655,000,000 should” and inserting in lieu thereof, “not less than \$655,000,000 shall”.

(ii) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115-141) is amended by striking in paragraph (1), “up to \$615,000,000 may” and inserting in lieu thereof, “not less than \$615,000,000 shall”.

(iii) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6) is amended—

(I) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively;

(II) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following new paragraph:

“(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$527,600,000 shall be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America.”;

(III) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking “paragraph (1)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (2)”; and

(IV) in paragraph (4) as redesignated—

(aa) by striking “subsection (a)(1)” and inserting “paragraph (2)”; and

(bb) by striking “subsection (a)(2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”.

(2) **NORTHERN TRIANGLE.**—

(A) **ASSISTANCE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.**—Of funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) under title IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, 50 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government is meeting the requirements enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) **REPROGRAMMING.**—If the Secretary is unable to make the certification required by subparagraph (A) for one or more of the governments, such assistance for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance for other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, notwithstanding the minimum funding requirements of this subsection and of section 7019 of this Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, the Mission to Support the Fight Against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, assistance for support of Attorneys General, and other activities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) programs to combat gender-based violence;

(iii) humanitarian assistance; and

(iv) global food security programs.

(b) **COLOMBIA.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$457,253,000 shall be made available for assistance for Colombia: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for the programs and activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) **WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.**—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for assistance for Colombia, 20 percent may be obligated only after the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriation the certification and report regarding such funds described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and made available for assistance for Colombia, 20 percent may be obligated only after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Colombia has reduced overall illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.

(3) **AUTHORITY.**—Aircraft supported by funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities, and to provide transport in support of alternative development programs and investigations by civilian judicial authorities.

(c) **HAITI.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” that are made available for assistance for Haiti may not be made available for assistance for the central Government of Haiti unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is taking the steps described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) **HAITIAN COAST GUARD.**—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(d) **THE CARIBBEAN.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV, not less than \$58,000,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

(e) **VENEZUELA.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$17,500,000 shall be made available for programs to promote democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) VIOLATIONS OF SOVEREIGNTY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may

be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(1) of this section, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(b) **SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.**—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(c) **COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) **ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA.**—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(B) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(i) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(ii) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(iii) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to vote against any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(D) The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists.

(3) **OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.**—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: Provided, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(B) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to vote against any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(4) **COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.**—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$280,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe and Eurasia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the Eastern Partnership countries shall be made available to advance the implementation of Association Agreements and trade agreements with the European Union, and to reduce their vulnerability to external economic and political pressure from the Russian Federation.

(5) **DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to support democracy programs, as defined in section 7032(c) of this Act, in the Russian Federation, countries along the Russian periphery, and other countries in Europe and Eurasia targeted by, or potentially vulnerable to, the malign influence campaigns of the Russian Federation: Provided, That not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a multi-year strategy for such programs in the manner described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) **TURKEY.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be made available to transfer or deliver, or to facilitate the transfer or delivery of, F-35 aircraft to Turkey, including any defense articles or services related to such aircraft, until the Secretary of State certifies to the

appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Turkey is not purchasing the S-400 missile defense system from Russia and will not accept the delivery of such system.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS
IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7047. (a) COUNTERING FOREIGN FIGHTERS AND EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for programs and activities to counter and defeat violent extremism and foreign fighters abroad.

(b) RELIEF AND RECOVERY FUND.—

(1) FUNDS AND TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$195,000,000 shall be made available for the Relief and Recovery Fund for assistance for areas liberated or at risk from, or under the control of, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, other terrorist organizations, or violent extremist organizations, including for stabilization assistance for vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities affected by conflict: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes and to amounts specifically designated in this Act or in the report accompanying this Act for assistance for countries: Provided further, That such funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” that are made available for the Relief and Recovery Fund, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote accountability in Iraq and Syria for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, which shall be in addition to any other funds made available by this Act for such purposes: Provided, That such programs shall include components to develop local investigative and judicial skills, and to collect and preserve evidence and maintain the chain of custody of evidence, including for use in prosecutions: Provided further, That such funds shall be administered by the Special Coordinator for the Office of Global Criminal Justice, Department of State: Provided further, That funds made available by this paragraph shall only be made available on an open and competitive basis.

(d) FRAGILE STATES AND EXTREMISM.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31), subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS.—Of the funds appropriated under title I and under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in title V of this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations), any United Nations agency, or the Organization of American States, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the organization, department, or agency is meeting the transparency and accountability requirements detailed in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) WAIVER.—The restrictions imposed by or pursuant to paragraph (1) may be waived on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is necessary to avert or respond to a humanitarian crisis.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations or may be made available as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such agency, body, commission, program, or organization is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. App. 24 2405(j)(1)), or any other provision of law is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States, including a description of the national interest served.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that participation in the Council does not serve the national interest of the United States and that the Council is not taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item nor taking actions to ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided, That such report shall include a description of how the national interest is better served by our withdrawal from the Council: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2020, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III shall be made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that UNRWA—

(1) inappropriately utilizes Operations Support Officers in the West Bank, Gaza, and other fields of operation to inspect UNRWA installations;

(2) is not promptly acting to address any staff or beneficiary violation of its own policies (including the policies on neutrality and impartiality of employees) and the legal requirements under section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) is not implementing procedures to maintain the neutrality of its facilities, including implementing a no-weapons policy, and conducting regular inspections of its installations, to ensure they are only used for humanitarian or other appropriate purposes;

(4) is not taking necessary and appropriate measures to ensure it is operating in compliance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and continuing regular reporting to the Department of State on actions it has taken to ensure conformance with such conditions;

(5) is not taking steps to ensure the content of all educational materials currently taught in

UNRWA-administered schools and summer camps is consistent with the values of human rights, dignity, and tolerance and does not induce incitement;

(6) is engaging in operations with financial institutions or related entities in violation of relevant United States law, and is not taking steps to improve the financial transparency of the organization; and

(7) is not in compliance with the United Nations Board of Auditors' biennial audit requirements and is not implementing in a timely fashion the Board's recommendations.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State should withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: Provided, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this subsection, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(g) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the implementation of subsection (a), the second proviso under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” in title I of this Act, or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(h) PRIOR YEAR PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENTS.—Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended at the end by adding the following:

“(vii) For assessments made during calendar year 2016, 28.5738 percent.

“(viii) For assessments made during calendar year 2017, 28.4691 percent.

“(ix) For assessments made during calendar year 2018, 28.4344 percent.”.

INSPECTORS GENERAL

SEC. 7049. (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to deny an Inspector General funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency of the United States Government over which such Inspector

General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or to prevent or impede the access of such Inspector General to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to such Inspector General and expressly limits the right of access of such Inspector General.

(b) **REPORT.**—Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 5 calendar days of any failure by any department or agency of the United States Government to provide its Inspector General access to all requested records, documents, and other materials.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2020 under the headings “International Broadcasting Operations”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, not less than \$60,500,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally.

(b) **COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.**—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes.

(c) **SECURITY AUDITS.**—Funds made available pursuant to this section to promote Internet freedom globally may only be made available to support technologies that undergo comprehensive security audits conducted by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State to ensure that such technology is secure and has not been compromised in a manner detrimental to the interest of the United States or to individuals and organizations benefiting from programs supported by such funds.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

(b) **ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for assistance to eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by foreign police, military or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) **PROPERTY DISPOSAL.**—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and

the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7006(b) of this Act, such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: Provided further, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) **SCOPE.**—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) **AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act: Provided, That the date “September 30, 2009” in subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be deemed to be “September 30, 2019”.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b) (1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) **CLARIFICATION.**—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7056. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers’ rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: Provided, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture; or

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7057. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in this Act for fiscal year 2020, \$55,500,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the “Global Health Programs” account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) **CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available by this Act in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA and does not commingle such funds with other sums; and

(2) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) **REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.**—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People’s Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds UNFPA plans to spend in the People’s Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for global health programs, including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS, may be made available notwithstanding

any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under the heading “Global Health Programs” in this Act, not less than \$750,000,000 shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to implement the Presidential Memorandum on Mexico City Policy dated January 23, 2017: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the conditions of section 7018 of this Act and section 104(f)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) CONTAGIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “International Disaster Assistance”, “Complex Crises Fund”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Democracy Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “Millennium Challenge Corporation” may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.—Up to \$10,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading “Global Health Programs” may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31): Provided, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(3) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

GENDER EQUALITY

SEC. 7059. (a) GENDER EQUALITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote gender equality in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the participation, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women’s political status, expanding women’s participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women’s opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(c) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$165,000,000 shall be made available to implement a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in countries where it is common in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(d) WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK FROM EXTREMISM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance”, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available to support women and girls who are at risk from extremism and conflict, and for the activities described in section 7059(e)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115-141): Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes, and shall be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$925,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education, and such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: Provided, That funds made available under the headings “Development Assistance” and “Economic Support Fund” for the support of non-state schools in this Act and prior Acts shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$235,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: Provided, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) AUTHORITY, NOTIFICATION, AND LIMITATION.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the provisions of this subsection, to support environment programs.

(B) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) Funds in this Act and prior Acts may be made available for a contribution, grant, or any other payment for the Paris Agreement: Provided, That any such use of funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(D) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be used to provide formal notification under Article 28 of the Paris Agreement of the withdrawal of the United States from such Agreement.

(2) CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$295,000,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(B) Not less than \$100,664,000 of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(3) SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$135,000,000 shall be made available for sustainable landscapes programs.

(4) ADAPTATION.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$177,000,000 shall be made available for adaptation programs.

(5) RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$179,000,000 shall be made available for renewable energy programs.

(c) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$1,005,600,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195): Provided, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334).

(d) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$265,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(e) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$67,000,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally.

(f) RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Development Assistance” shall be made available to support people-to-people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil strife and war: Provided, That the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, prior to the initial obligation of funds, on the uses of such funds, and such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$435,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than \$195,000,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa, and of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available to support initiatives by local communities in developing countries to build and maintain safe latrines.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7061. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: Provided, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—

(1) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State or Administrator

of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act, for—

(A) assistance for Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Colombia, and countries in Central America;

(B) assistance made available pursuant to section 7046(c) of this Act to counter Russian influence and aggression, except that such plan shall be on a country-by-country basis;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059 of this Act;

(D) the Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(E) democracy programs, Power Africa, programs to support section 7047(a) of this Act, and sectors enumerated in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) of section 7060 of this Act; and

(F) funds provided under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for International Organized Crime and for Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: Provided, That the spend plans shall include bilateral and global programs funded under such heading along with a brief description of the activities planned for each country.

(2) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance” in title III.

(c) **CLARIFICATION.**—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.**—

(1) The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2021: Provided, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter: Provided further, That if the appendices referenced in the preceding proviso are not provided to such Committee by the date specified, none of the funds made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” and designated in paragraph (3) for Diplomatic Policy and Support shall be available for travel and related expenses of the Secretary of State until such budget appendices are provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall include in the congressional budget justification a detailed justification for multi-year availability for any funds requested under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Operating Expenses”.

(e) **CHANGE IN ALLOCATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.**—The Department of State shall fully comply with the notification requirement pursuant to section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–195) not later than the period of time specified in such section: Provided, That if the report accompanying the notification referenced in the preceding sentence is not provided to the Committees on Appropriations within the specified time, none of the funds made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” and designated in paragraph (3) for Diplomatic Policy and Support shall be available for travel and related expenses of the Secretary of State until such report is provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7062. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in paragraph (2) by the De-

partment of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action, including the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.**—Pursuant to paragraph (1), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices; or

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence overseas including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms.

DESIGNATION

SEC. 7063. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7064. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 104C the following:

“SEC. 104D ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or policy, in determining eligibility for assistance under sections 104, 104A, 104B, and 104C, a foreign nongovernmental organization—

“(1) shall not be ineligible for such assistance solely on the basis of health or medical services, including counseling and referral services, provided by such organization with non-United States Government funds if such services—

“(A) are permitted in the country in which they are being provided; and

“(B) would not violate United States law if provided in the United States; and

“(2) shall not be subject to requirements relating to the use of non-United States Government funds for advocacy and lobbying activities other than those that apply to United States nongovernmental organizations receiving assistance under this part.”.

REFERENCES TO ACT

SEC. 7065. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

REFERENCE TO REPORT

SEC. 7066. Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-78. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

SEC. 7067. Of the unobligated balances available under the heading “Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriation” for tied-aid grants from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations,

and related programs, \$11,762,000 are hereby rescinded.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020”.

DIVISION E—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.

INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations, and, when authorized by law, surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, \$135,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary shall initiate six new study starts during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

For expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including those involving participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications, shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); \$2,337,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund as authorized by Public Law 104–303; and of which such sums as are necessary to cover one-half of the costs of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of inland waterways projects shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, except as otherwise specifically provided for in law: Provided, That the Secretary shall initiate six new construction starts during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than September 30, 2020: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an out-year funding scenario demonstrating the affordability of the selected new starts and the impacts on other

projects: Provided further, That the Secretary may not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, \$350,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation, \$3,923,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104-303 shall be used to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected: Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers to fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for administration of laws pertaining to regulation of navigable waters and wetlands, \$210,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, \$155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For expenses necessary to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, \$37,500,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, \$203,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in this title shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management activities of the division offices: Provided further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016(b)(3), \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of such amount may be obligated or expended until the Assistant Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a work plan that allocates at least 95 percent of the additional funding provided under each heading in this title, as designated under such heading in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, to specific programs, projects, or activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;
- (4) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act;
- (5) increases funds for any program, project, or activity by more than \$2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or
- (6) reduces funds for any program, project, or activity by more than \$2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less.

(b) Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any project or activity authorized under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, section 103 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968, section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, or section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992.

(c) The Corps of Engineers shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any

contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service may accept and expend, up to \$5,400,000 of funds provided in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance" to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps of Engineers projects.

SEC. 104. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for an open lake placement alternative for dredged material, after evaluating the least costly, environmentally acceptable manner for the disposal or management of dredged material originating from Lake Erie or tributaries thereto, unless it is approved under a State water quality certification pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341): Provided, That until an open lake placement alternative for dredged material is approved under a State water quality certification, the Corps of Engineers shall continue upland placement of such dredged material consistent with the requirements of section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211).

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any water supply reallocation study under the Wolf Creek Dam, Lake Cumberland, Kentucky, project authorized under the Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 636, ch. 595).

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to reorganize or to transfer the Civil Works functions or authority of the Corps of Engineers or the Secretary of the Army to another department or agency.

SEC. 107. Additional funding provided in this Act shall be allocated only to projects determined to be eligible by the Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior appropriations Acts for the Civil Works Program of the United States Army Corps of Engineers may be committed, obligated, expended, or otherwise used to design or construct a wall, fence, border barriers, or border security infrastructure along the southern border of the United States.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,800,000 shall be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$1,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for expenses necessary in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, of the amount made available to the Commission under this Act or any other Act, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000 for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling

related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, and others, \$1,485,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$70,332,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and \$5,023,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund: Provided, That such transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 6806 shall be derived from that Fund or account: Provided further, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 are available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the same purposes as the sums appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That of the amounts provided herein, funds may be used for high-priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4009(c) of Public Law 114-322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2018 shall be made available to the Expanding Recycled Water Delivery Project (VenturaWaterPure), the Pure Water Monterey-Groundwater Replenishment Project, the Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) Recycled Water Project, the North Valley Regional Recycled Water Program, the South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water Program, and the Central Coast Blue Project: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4007 of Public Law 114-322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 shall be made available to the Cle Elum Pool Raise, the Boise River Basin Feasibility Study, the Del Puerto Water District, the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Phase 2 Expansion Project, the North-of-the-Delta Off stream storage (Sites Reservoir Project), and the Friant-Kern Canal Capacity Correction Resulting Subsidence: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4009(a) of Public Law 114-322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 shall be made available to the Doheny Ocean Desalination Project, the Kay Bailey Hutchison Desalination Plant, the North Pleasant Valley Desalter Facility and the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, \$54,849,000, to be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund pursuant to sections 3407(d), 3404(c)(3), and 3405(f) of Public Law 102-575, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to assess and collect the full amount of the additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102-575: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for the acquisition or leasing of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating Federal agencies to carry out authorized purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated herein may be used for the Federal share of the costs of CALFED Program management: Provided further, That CALFED implementation shall be carried out in a balanced manner with clear performance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for policy, administration, and related functions in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the five regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until September 30, 2021, \$60,000,000, to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;
- (4) restarts or resumes any program, project, or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;
- (5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits—
 - (A) 15 percent for any program, project, or activity for which \$2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or
 - (B) \$400,000 for any program, project, or activity for which less than \$2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;
- (6) transfers more than \$500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category; or
- (7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than \$5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contractor earnings due to accelerated rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term “transfer” means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be sub-

mitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the “Cleanup Program—Alternative Repayment Plan” and the “SJVDP—Alternative Repayment Plan” described in the report entitled “Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995”, prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. Section 9504(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364(e)) is amended by striking “\$480,000,000” and inserting “\$510,000,000”.

SEC. 204. Title I of Public Law 108-361 (the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681) is amended by striking “2019” each place it appears and inserting “2020”.

SEC. 205. Section 9106(g)(2) of Public Law 111-11 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009) is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2020”.

SEC. 206. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-291) is amended—

- (1) in section 309(d), by striking “2021” each place it appears and inserting “2023”; and
- (2) in section 311(h), by striking “2021” and inserting “2023”.

TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$2,651,713,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$163,521,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

CYBERSECURITY, ENERGY SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy sector cybersecurity, energy security, and emergency response activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$13,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

ELECTRICITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of

plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$19,600,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$1,317,808,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$80,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), \$740,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount \$61,045,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), \$214,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, as authorized by section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-74; 42 U.S.C. 6239 note), the Secretary of Energy shall draw down and sell not to exceed \$450,000,000 of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the proceeds from such drawdown and sale shall be deposited into the "Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund" during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That such amounts shall be made available and shall remain available until expended for necessary expenses to carry out the Life Extension II project for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

For the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum products, and for other necessary expenses pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), sections 403 and 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6241, 6239 note), and section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), \$10,200,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage,

operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, \$128,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$308,000,000, to remain available until expended.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, \$873,479,000, to be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended, of which \$30,514,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not more than 33 passenger motor vehicles including one bus, \$6,870,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$186,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities authorized by section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110-69), \$425,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$34,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses of the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, as authorized, \$33,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That up to \$33,000,000 of fees collected in fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and used for necessary administrative expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That to the extent that fees collected in fiscal year 2020 exceed \$33,000,000, those excess amounts shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further,

That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced (1) as such fees are received during fiscal year 2020 (estimated at \$3,000,000) and (2) to the extent that any remaining general fund appropriations can be derived from fees collected in previous fiscal years that are not otherwise appropriated, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: Provided further, That the Department of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financing in violation of section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 609.10 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

TRIBAL ENERGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

OFFICE OF INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for Indian Energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$4,800,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), \$264,378,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$30,000, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): Provided, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount: Provided further, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total \$93,378,000 in fiscal year 2020 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$171,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$54,215,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY

ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition,

construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one ambulance for replacement only, \$11,760,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$107,660,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed two aircraft, \$2,079,930,000, to remain available until expended.

NAVAL REACTORS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, \$1,628,551,000, to remain available until expended, of which, \$88,500,000 shall be transferred to "Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy", for the Advanced Test Reactor: Provided, That of such amount, \$50,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for Federal Salaries and Expenses in the National Nuclear Security Administration, \$425,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$17,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$5,993,650,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$298,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$901,261,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$324,798,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for the Steigerwald Floodplain Restoration Project and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$5,000: Provided, That during fiscal year 2020, no new di-

rect loan obligations may be made: Provided further, Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454 are authorized and approved, without fiscal year limitation, for the cost of current and future year purchases or payments of emissions expenses associated with Bonneville Power Administration power and transmission operations in states with clean energy programs: Provided further, This expenditure authorization is limited solely to Bonneville Power Administration's voluntary purchase or payments made in conjunction with state clean energy programs and is not a broader waiver of Bonneville Power Administration's sovereign immunity.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$6,597,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to \$6,597,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$0: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$56,000,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, \$47,775,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to \$37,375,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$10,400,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$15,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and

wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, \$262,959,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, to remain available until expended, of which \$262,959,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), up to \$173,587,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$89,372,000, of which \$89,372,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$168,000,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$176,000 is hereby permanently cancelled.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, \$3,160,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255): Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$2,932,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$228,000: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same

year that they are incurred: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration may accept up to \$1,187,000 in funds contributed by United States power customers of the Falcon and Amistad Dams for deposit into the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, and such funds shall be available for the purpose for which contributed in like manner as if said sums had been specifically appropriated for such purpose: Provided further, That any such funds shall be available without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the sole purpose of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, replacing, or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at these Dams in accordance with agreements reached between the Administrator, Commissioner, and the power customers.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$3,000, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$382,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$382,000,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and used for expenses necessary in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 full business days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling \$1,000,000 or more;

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling \$1,000,000 or more, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(C) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(D) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress within 15 days of the conclusion of each quarter a report detailing each grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling less than \$1,000,000 provided during the previous quarter.

(3) The notification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall include the recipient of the award, the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, the ac-

count and program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn, the title of the award, and a brief description of the activity for which the award is made.

(c) The Department of Energy may not, with respect to any program, project, or activity that uses budget authority made available in this title under the heading "Department of Energy—Energy Programs", enter into a multiyear contract, award a multiyear grant, or enter into a multiyear cooperative agreement unless—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of award; or

(2) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement includes a clause conditioning the Federal Government's obligation on the availability of future year budget authority and the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 days in advance.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (f), and (g), the amounts made available by this title shall be expended as authorized by law for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the "Bill" column in the "Department of Energy" table included under the heading "Title III—Department of Energy" in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act.

(e) The amounts made available by this title may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Department shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program, project, or activity funding level to increase or decrease by more than \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(f) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates, initiates, or eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(2) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act; or

(3) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act.

(g)(1) The Secretary of Energy may waive any requirement or restriction in this section that applies to the use of funds made available for the Department of Energy if compliance with such requirement or restriction would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver.

(h) The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 303. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for the construction of facilities classified as high-hazard nuclear facilities under 10 CFR Part 830 unless independent

oversight is conducted by the Office of Enterprise Assessments to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 under Department of Energy Order 413.3B, or any successive departmental guidance, for construction projects where the total project cost exceeds \$100,000,000, until a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for the project for that critical decision.

SEC. 305. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act under the heading "Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation" may be made available to enter into new contracts with, or new agreements for Federal assistance to, the Russian Federation.

(b) The Secretary of Energy may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such activity is in the national security interests of the United States. This waiver authority may not be delegated.

(c) A waiver under subsection (b) shall not be effective until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, in classified form if necessary, a report on the justification for the waiver.

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241), upon a determination by the President in this fiscal year that a regional supply shortage of refined petroleum product of significant scope and duration exists, that a severe increase in the price of refined petroleum product will likely result from such shortage, and that a draw down and sale of refined petroleum product would assist directly and significantly in reducing the adverse impact of such shortage, the Secretary of Energy may draw down and sell refined petroleum product from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Proceeds from a sale under this section shall be deposited into the SPR Petroleum Account established in section 167 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6247), and such amounts shall be available for obligation, without fiscal year limitation, consistent with that section.

SEC. 307. Of the offsetting collections, including unobligated balances of such collections, in the "Department of Energy—Power Marketing Administration—Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration", \$21,400,000 shall be transferred to the "Department of Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Upper Colorado River Basin Fund" for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.

SEC. 308. Section 5(b) of Public Law 110-414 is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph: "(3) MERCURY STORAGE REVOLVING FUND. There is hereby established the Mercury Storage Revolving Fund which shall be available without fiscal year limitation. Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, receipts received from fees described under this subsection shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to be available for carrying out the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury generated within the United States without further appropriation."

SEC. 309. During fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, notwithstanding any provision of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification or rates of pay, the Southeastern Power Administration shall pay any power system dispatcher employed by the Administration a rate of basic pay and premium pay based on those prevailing for similar occupations in the electric power industry. Basic pay and premium pay may not be paid under this section to any individual during a calendar year so as to result in a total rate in excess of the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule (section 5316 of such title).

TITLE IV
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for expenses necessary for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternates on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$170,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 100-456, section 1441, \$31,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998: Provided, That funds shall be available for construction projects in an amount not to exceed 80 percent of total project cost for distressed communities, as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (division C, title III, Public Law 105-277), as amended by section 701 of appendix D, title VII, Public Law 106-113 (113 Stat. 1501A-280), and an amount not to exceed 50 percent for non-distressed communities: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding payment of a non-Federal share in connection with a grant-in-aid program, amounts under this heading shall be available for the payment of such a non-Federal share for programs undertaken to carry out the purposes of the Commission.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses, notwithstanding section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, \$885,236,000, including official representation expenses not to exceed \$25,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated herein, not more than \$9,500,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which, notwithstanding section 201(a)(2)(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5841(a)(2)(c)), the use and

expenditure shall only be approved by a majority vote of the Commission: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$757,589,000 in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, not less than \$15,478,000 shall be for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear technologies, and \$12,492,000 shall be for international activities, except that the amounts provided under this proviso shall not be derived from fee revenues, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 2214: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$127,647,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$10,500,000 shall be for university research and development in areas relevant to the Commission's mission, and \$5,500,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multiyear projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$13,314,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$10,929,000 in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2021, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$2,385,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$1,171,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, which shall not be available from fee revenues.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100-203, section 5051, \$3,600,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information, consistent with Department of Justice guidance for all federal agencies.

SEC. 402. (a) The amounts made available by this title for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program funding level to increase or decrease by more than \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act. (b)(1) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may waive the notification requirement in subsection (a) if compliance with such requirement would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under para-

graph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver and shall provide a detailed report to the Committees of such waiver and changes to funding levels to programs, projects, or activities.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (d), the amounts made available by this title for "Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Salaries and Expenses" shall be expended as directed in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act.

(d) None of the funds provided for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act.

(e) The Commission shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, which includes the following for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations—

- (1) total budget authority;
- (2) total unobligated balances; and
- (3) total unliquidated obligations.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a semi-annual report detailing the transfer authorities, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year-to-date. This report shall include the amounts transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and shall not replace or modify existing notification requirements for each authority.

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 12898 of February 11, 1994 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations).

SEC. 504. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish

a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 505. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 506. Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-83. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the “Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020”.

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 116-109, amendments en bloc, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431.

Each further amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 116, lines 15 through 20, strike section 240.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I strongly support this amendment and the HHS conscience rule.

As a staunch pro-life OB/GYN physician who practiced for over 31 years and delivered nearly 5,000 babies, it sickens me to think that we would force a healthcare provider to perform a procedure that violates their conscience or religious beliefs.

Although it may come as a shock to some Democrats to learn that many providers are pro-life and forcing them to choose between their legitimate, sincerely-held beliefs and the law is wrong, removing this rule can't force

me or other healthcare providers to violate our conscience.

This is a simple concept. Doctors and other healthcare professionals should not be forced to perform or participate in abortions, assisted suicide, or any other service that would violate their conscience.

Opponents of the HHS rule will tell you that the rule is about denial of care. They will tell you that the rule is intended to allow discrimination. There could be nothing further from the truth. The HHS rule protects healthcare providers from discrimination if they choose to act according to their conscience.

We have a First Amendment right to practice our religion in America, and the government forcing someone to act in a way that violates those beliefs is in direct opposition to the very foundation of our Constitution.

This is not about forcing a medical provider's religious beliefs or my beliefs on anyone. This is about not forcing a medical provider to abandon their beliefs due to an arbitrary government action.

The HHS conscience rule is a moral rule, and I oppose efforts to block its implementation in this appropriations bill. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose my colleague's amendment that would allow the Department of Health and Human Services to use funding in this bill to implement the Trump-Pence refusal of care rule.

Personal beliefs should never determine the type of healthcare an individual receives. However, the administration's rule would completely undermine patient protections by allowing hospitals, doctors, nurses, and other individuals and institutions to deny a patient standard medical care based on personal beliefs, not based on what is best for the patient.

Current law already provides protections for hospitals and healthcare workers to refuse to perform abortions, but the administration's rule would expand Federal law to allow certain individuals and entities to refuse care for any reason at all. That is why we added a provision to the Labor-HHS-Education bill to block this unacceptable rule.

Let's be clear: Freedom of religion is important. It is already protected by the First Amendment. However, this freedom does not give anyone the right to impose their religious beliefs on others, to hurt others, or to discriminate.

This rule has never been about religious liberty. It has been about discriminating, shaming, and denying individuals the healthcare they need.

Under this rule, we know women will be denied access to standard medical care. We know hospitals have refused to treat or refer an individual who needs an abortion.

Under this rule, we know a transgender individual can be denied medical care. For women in rural communities, small towns, or in an emergency situation, the hospital or pharmacy that says “no” means these women will not get the care they need.

In this bill, we have made investments to right these wrongs, yet this rule would completely undermine those efforts instead of addressing real areas of concern.

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The Trump-Pence administration is completely obsessed with allowing institutions and providers the license to put their religious doctrine before an individual's health.

As stewards of taxpayer dollars, we cannot allow these dollars to be used to deny medical care because of religious beliefs, nor can we allow an individual to impose their religious beliefs on another individual. That could lead to tremendous harm, including deaths.

Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), my good friend, and the most distinguished defender of life in this Chamber.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman very much for his amendment and for yielding.

Mr. Chair, in 2009, Nurse Cathy DeCarlo was ordered at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, to assist in the abortion of a 22-week-old unborn child.

Under threat of being fired, she said the hospital ordered her to assist in the “bloody dismemberment of a baby,” her words, “and accounting for the body parts afterward,” which must be done during these abortions.

She said this coercion caused her intense emotional pain and she has had “nightmares about babies crying in the dark . . .” ever since.

She appealed to the HHS Office for Civil Rights, but her pleas to enforce her civil rights fell on deaf ears.

No one, Mr. Chair, should ever be pressured or threatened or coerced to perform or facilitate in the killing of a baby.

Abortion is not healthcare.

HHS recently promulgated an essential new regulation to enforce 25 congressionally-enacted conscience laws and provisions to protect individuals, healthcare entities, and providers from discrimination.

H.R. 2740 stops this regulation by not allowing funds to be used to implement it.

Let me point out that HHS points out that the rule will robustly enforce investigations, supervising compliance, making enforcement referrals when necessary to Justice, and remediate

the effects of discrimination in coordination with other funding components in HHS, which may include withholding Federal funds as appropriate.

We need to be serious about conscience rights.

We cannot coerce and tell someone like Cathy DeCarlo or nurses in my State of New Jersey who are told, under condition of losing their jobs, they had to assist in abortions.

Abortion takes the life of a baby. It includes dismemberment and chemical poisoning.

And just think about this: my friends on the other side of the aisle just simply refuse to acknowledge that there is a baby. And that baby deserves respect and protection.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for the Cole amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

First of all, this dangerous and discriminatory rule attempts to enshrine discrimination in virtually all facets of healthcare by granting new rights to those who believe that their personal and religious beliefs should determine the care that a patient receives.

Under this rule, nearly anyone or any entity involved in a patient's care, from a pharmacist, to a receptionist who schedules procedures, to hospital room schedulers, can put their personal and religious beliefs ahead of a patient's health.

This rule could mean that rape survivors, same-sex couples, women with unintended pregnancies, those seeking life-saving abortions, and transgender patients could all be refused medical care.

Mr. Chair, I have to tell a story. This reminds me of my late mother. When my mother was pregnant and about to deliver me, she needed a cesarean section. She was refused admittance into the hospital because she was Black. She nearly died. I almost didn't make it here into this world because of religious beliefs that it was okay to deny healthcare to African Americans.

Mr. Chair, let's not go back there.

One's personal religious beliefs should never determine the care a patient receives. Instead, hospitals, doctors, nurses, and other individuals should be making decisions based on what is best for the patient.

Mr. Chair, yes, we know that it is those who need care the most that will be disproportionately impacted, like patients of color, low-income patients, and the LGBTQ community.

Mr. Chair, I urge defeat of this amendment. It is discriminatory, it is

dangerous. Let's not go back to the days of discrimination. It is un-American.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, I oppose this very cruel amendment which supports the Trump administration's rule that allows virtually any individual or entity involved in a patient's care, from a hospital's board of directors to a receptionist that schedules procedures, to put personal beliefs ahead of a patient's health.

This antiabortion obsession has gone to the ridiculousness.

Under this Trump rule, a pharmacist could refuse to fill a prescription for birth control, a receptionist could refuse to schedule an abortion for a child rape victim, an ambulance driver could refuse to take a patient suffering from miscarriage to the hospital, all based upon their personal beliefs, not the patient's welfare.

Mr. Chair, this rule is dangerous. The amendment is dangerous. It should be killed before it kills us.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the bill as reported out of the full Appropriations Committee contains a poison pill which my amendment seeks to remove.

The rider of the underlying bill blocks the exercise of civil rights of all Americans.

Last month, the Department of Health and Human Services issued a rule which gives the Office for Civil Rights the tools it needs to investigate discrimination and enforce the laws as written.

The new rule protects physicians, pharmacists, nurses, teachers, students, and faith-based charities, who do not wish to provide, participate in, pay for, provide coverage for, or refer to services such as abortion, sterilization, or assisted suicide.

The Labor-HHS bill will never become law if this language remains in it.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 88, line 1, insert “, including medically-tailored meals” after “nutrition”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 2740, which will ensure that seniors have access to medically-tailored meals, a proven intervention that improves health and drives down costs.

Two of the most difficult issues to combat in healthcare are, one, managing chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes; and, two, addressing social determinates of health like hunger and poverty.

The statistics are shocking. Eighty percent of older Americans have at least one chronic disease, 77 percent have at least two chronic diseases, and 5 million seniors in our country face hunger.

That is where medically-tailored meals come in.

These meals are customized to address a person's specific healthcare needs. Think of a heart-healthy meal for a heart disease patient or a low-sugar one for a diabetic.

These meals not only help reduce the reliance on costly pharmaceuticals, they can help lower overall healthcare costs, improve health, and alleviate hunger.

Take a study done by the Massachusetts Commonwealth Care Alliance, which showed that people receiving medically-tailored home-delivered meals had fewer ER visits and fewer hospital readmissions.

That saves the consumer on copays and out-of-pocket costs. It saves the hospital and insurance provider, like Medicare, even more on needless emergency room visits and costly hospital stays.

My amendment does a very simple thing: it will ensure that the Administration for Community Living, which oversees senior nutrition programing, funds programs for medically-tailored meal delivery.

Mr. Chairman, medically-tailored meals improve health outcomes, they lower costs, and they are just smart policy. I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes”.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE), who has been a leader on this and so many other issues regarding food and nutrition.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague and friend, Chairman McGovern, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chair, I rise to support Chairman MCGOVERN's amendment.

As members of the Food is Medicine working group, one of our priorities has been highlighting the benefits of medically-tailored meals.

Many of us know the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet, but we also know that many face significant hurdles in finding, buying, and preparing healthy food.

For people with chronic and acute disease, these challenges can lead to major health complications and major hospital bills. That is where medically-tailored meals come in.

Study after study show that participants with access to medically-tailored meal programs had fewer hospital inpatient admissions and fewer emergency department visits.

That is a big potential cost savings for programs like Medicare and Medicaid, but more importantly, it is a critical tool for keeping vulnerable Americans, like our seniors, healthy and independent, which is exactly in line with the goals of the Older Americans Act.

The gentleman's amendment would allow more seniors to access medically-tailored meals through OAA programs. I think this is an important step towards strengthening health outcomes and quality of life, and I urge its passage.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentlewoman from Maine stated, I cochair the Food is Medicine working group, along with Ms. PINGREE, who is on it, and my colleague from Kansas, ROGER MARSHALL, and I want to thank them for their work on these issues. I also want to thank KATIE PORTER, who is also a cosponsor of this amendment.

The bottom line is this is common sense.

Mr. Chair, I want to also acknowledge the great work being done on this issue at the Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation at Harvard Law School and the Friedman School of Nutrition at Tufts.

Mr. Chair, I want to acknowledge groups like Community Servings, which is in my district, which administers medically-tailored meals, as well as Food & Friends here in Washington, D.C., and the Food is Medicine Coalition.

The bottom line is this not only is good for patients and can help improve healthcare outcomes for individuals and in some cases literally save lives, but it also will save a boatload of money.

As I mentioned earlier, when you are readmitted to a hospital prematurely, that hospital gets punished, the insurance company has to kick in again, you have to pay more out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. Chair, we can do this better. We need to think differently about how we

approach healthcare. This is one way to do it.

Mr. Chair, again, I urge everybody to support this amendment. I hope it receives broad bipartisan support.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

□ 1600

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 63, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Page 134, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 2740 to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health, located in Bethesda, Maryland. It would provide a modest \$5 million increase to NIH's building and facilities account.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would increase funding for the NIH, which is proudly housed in the Eighth Congressional District of Maryland, and it would constitute a \$5 million increase to the NIH building and facilities account to begin to address an estimated \$2 billion backlog in maintenance and repairs.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his amendment.

Researchers on the campuses of the National Institutes of Health conduct groundbreaking, lifesaving research on diseases and disorders that affect individuals and families across the Nation. These researchers need state-of-the-art facilities and equipment to conduct this research, which is why I was proud to provide an increase in funding for

NIH facility maintenance and construction in fiscal year 2019 in the appropriations bill.

This year's bill maintains that level of support and allows NIH to make progress in reducing its backlog of facilities projects. I share the gentleman's concern about this issue. I look forward to working with him in the future to address NIH's facility construction and maintenance needs.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, the NIH, of course, is a national treasure, which sets the standard for cutting-edge biomedical research in our country. Its breakthroughs have saved the lives of countless Americans and remains a source of hope for millions more across the country.

While the NIH does, indeed, under this bill, receive the necessary funding increase for scientific research and medical treatments, NIH's buildings, the places where the scientists conduct their research and where medical professionals provide patients with their treatments, have fallen into alarming and embarrassing disrepair and decay.

There have been significant issues with flooding, broken fire sprinklers, deteriorating plumbing systems, and massive water pipe ruptures. A steam pipe leak flooded a basement where expensive equipment is stored.

Last year, a clinic was evacuated when antifreeze began leaking from the ceiling. A corroded pipe had caused a flood of glycol—that is antifreeze—in the mechanical room, which can be seen in chart one. And in chart two, this is the flood that resulted from the gushing from the ceiling into the clinic below. This presented a very dangerous situation.

So when I say that the NIH desperately needs funding for maintenance and repairs, we are not talking about minor aesthetic quibbles; we are talking about very serious structural renovations that are needed. \$5 million is just a drop in the bucket in terms of what NIH actually needs, but we have to start somewhere.

Having spoken with Ms. DELAURO, I will actually withdraw the amendment. I understand that we are able to receive consideration from the subcommittee. I want to thank her very much for her willingness to work with us.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 77, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman

from Florida (Ms. SHALALA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, last week The Washington Post reported that the administration is canceling English classes, recreational programs, and legal aid for unaccompanied minors in migrant shelters.

The largest of these shelters, the Homestead detention facility, is in my district's backyard. The children housed at the Homestead facility are between the ages of 13 and 17. Despite their youth, they have already faced unfathomable hardship, including poverty and violence in their home countries and the journey they have made to ours.

But because of our anti-immigrant, antichild policies, their hardship doesn't end at our border. These children are taken to detention facilities like the one at Homestead, which currently houses 2,350 kids.

I have seen the prison-like conditions in which they are kept. In fact, if they were in our Federal prisons, they would be better treated.

In our Federal prisons murderers have 30-minute meals, but at these facilities for children, the kids have only 15 minutes to eat their meals.

Federal prisoners are entitled to 300 minutes of phone calls per month, while these children have only 80 minutes a month to call their families.

They are closely monitored, unable to leave the compound, kept in military camp-like rooms with up to 150 kids per room. We do not have a Federal prison in this country which houses 150 persons in one room. They are barred from even hugging their friends or siblings. Some of these kids have been forcefully separated from their parents without explanation.

And what is more, the Homestead facility is for profit. We are letting a private company make money off of these children's tears.

Now, without classes, recreational programs, or even legal aid, these kids are on their own in every way imaginable. This is utterly un-American. The canceling of classes, programs, and legal aid for these kids is only the latest step in this administration's anti-immigrant agenda.

We have a moral obligation to treat these children like we would treat our own, and that means providing them with the support they need during and after their detention.

I have introduced an amendment to the appropriations bill, H.R. 2740, that will increase funding for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services by \$10 million. These are basic services that the administration is legally obligated to provide to unaccompanied children who are detained in these shelters. Our laws require us to do so.

Our budget must be smart; it must be careful; and it must be compassionate.

We have a chance to show that there is no excuse for the mistreatment of our most vulnerable children. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this appropriations bill. These children are our collective responsibility, and they deserve better.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my friend from Florida's amendment to increase funding for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services in the Office of Refugee Resettlement Unaccompanied Alien Children's Program, and I thank the Congresswoman so much for introducing this amendment. That is why the underlying bill under consideration today set aside a minimum of \$190 million for these activities. Legal services need to be a priority for these children.

Studies have demonstrated that when a child has access to legal representation, the in absentia rate drops to 5 percent. Released children with attorneys show up to court and continue to show up to court until case completion in 95 percent of the cases.

Child advocates support the most vulnerable of children who are in ORR's care. There were 15,000 tender-age children, children under the age of 12, in ORR's care last year. This year, more than 11,000 children have been transferred to HHS care, through April, and again, that is only for children ages zero to 12.

Legal services, child advocates, and post-release services cannot be considered optional, and we should not fund them as if they are. So I thank the gentlewoman, and I urge an "aye" vote.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chair, I thank Congresswoman SHALALA for her work and this timely amendment to add \$10 million for critical services for children for things like legal services, child advocates, counseling, and mental health services.

There is a humanitarian catastrophe at the border today. In San Diego, we see the kids and families who have traveled a long and treacherous path, but when they arrive, they are met with inhumane living conditions. ICE and CBP facilities are overcrowded, and it hardly gets better once the families are released.

Refugee resettlement agencies and the local governments have been the primary providers of these support services. The influx of families have left shelters overburdened and community resources strained.

The San Diego community has stepped up to meet this need when the administration has not, but these extra funds will protect families and ensure that all who claim asylum get the due process they are guaranteed under international law.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, let me just remind everyone that these children are our collective responsibility. They deserve better, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this appropriations bill.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "reduced by \$1,000,000".

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "increased by \$1,000,000".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, our economy and our Nation's workforce are at a critical juncture. The introduction of new technology and easier flow of people and information from one location to another have transformed our economy and our workforce in ways that were unpredictable and have created both benefits and risks. We need to be careful, however, that we are not leaving Americans behind.

Several years ago, I worked with a number of colleagues to go across the country to ask researchers and have townhalls in communities, from California to New Jersey, what the effect on technology, in particular, and what the future of work wages in the labor movement would be as our work transforms.

One common theme that we heard over and over again across the country—whether it was California, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, or Massachusetts—was the impact that technology is having on jobs, both good and bad, and potentially having both enormous benefit and risk.

Technology can be a huge benefit to workers and communities alike, but it also has the potential to displace or eliminate jobs. California labor unions have an impressive past of partnering with industry to ensure that any disruption to the workforce, like technology, is done in coordination with and in consultation with workers.

One major problem we face when trying to assess whether automation will be good or bad for our workforce is a lack of data. This amendment simply encourages the Bureau of Labor Statistics to start collecting this important data on the impact that technology is having on our workforce. We can use this data to inform policymaking to fight for workers and the U.S. economy and create programs and policies that will support job creation, retention, and the continued growth to our economy, but for everyone to benefit.

Similarly, this amendment would allow for data collection on mass layoffs. We often hear arguments that blame major job losses on regulations, trade decisions, and other unsubstantiated claims.

□ 1615

With this data that we are asking for, we will be able to collect and be able to clearly and honestly evaluate the effects of mass layoffs and how we can avoid them, or at least how we can help the workers who are affected.

The common theme for this amendment is workforce protection. It is something we agree about on both sides, I believe. We want to create and promote good-paying jobs for Americans and protect those jobs that can be and should be protected.

U.S. workers deserve our best efforts to create policy that is in their best interest. This amendment would help give us the data to do just that, and at no extra cost.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me thank my colleague and friend from northern California, next door to my district, for offering this amendment and for his tremendous leadership on so many issues relating to our working men and women.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that a decade of flat funding has left BLS in critical condition, which is why the underlying bill increases funding for BLS by \$61 million over the 2019 enacted level. This investment will make up for the loss of purchasing power and help BLS take full advantage of advances in statistical methods to promote the high-quality statistics required for a thriving 21st century economy. Expanded capacity will allow BLS to better examine critical issues such as job loss due to automation, job loss due to contracting, and mass layoffs.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this amendment. It has drawn more attention to the importance of BLS, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the House's support. I think it has been said over and over again that information is power. In this instance, this gives us the power to protect and anticipate challenges to the American workforce.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask for support for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 57, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 57, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today goes a long way to improving the health of our country. I thank the chairwoman for her leadership and dedication to the health and well-being of all Americans.

I am particularly pleased to see over \$6 billion in funding for the National Cancer Institute. As we all know, probably too well, cancer affects all of us in some way. All of us have a family member, a friend, or a neighbor who has had to go through the challenge of being told they have cancer.

Nearly 1.8 million Americans will be diagnosed with cancer in 2019. With recent advancements, however, there has never been a better time in history to go through treatment if one has to be diagnosed with cancer.

New treatments with ever-greater outcomes are being developed constantly, many of them at NCI. The research done at NCI contributes to saving countless lives each year and helps keep millions more healthy, including myself as a cancer survivor of a form of leukemia that, while not curable, is manageable.

Because of the groundbreaking research done at and funded by NCI, by 2016 there were over 15.5 million cancer survivors in the United States alone.

By 2026, this number will go over 20 million survivors. However, despite the high quality of care, many patients lack the information they need to understand their treatment and be full participants in their care.

As a cancer survivor, I am all too familiar with the uncertainty that follows the words, "you have cancer." Doctors and health professionals start talking at you, using terms you have never heard, all of which matter, but little of which you understand. Research tells us that when someone is told, and family members are told that a family member has cancer, they only retain one in four words.

While more than two-thirds of patients surveyed are satisfied with the care they receive, the vast majority lack knowledge about treatment, options, and details. In fact, a recent study by NIH states that only 45 percent of patients reported being adequately informed about their diagnoses when told they have cancer by their physicians.

In a study in 2016, the Journal of Clinical Oncology stated that 38 percent of patients could never even remember talking with their doctor about life expectancy.

Cancer treatment is complicated, and I can tell you it is emotional for the people who are being treated, for their family, and for their loved ones. Yet 73 percent of patients do not search for additional information about their diagnoses. That is why it is so important that cancer care providers communicate clearly and often with patients and survivors.

This amendment will set aside \$1 million for NCI to perform a study on how to use best practices to improve communications between cancer care providers and patients and survivors. When people have the information they need, they can more successfully navigate treatment and life as a survivor.

A cancer diagnosis will always come with uncertainty, but providers can and must do more to communicate clearly to help patients, their families and friends, and survivors to fully understand their diagnosis, their treatment, and their lifelong care expectations. It will allow patients to do what patients should do: fight cancer.

I thank the cosponsors of my amendment, Congressman BUDDY CARTER from Georgia, who is also the co-chair of the Cancer Survivors Caucus with myself, and Congressman JAMIE RASKIN, who is a member, for co-authoring this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and my neighbor.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

Lack of communication can lead to barriers, it can prevent survivors from restoring their quality of life, and really prevents patients, survivors, from understanding all of their options and

their course of treatment so that they, too, can stand here with us.

I thank my colleague for sharing his personal story to make sure that others understand what is necessary and using his experiences to help others.

The committee recognizes the leadership of the National Cancer Institute's Office of Cancer Survivorship. The report encourages the office to expand its focus, in particular, on the needs of childhood cancer survivors.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." This is so important to reduce the barriers to care.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 121, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 121, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the support in this bill for the Statewide Family Engagement Center Program, and I also thank the chair of this subcommittee for supporting the program.

This is an extremely valuable program that facilitates meaningful family engagement for States, school districts, schools, and parents to foster positive school environments and improved academic achievement.

Specifically, grantees are nonprofits that carry out parent education and provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to schools to support family-school partnerships.

Research is clear that the more involved families are in a student's education, the better the student performs. If a parent understands the value of the curriculum, develops relationships with teachers and administrators at their child's school, and feels

involved in the local community as a result, the student reaps the benefits.

I was proud that a bipartisan provision I authored with Congressman G.T. THOMPSON led to the creation of Statewide Family Engagement Centers.

Unfortunately, due to an administrative oversight at the Department of Education, a \$1 million shortfall for financial year 2019 has been created in this program. If it is not fixed, current grantees will have to cut their budgets by 9 percent.

This shortfall will mean the 11 centers will have to cut staff or reduce services. This will reduce the number of families, States, schools, and school districts that these centers can serve in the 12 States across the country that have grantees.

My amendment would make these deserving grantees whole and ensure that students and their families continue to receive the services they deserve to help students thrive in and out of school.

This amendment truly is an easy fix to an unintended problem created by a simple oversight. It is a commonsense amendment.

I thank my friend, Mr. THOMPSON, for working with us on this, and for his support for this amendment and the program.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend from California for being such a tremendous champion for this important program and a great partner to work with.

Mr. Chairman, the Statewide Family Engagement Center Program provides much-needed technical assistance and partnership development to States and school districts to foster meaningful engagement with families to further their children's academic and developmental progress.

Research has shown that family engagement in a child's education increases student achievement, improves attendance, reduces the dropout rate, and advances the emotional and physical well-being of children.

Unfortunately, due to our Department of Education grant reviewer error, a \$1 million shortfall for fiscal year 2019 has been created in this program. If this shortfall, this error, is not filled, corrected, a 9 percent cut in the grants of 11 centers serving 11 States will take effect. This means that 11 centers will have to cut staff or reduce services, including those who work closely with parents.

While I was extremely pleased to see an increase in funding in this program

in fiscal year 2020, we must ensure these centers receive the funding they deserve.

Our amendment would resolve this shortfall by designating \$1 million of the \$5 million increase under this bill to ensure the current grantees are made whole and can continue to provide the needed services and supports to families in their States.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my fellow colleagues to vote in support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and Statewide Family Engagement Centers. I thank the gentleman for offering it.

This vital program helps States and school districts implement evidence-based family engagement strategies that promote student success, including programs that engage diverse families and interventions that address specific parent needs. To expand these proven practices, the underlying bill increases the program by \$5 million over the 2019 enacted level.

However, I am aware of and concerned by reports that a processing error by the Department of Education will cause reduced awards for existing grantees, and I hope to work with my colleagues in the Senate to address this problem.

So I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to the importance of this program and this issue, and I am very happy to support it.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I just want to thank my colleague from northern California, and I want to thank my colleague from Pennsylvania. It has been a pleasure working with them when I was in the minority, and it is a pleasure working with them in the majority.

This really should be nonpartisan, bipartisan. It creates a real vehicle to improve the quality of life for children and families and schools, and I would urge support for the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, the bill before us today goes a long way toward improving the health of our country. I commend the distinguished chairwoman, once again, for her tireless leadership for the health and well-being of all Americans.

One particular area where increased investments have been made in this bill is mental health. I could not agree more on the importance of addressing this vital component to a person's well-being.

Mr. Chairman, at a time in our history where we are having transformative interventions and innovation in discoveries when it comes to mental health, we have a challenge to provide more infrastructure and more resources. I have been told that we have 75 percent more requests for services in behavioral health since the ACA was passed with parity in it, but a 25 percent decrease in the number of young people going into professions.

So we clearly need to do more when it comes to mental health, and there is no place better to do more than with young people, to get them involved in understanding that there isn't a stigma, that, like cancer, behavioral health and mental health should be addressed with evidence-based research, and if people seek that kind of treatment, they will be able to live full and successful lives and will get away from generations of stigma against people who have legitimate behavioral health issues that can be treated just as medical treatments can.

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, approximately one in five adults in the United States—almost 50 million Americans—experience mental illness in a given year. Millions of children also suffer every year from traumatic experience and mental illness.

Mr. Chair, approximately one in five young people age 13 to 18—more than 21 percent—experience a severe mental disorder; 13 percent of children age 8 to 15 experience a severe mental disorder at some point in that timeframe; yet only about 50 percent of children with mental health conditions receive the services they need.

Children who get the treatment and support they need can learn to successfully control their symptoms, perform better in school, and have better social and emotional outcomes throughout their lives.

When children go without treatment and support, their symptoms can become harder to control as they grow older. In fact, adults who do not get proper treatment as children face an increased risk of having other chronic conditions and die, on average, 25 years earlier than others from preventable causes—25 years because they are not getting the treatment they need.

That is why it is so important that we address mental illness at a young age. Children and their families must know that it is okay to ask for help and should be taught where to look.

My amendment would improve access to mental health support for children in a school-based environment to meet students' needs onsite. This funding will help children who might not otherwise get mental healthcare get the support they need in a setting they know and trust.

NIH research shows that children promoted to the next grade increases by almost 13 percent and the average number of days children are suspended decreases significantly as children participate in mental health services offered at their schools.

Our teachers are already underpaid and overworked, and many teachers report that they are the first and only support children receive for their mental and behavioral health problems. By increasing services to students directly in schools, we can help reduce the mental healthcare crisis and decrease the stigma at the same time.

I urge passage of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and say, once again, that I rise in strong support of this amendment.

In any given year, the percentage of young people with mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders is estimated to be between 14 and 20 percent.

These disorders among young people interfere with their ability to accomplish developmental tasks, such as healthy interpersonal relationships, succeeding in school, and, ultimately, transitioning into the workforce. Also, early signs of difficulties can help prevent violent outbreaks at school.

Now, as a clinical social worker by profession and chair of the Social Work Caucus here in the House of Representatives, I know the importance of addressing the mental health needs of our children where they are, and that is at school.

I am proud that the underlying bill that we are considering includes an increase of \$13 million for Project AWARE, which supports mental health strategies in schools.

School-based mental health needs, including training for school personnel to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental health issues, are critically important to identifying and referring children to services.

Mr. Chair, I again thank Congressman DESAULNIER and urge my col-

leagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. ROBY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, line 1, strike the first proviso.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alabama.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a commonsense amendment that will allow the courts, rather than the majority in the House, to decide the fate of a proposed rule set forth by the Department of Health and Human Services.

In February of this year, HHS issued a new rule that would restrict Title X family planning grants from going to entities that are not physically and financially separated from abortion providers. But a series of court injunctions have frozen these new rule changes and, as a result, hundreds of Planned Parenthood facilities nationwide are still receiving Federal tax dollars.

Americans have made it clear time and time again that they don't want their tax dollars paying for abortions.

This rule, which prevents any tax dollars from going to any abortion-providing facility, is going through the constitutional challenges of our judicial process. Unfortunately, lawmakers here in the House have chosen to tie the hands of HHS through legislation by effectively stating that the HHS Secretary may only act in accordance of “regulations and instructions” established before January 18, 2017, just 2 days before Donald Trump became President.

My amendment would strike that provision, allowing the U.S. courts to decide if HHS' proposed rule should stand.

We cannot handcuff the current administration to regulations of past administrations, and I ask my colleagues to support my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, this bill includes a provision prohibiting the implementation of the administration's damaging new rule for the Title X Family Planning program. It is often referred to as the domestic gag rule. The administration's domestic gag rule is an ideological assault on family planning services.

The Title X Family Planning program is the only Federal program that provides quality, affordable, comprehensive, preventive, and reproductive healthcare services in every single State. Title X clinics serve more than 4 million women and men each year at 4,000 health clinics across every State.

Over two-thirds of the patients who seek care at Title X clinics are in a household that is at or below the poverty level. Many of these patients are uninsured or underinsured.

To be clear, the Title X program does not provide funding for abortions, despite what the others may be saying. However, the proposed rule would make clinics that use non-Federal funding to provide abortions or even referrals for abortions ineligible for funding.

The proposed rule also eliminates the requirement that grantees provide non-directive pregnancy options counseling. That means grantees can simply refuse to offer complete and accurate information to patients.

The rule also allows grantees to refuse to give referrals to patients or even give misleading information to patients when they request a referral.

When patients can no longer rely on their healthcare provider to share full and accurate information with them or to refer them to other care when necessary or when they request it, then the provider-patient relationship has been broken.

We need to trust women. We need to respect women to make choices that are best for themselves and for their families, and we must support providers to offer medically accurate information to patients.

This bill's provision to block the domestic gag rule is critical to maintaining support for healthcare providers offering evidence-based preventive and reproductive healthcare across the country.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, my, my, here we go again, the anti-abortion obsession turned into more cruel ridiculousness.

How interesting that my Republican colleagues, whose motto is "less government," try at every opportunity to interfere with a woman's most personal decision whether or not to bring a child into the world.

But this amendment does more than that. It is aimed at eviscerating Planned Parenthood and like clinics, cutting off access to contraception and lifesaving healthcare to millions of Americans.

Women and the people they trust—not politicians—must be in charge of women's reproductive destinies, which means that women must have access to full healthcare, because we will not go back to the days of coat hanger medicine.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to defeat this very, very bad, bad, bad, bad, very bad amendment.

□ 1645

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, let me just repeat: Over two-thirds of the patients who seek care at Title X clinics are in a household that is at or below the poverty level. Many of these patients are uninsured and underinsured.

We are looking at the opportunity for healthcare screenings in 4,000 clinics around this country, which is what we want to do. That is not happening because of some ideological assault on family planning, again, someone's personal beliefs being foisted on millions of people around the country. That is not the job we came here to do.

Our job is to be able to have people get the kinds of services that they need, to be told where they can go to get those services, to make the referrals on healthcare that they need. This is not one's own personal view of what someone else's healthcare needs are.

Fundamentally, at the root of all of this is a distrust and a lack of respect for the decisions that women make on behalf of themselves and their families.

Let's trust women. They know what is good for themselves and their families, not 435 people who sit in this body who have their own personal religious beliefs.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I have no other speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I am unapologetically pro-life, and I will continue to use this platform and every opportunity it provides to stand up for those who cannot defend themselves.

Congress must ensure that our constituents' tax dollars are not being used to end innocent lives. This is our enduring responsibility.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to please support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Alabama will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 81, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 81, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, my amendment simply removes \$1 million from the Administration for Children and Families programs account, but it replaces it back in the very same account. My intent in doing this is to highlight an issue for my colleagues and for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Before I go into detail on this, I want everyone to know that I was one of the early participants in the Head Start program as an assistant teacher. I was there when Head Start was first developed under the Federal poverty program.

I love Head Start. I understand it very thoroughly, and I wish that every child that needed the advantages of this program could have it and benefit from it.

In California alone, the Head Start program serves over 100,000 children. Nationwide, more than 1 million children and families across the country rely on its essential services.

However, children and families can't receive the care and valuable benefits of Head Start if we aren't strategic in determining the organizations and communities that receive aid.

When Federal auditors determine whether a Head Start program must re-compete for funding, they compare the metrics of a program against national averages. However, a successful program operating within an urban community must be defined differently than one operating in the suburbs or a rural community. Comparing providers to national averages disadvantages those with fewer resources and more obstacles to success.

In my own district, the 43rd Congressional District of California, there have been six Head Start organizations that serve predominantly minority communities that have lost their funding in

favor of organizations operating in more affluent areas.

I fear these closures in Los Angeles may be indicative of a nationwide trend. There are also reports of Head Start programs serving minority communities in Detroit, Michigan, and Little Rock, Arkansas, that have been forced to recompile because they did not rank high enough when compared to programs nationwide.

Instead of helping struggling programs improve, which would ensure that families living in those communities still receive uninterrupted Head Start services, this recompile process forces providers to divert resources from programmatic priorities to administrative costs associated with competing for Federal grant dollars. This only compounds the difficulties faced by the Head Start provider.

The result of this process may be that affluent Head Start providers are better able to navigate the bureaucratic system HHS has created while those providers struggling to overcome obstacles, such as funding deficiencies and higher teacher turnover rates, are shut down.

Further oversight is required. The Department of Health and Human Services should comprehensively examine its Head Start selection and evaluation process for any evidence that such processes are having a disparate impact on either the minority communities that the programs serve or on minority-operated Head Start programs.

HHS should submit a report to Congress no later than January 1 of 2020—and I am going to be working on that—on its findings and any changes necessary to remedy the effects of such disparate impacts on communities of color. We must do everything possible to ensure that all children, not merely the ones who happened to live in affluent communities near a well-funded Head Start provider, have access to the support services they need.

Although I will be withdrawing this amendment, I strongly urge my colleagues to support a comprehensive audit of the Head Start application, evaluation, and recompile processes.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend for yielding. She is a loyal champion for her constituents, for the children who benefit from the high-quality early childhood education and services that Head Start offers, and for the business owners in her district.

We want to hold these facilities to high standards. The recompile process needs to be sensitive to the needs of the communities that rely on these services.

I promise to work closely with Representative WATERS and ACF to conduct the proper oversight that this issue deserves.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I would simply like to say that I think that the

processes that we are examining have unintended consequences that we think we can straighten out.

I thank Congresswoman DELAURO for her support in taking a look at this issue. We will be working together.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, Lyme disease is the most prevalent vector-borne disease in the United States today.

If not diagnosed and treated properly, Lyme can lead to disseminated infection that can affect every system in the body, including the central nervous system. Later symptoms of Lyme include neurological problems, memory loss, brain fog, and heart systems such as heart block and inflammation of the heart muscle.

Lyme has been reported in every State in the United States. My State, for example, has a particularly high incidence of new cases and old, about 50,000 new infections each year.

While grossly undercounted for decades, new scientific evidence shows that the number of new cases of Lyme is now estimated to be between 291,000 to 437,000. Remember, these are new cases of Lyme disease.

Since 1998, Mr. Chair, I have introduced comprehensive legislation on tick-borne diseases, including Lyme. At the core of it was the creation of a working group or a blue-ribbon commission to try to figure out what is going on and to have Lyme-literate participants because there has been a culture of denial about Lyme disease, particularly chronic Lyme, for decades.

With the support and strategic help of Republican Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY, we succeeded in our goal and added the Tick-Borne Disease Working Group to the 21st Century Cures Act. I am thankful to FRED UPTON, as well, for his leadership on this important initiative.

I would point out that that Working Group was dead over in the Senate, and again, it was KEVIN MCCARTHY who

said the 21st Century Cures Act doesn't come back unless that is in it. That made it happen.

The Working Group is charged with reviewing current research efforts and identifying the gaps in the study, education, prevention, and access to care for patients with Lyme and other tick-borne diseases.

In their inaugural report to Congress, the Working Group said, “Americans need help, yet progress has been hampered by a lack of attention at the Federal level and by divisions within the field.” I include the executive summary of the Working Group's report in the RECORD.

[Tick-Borne Disease Working Group, 2018

Report to Congress]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tick-Borne Diseases have rapidly become a serious and growing threat to public health in the United States. Despite many scientific unknowns, experts agree that the incidence and distribution of tick-borne diseases are increasing. Over the past 25 years, reports of Lyme disease have increased steadily with estimated annual cases approximating 300,000 (Hinckley et al., 2014; Nelson et al., 2015). The number of U.S. counties now considered to be of high incidence for Lyme disease has increased by more than 300% in the Northeastern states and by approximately 250% in the North-Central states. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recognizes 18 tick-borne pathogens in the United States. However, researchers and health care practitioners continue to discover emerging disease agents and new medical conditions associated with tick bites.

While most Lyme disease patients who are diagnosed and treated early can fully recover, 10 to 20% of patients suffer from persistent symptoms, which for some are chronic and disabling. Studies indicate that Lyme disease costs approximately \$1.3 billion each year in direct medical costs alone in the United States. A comprehensive understanding of the full economic and societal cost remains unknown. It is likely orders of magnitude higher and potentially a \$50- to \$100-billion-dollar problem for the United States, although more research is needed (Vanderhoof & Vanderhoof-Forschner, 1993; Zhang et al., 2006).

Prompt diagnosis and treatment of tick-borne diseases are crucial to prevent long-term complications. Today, available diagnostic tests can be inaccurate and complex to interpret, especially during the earliest stage of infection when treatment is most effective. Unlike in other infectious disease settings, tests to directly measure the presence of the infecting organism, such as cultures or tissue biopsies, are not available for some tick-borne diseases such as Lyme disease. This leaves physicians without the tools needed to diagnose; and without an accurate diagnosis, it is challenging for physicians to provide early treatment.

Persistent symptoms after treatment of Lyme disease can be severe, yet their cause(s) remains unknown and debated. There are currently no uniformly accepted or validated treatment options for patients with these chronic symptoms. As a result, uncertainty surrounding appropriate clinical care has led to polarization within the medical community, and patients are often left suffering in limbo without a clear path to illness resolution or even symptom management (Rebman et al., 2017). The lack of a clear path for treatment of persistent symptoms in some patients with Lyme disease

and other tick-borne diseases not only amplifies patient suffering but also significantly increases health care costs.

This report outlines an integrated, multipronged approach to the growing public health challenges posed by tick-borne diseases in the United States. It contains nine main chapters, including Background; Methods; Epidemiology and Ecology; Prevention; Diagnosis; Treatment; Access to Care; Patient Outcomes; Looking Forward; and Conclusion. The Background and Methods chapters explain how the report was developed. The other chapters present the main challenges, key issues, and recommendations specific to the broader topics.

To understand tick-borne diseases, we need to first understand tick ecology and how ticks transmit diseases. Due to the lack of a coordinated national surveillance program, currently there are significant gaps in information on local distribution of infection-causing ticks, especially in regions beyond the Northeast and Upper Midwest. Nationwide, standardized approaches for tick, animal, and human surveillance are needed to understand the geographic distribution of infectious ticks in order to understand the spread of disease and predict where people are at risk. Advanced technologies and systematic studies are also needed to rapidly identify new disease agents that pose emergent risks to public health, including to the blood supply. Given that seven new tick-borne pathogens have been shown to infect people in the United States since 2004, this is a priority.

Effective prevention relies on multipronged strategies. To reduce exposure to ticks, we need a comprehensive understanding of the biological drivers behind the continued spread of tick-borne diseases, so that effective tick- and infection control methods can be identified and validated. Need also exists for the transparent development of a safe, effective human vaccine to prevent Lyme disease, the most common of these illnesses. In the absence of effective strategies for controlling ticks and blocking the transmission of tick-borne pathogens, it is crucial to educate health care leadership are needed to reverse the alarming professionals and the public about tick-borne disease prevention, especially best practices for protection from tick bites. Outreach efforts to promote prevention and raise awareness among physicians and the public must be expanded at both the Federal and state level to ensure accurate, effective, and consistent messaging.

Clinical research priorities must include the development of new technologies and approaches to improve diagnosis of tick-borne diseases and monitor response to treatment. There is a critical need for sensitive and specific direct-pathogen detection strategies that are broad enough to cover multiple potential tickborne pathogens. Understanding the etiology and pathogenesis of ongoing symptoms after initial treatment should be a clinical research priority. Investigations are also needed into the potential roles of immunologic responses, bacterial persistence, and coinfecting pathogens in order to design and test new therapies and, ultimately, improve outcomes and care for patients with ongoing symptoms.

Americans need help, yet progress has been hampered by a lack of attention at the Federal level and by divisions within the field. The recommendations in this 2018 report of the TickBorne Disease Working Group represent a longterm investment in tackling the rise of tick-borne diseases in this country. However, immediate changes are also required to help patients already suffering from tick-borne diseases; to protect them from discrimination; and to address the in-

flexible, inconsistent, and often unaffordable care that patients frequently encounter in the current health care system.

Increased Federal funding, prioritization, and leadership are needed to reverse the alarming trends associated with tick-borne diseases. Despite several decades of research, prevention, and educational activities, Federal funding for tick-borne diseases is less per new surveillance case than that of other diseases. The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and CDC spend \$77,355 and \$20,293, respectively, per new surveillance case of HIV/AIDS, and \$36,063 and \$11,459 per new case of hepatitis C virus, yet only \$768 and \$302 for each new case of Lyme disease. Federal funding for tick-borne diseases today is orders of magnitude lower, compared to other public health threats, and it has failed to increase as the problem has grown.

It is also essential that funding and resources be allocated to support a comprehensive, interagency program to address the mounting challenges identified in this report. All research, prevention, and education initiatives should be inclusive of special populations such as children, who suffer disproportionately from tick-borne diseases. Patients whose lives continue to be disrupted by the lasting effects of these illnesses are counting on emerging scientific research, evidence-based policy, and the health care establishment—including the Federal Government with Congressional and Executive leadership—to provide solutions. We must act now.'

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, much of what we have argued about for a quarter of a century has now been scientifically validated by the Working Group, including the fact that massive numbers of people are getting seriously ill from ticks and that the Federal response has been woefully inadequate.

Let me point out to my colleagues that this amendment very simply boosts the amount of money that CDC will have to spend. Again, it was the Working Group that pointed out that in terms of prevalence, the number of diseases that are charted, no other disease, no other disability gets less funding for CDC or for NIH. I would say that is because there has been such a culture of denial by certain organizations about the prevalence of Lyme over the years, and that has really prevented the necessary work from happening.

We are talking about, in 2017, \$11 million for CDC and \$28 million for the National Institutes of Health. That is a drop in the bucket for this infectious disease.

CDC has recognized that there are 18 tick-borne pathogens in the U.S., and researchers and healthcare practitioners continue to discover emerging agents.

The Working Group's report was able to underscore a fact many of us have believed to be true, and now it is further validated, that 10 to 20 percent of patients suffer from persistent symptoms, which are chronic and disabling—in other words, chronic Lyme.

The diagnostic tests—and this is, again, where the research dollars can make a difference—are also often inaccurate. The report points out that in about 50 percent or more of the cases,

when people do blood tests they are told they don't have it. Those are false negatives. They do have it.

There are other tests that go deeper into the bands to discover this. It is very expensive. We need a world-class diagnostic tool.

Mr. Chair, I would point out to my colleagues that the disproportionate number of people who are infected—mal infected, to be more accurate—are children who are out in the backyard. This report points out that most people get Lyme in their own backyards. Of course, if people play sports, are hikers, or are out in the wilderness, they are also further at risk.

□ 1700

So this amendment increases CDC's funding it by \$1 million for Lyme. It is a modest amount but a step in the right direction.

I have also introduced legislation with COLLIN PETERSON, and I would ask my colleagues to take a look at it. It is called the TICK Act, H.R. 3073, and it would create a national strategy like we have done with Alzheimer's and like we have done with other diseases to bring the needed Federal resources to the fight against Lyme.

Mr. Chairman, I do ask Members to support the amendment and take a look at the TICK Act.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. I support this amendment, Mr. Chairman. I know the gentleman is a longtime supporter of increased funding for the CDC's Lyme disease program. I commend him for his continued efforts to address this issue, and I thank him for appearing before this subcommittee on Member Day to talk about the importance of this issue.

I have a particular interest in this effort as well as the Lyme disease was discovered in Lyme, Connecticut, so I know all about the illness.

The underlying bill does include a \$1 million increase. It is a total funding level of \$13 million for the CDC to intensify efforts to develop better diagnostics and to bolster critical prevention and surveillance networks, which are critically important as Lyme disease is being reported in every single State. This amendment would increase the program by an additional \$1 million. And I do know from reviewing the amendments that are coming up in the next several hours that there, in fact, is another Lyme disease amendment.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made available by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the proposed rule entitled “Occupational Exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds in Construction and Shipyard Sectors” published by the Department of Labor in the Federal Register on June 27, 2017 (82 Fed Reg. 29182 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment to protect construction and shipyard workers from exposure to beryllium, an ultra-toxic metal. When beryllium dust is inhaled, it can trigger chronic beryllium disease, an irreversible lung disease that suffocates victims and often leads to a painful death. Beryllium is also a known human carcinogen.

For decades the Federal Government has relied on an arbitrary standard created in 1948 to limit workers’ exposure to beryllium.

In January 2017, after almost 20 years of consideration, OSHA issued a standard that cut permissible worker exposure levels by 90 percent for general industry, construction, and maritime workers, and improved early detection of beryllium-related health effects through medical monitoring. But this victory was short-lived. Less than a year later OSHA moved to weaken protections against exposure to beryllium for 11,500 maritime and construction workers.

This is the first time in its nearly 50-year history that OSHA has proposed to roll back an existing worker health protection for a substance known to cause cancer. While keeping lower exposure limits, the new OSHA proposal would eliminate vital ancillary provisions that protect workers from beryllium.

If this proposal is finalized, workers would have no way of knowing if they are being exposed to harmful levels of airborne beryllium. Worse still, work-

ers would have no way of knowing if they or their employers need to take measures to address a beryllium-related disease or adverse health effect.

OSHA’s unprecedented move ignores scientific evidence showing that, even with the 90 percent reduction in the exposure limits, there remains a significant risk to worker health from beryllium, and when a significant health risk remains, the courts have affirmed that OSHA should maintain ancillary requirements.

Furthermore, OSHA has presented no evidence that construction and maritime workers are at any less risk of beryllium-related diseases than general industry workers. Nonetheless, the agency’s proposal would discriminate against construction and maritime workers by leaving them with inferior protections compared to general industry workers.

Finally, OSHA’s unprecedented action was not based on science or evidence that the ancillary requirements were not feasible. Construction companies and shipyards across the country already implement other OSHA standards with ancillary provisions for toxic metals such as chromium, cadmium, and arsenic.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “yes” vote on this amendment to protect construction and maritime workers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, while I appreciate my friend and colleague from Virginia and his concern about this issue, I have to oppose the amendment because it would prevent the administration from continuing its important work to finalize proposed rules to examine the exposure limits for beryllium in construction and shipyard industries.

Mr. Chairman, regulations to protect worker health are vital and necessary; however, all voices should be heard through proper notice and comment period. Unfortunately, in the last days of the previous administration, OSHA expanded its 2017 final rule without allowing for proper notice and comment from many impacted industries.

The public comment period is an essential part of upholding our democratic values because it ensures that Americans will have their voices heard in the Federal Government’s regulatory process. People need to have the confidence that Federal agencies are open to their insights and constructive criticism and that their concerns will not be circumvented at the last minute.

So I encourage Members to oppose this amendment and allow OSHA to get back to work to issue a regulation that has undergone the proper review and protects the health of workers.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. COMER.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment and its circumventing of the administration’s ability to conduct the rulemaking process. This amendment would deny OSHA the ability to finalize its proposed rule which is aimed at correcting the previous administration’s failure to produce a targeted final rule that reflected input from stakeholders.

OSHA’s current proposed rule is necessary to aid in clarifying standards for the shipyard and construction industries. Further delay would unnecessarily burden these businesses and create continued significant compliance costs that we cannot know the full scope of today because proper analysis was never conducted during the rulemaking process of the previous administration.

In order for a tailored, adequately prescriptive rule to emerge, OSHA must be able to deliver an updated standard that responds to the input of the hardworking individuals in these sectors.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. This is about protecting existing beryllium standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for construction and maritime workers.

Any effort to weaken or revoke the 2017 rule limiting exposure to beryllium would reflect the first time that OSHA has proposed to weaken a standard protecting workers against a known human carcinogen. It leaves construction and shipyard workers vulnerable to life-threatening beryllium-related diseases and increases their risk of developing lung cancer.

I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to the importance of strengthening—not weakening—worker health and safety standards. This is about saving people’s lives.

Mr. Chairman, how can you be opposed and support bureaucracy versus saving people’s lives?

I am so happy to support this amendment.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, OSHA did not originally propose to cover shipyards or construction, but asked about coverage in its proposal, it was extensively discussed during the comment period, and those comments are noted in the Federal Register, Volume 80, Number 152, page 47569.

I would hope that we would protect the shipyard and construction workers

from beryllium, also the people who are nearby, bystanders and everybody else who are protected by this new standard. In order to protect those workers we need to pass this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) alter or terminate the Interagency Agreement between the United States Department of Labor and the United States Department of Agriculture governing the funding, establishment, and operation of Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers (or any agreement of the same substance); or

(2) close any of the following Civilian Conservation Centers:

(A) Angell Job Corps Civilian Conversation Center.

(B) Boxelder Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(C) Centennial Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(D) Collbran Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(E) Columbia Basin Job Corps Basin Civilian Conservation Center.

(F) Curlew Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(G) Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(H) Harpers Ferry Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(I) Lyndon B. Johnson Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(J) Jacobs Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(K) Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(L) Pine Ridge Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(M) Schenck Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(N) Trapper Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(O) Weber Basin Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(P) Wolf Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(Q) Anaconda Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(R) Blackwell Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(S) Cass Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(T) Flatwoods Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(U) Fort Simcoe Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(V) Frenchburg Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(W) Oconaluftee Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(X) Pine Knot Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(Y) Timber Lake Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to preserve the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center, CCC, program.

Last month the Trump administration, in a shortsighted manner, announced plans to permanently close nine of the centers and hand the remaining 16 facilities over to private contractors by the end of the year.

This is an incredibly successful program. They have a unique mandate within Job Corps to help conserve, develop, manage public natural resources and areas and to respond to natural disasters. The 25 CCCs operate in 17 national forests and grasslands across 16 States and train thousands of at-risk youth every year.

Many of these young adults, being at risk, come from rural communities, and these programs provide them with cutting-edge vocational training and pathways out of poverty in addition to providing critical opportunities to struggling rural areas.

Beyond this, CCCs provide essential capacity for the Forest Service to fulfill its mission. During the height of the 2017 fire season, 1,200 students provided 450,000 hours of wildfire support, and after Hurricane Harvey, the students provided 5,000 hours of support to impacted communities.

This is wrong for our rural communities, wrong for the Forest Service, and it is wrong to abandon at-risk youth by killing this program. Now is the wrong time to be reducing capacity.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, Job Corps is meant to be an outlet to help disadvantaged youth gain the skills necessary to achieve a good education and the skills needed for the workforce, but the failures of the program do a disservice to students, staff, and the American taxpayers who pay for the programs.

For years this federally funded program has struggled to ensure the safety and security of students. There is

ample documentation about the systemic deficiencies in Job Corps, and over 30 different government reports and audits have raised concerns over the safety and security of participants.

The administration's proposed changes to Job Corps are an important first step in reforming the program so that it actually works for students and efficiently utilizes taxpayer funds.

The Department of Labor's mission of preparing at-risk youth for meaningful participation in the workforce and skills development for career success makes them a better choice for running the 25 Job Corps Centers that have previously been operated by USDA. The transition of these Civilian Conservation Centers, or CCCs, will allow USDA to strengthen its focus on improving our Nation's forests and grasslands while also remaining a key partner in the DOL-run Job Corps centers going forward.

In short, the administration's efforts would allow more students to participate in the Job Corps program at high performing centers and in doing so protect taxpayer money.

I urge my colleagues to support a Job Corps program that actually protects and serves students and to vote "no" on this amendment.

□ 1715

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER).

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to urge support for this important bipartisan amendment.

The Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers program provides valuable services to get at-risk young adults the skills they need to succeed. I would repeat that: This is a very successful program with phenomenal results. To turn our back on these kids is unconscionable.

It is an extremely successful program, training thousands in a variety of tasks, like working on rural infrastructure projects, maintaining our national forests, and being a frontline member for our natural disaster relief teams.

Wildfire season has already started out West. We need these services to enhance our brave first-responder teams. As pointed out by the chairman, these folks were invaluable during the 2017 fire season, providing the equivalent of 450,000 hours of service, leveraging our tax dollars in a great way.

I have heard from a number of constituents and groups in my district that are worried about the future of these young people, like the Angell CCC on our Oregon coast.

This is a callous approach by the administration.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and push back against this ill-thought-out plan.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, which rejects the administration's plan to terminate the joint partnership between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor that governs the operation of the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

The Trump administration wants to turn its back on disconnected and vulnerable youth, especially those who depend on Job Corps programs in rural communities. These centers give disadvantaged young people valuable, on-the-job experience and training, putting them on a path to a good job while learning about how to conserve and protect our natural resources.

As a matter of fact, of the top-performing 15 centers, 6 were Civilian Conservation Centers.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bipartisan amendment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise as a cosponsor of this amendment, which would prohibit closure of the U.S. Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

Closing the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers makes absolutely no sense. These 25 centers are among the highest-performing centers in the country. Despite claims to the contrary, they contribute directly to the missions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Forest Service by training thousands of students each year in conservation work and firefighting.

At a time when the Forest Service has been struggling to hire dispatchers and firefighters to prepare for the upcoming fire season, it is irresponsible, to say the least, to close these centers and lay off 1,100 Job Corps employees.

Mr. Chair, as the co-chair of the bipartisan Job Corps Congressional Caucus with Congressman PHIL ROE, I applaud Representatives DEFAZIO and NEWHOUSE for their outstanding efforts to stop the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Agriculture from going forward with this reckless and ill-advised decision.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this amendment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, may I ask for the remaining time on either side.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I doubt the gentlewoman has ever visited one of these programs. I have, numerous times. I have seen the hot-shot teams. These kids are so proud. They were on a bad path, and now they are on a good path.

So, if you want to talk about at-risk youth, if you want to end up having them get on drugs and go to jail, kill the program. If you don't kill the program, we are going to save these kids' lives and make them into productive citizens.

On the plane one day, I sat next to a guy just coming back from one in Idaho. He had learned to cook there. He got his certificate. He was offered four jobs when he came back. Before that, he was a dead-end kid with no high school degree.

These programs have great results for these youth. Do not be cruel and kill it.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, could I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, au contraire, to the gentleman from Oregon. Not only have I visited one of these programs but when I was president of the Mayland Community College, we had a program very close by. I am very well aware of these programs.

I doubt the gentleman from Oregon has ever read the report, which talks about the ineptness, the lack of safety, and the danger in these programs.

The dangerous place that these programs are, the number of deaths that have occurred in Job Corps programs, yes, there are phenomenal results. There are phenomenally bad results in these programs.

Mr. Chair, we have 7 million jobs unfilled in this country right now. If Job Corps, along with our colleges and universities, were doing their jobs in this country, we wouldn't have 7 million jobs vacant in the country. We would have more people prepared with the skills they need to fill those jobs.

The recommendation made by the administration will allow more students to get the skills they need at a lower cost for the American taxpayers and in higher-performing centers. We need to spend the scarce dollars that we have as wisely as possible.

These programs are more in line with the mission of DOL than in line with the mission of the Department of Agriculture. We need to allow the Department of Agriculture to focus on its mission and the Department of Labor to focus on its mission.

I have all the sympathy in the world for young, disadvantaged people who do not have skills to get jobs, Mr. Chair. I have worked directly with those people. I have helped many of them. This is not the way to go. If we truly want to help them, we will have effective programs, not dangerous programs and not ineffective programs.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from Texas, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment that I introduced with my friend from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) to prevent Federal funds from being used to close or transfer the operations of the U.S. Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

Mr. Chair, I am a strong supporter of this administration's demonstrated commitment to rural prosperity for communities often ignored or forgotten across this country. Their focus on promoting policies to protect rural communities is so important to regions of the country like my own district of central Washington.

Unfortunately, the recent proposal to close many Forest Service Job Corps facilities and remove the Forest Service-based mission from the remaining centers will hurt rural America.

It is for this reason that I have been working with a bipartisan coalition of Members from across the country, both in the House and in the Senate, to prevent this proposal from moving forward.

The three centers in central and eastern Washington are critical to supporting our rural communities, which are on the front lines of facing ever-worsening impacts of catastrophic wildfires.

I have met the students who aid active management efforts in our Nation's forests and help restore communities devastated by wildfires. The public service they provide is worthy of our support.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD letters from the National Association of Home Builders to Speaker PELOSI and Leader MCCARTHY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On behalf of the more than 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I write in support of Amendment #13 (#95 for Division A, sponsored by Representatives DeFazio, Newhouse, Schrader, and Gianforte) to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. This bipartisan measure would prohibit funds appropriated for Job Corps from being applied towards the closure of any of the 25 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers currently operating.

The recent termination of the Department of Agriculture's training partnership with Job Corps and subsequent announcement by the Department of Labor (DOL) of nine center closures is deeply concerning to NAHB and its workforce development arm, the Home Builders Institute (HBI), which has trained and placed thousands of students for careers in residential construction through its 45-year partnership with Job Corps. HBI Job Corps programs are offered at 65 centers across the country, and have equipped at-risk youth with the skills and experience they need for successful careers through pre-

apprenticeship training, job placement services, mentoring, certification programs, textbooks and curricula.

DOL's planned Job Corps center closures stand to impact more than 43 construction training programs, six of which are operated by HBI at three of the affected locations. Many of these centers serve rural and dislocated communities and have enrollment numbers exceeding national and regional averages. However, the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers. Further, DOL has not informed contracted training partners like HBI whether their successfully operating programs—and their administering staff—will be relocated or simply terminated along with the centers they have served.

At a time of endemic labor shortages in the industry and a record-setting 404,000 open construction positions, eliminating in-demand workforce training programs could prove catastrophic for the labor market, the underserved youth that have benefited from the opportunity to learn a skilled trade, and the communities and businesses that turn to Job Corps for their workforce needs.

NAHB encourages Congress and the Department of Labor to work together to address outstanding stakeholder questions about the proposed closures and urges DOL to offer a plan that ensures minimal disruption to affected Job Corps partners and students. In the interim, we ask Representatives to support Amendment #13 to prevent a hasty shuttering of any Job Corps centers.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TOBIN III.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS,

Washington, DC, June 12, 2019.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the more than 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I write in support of Amendment #13 (#95 for Division A, sponsored by Representatives DeFazio, Newhouse, Schrader, and Gianforte) to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. This bipartisan measure would prohibit funds appropriated for Job Corps from being applied towards the closure of any of the 25 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers currently operating.

The recent termination of the Department of Agriculture's training partnership with Job Corps and subsequent announcement by the Department of Labor (DOL) of nine center closures is deeply concerning to NAHB and its workforce development arm, the Home Builders Institute (HBI), which has trained and placed thousands of students for careers in residential construction through its 45-year partnership with Job Corps. HBI Job Corps programs are offered at 65 centers across the country, and have equipped at-risk youth with the skills and experience they need for successful careers through pre-apprenticeship training, job placement services, mentoring, certification programs, textbooks and curricula.

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numbers exceeding national and regional averages. However, the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers. Further, DOL has not informed contracted training partners like HBI whether their successfully operating programs—and their administering staff—will be relocated or simply terminated along with the centers they have served.

At a time of endemic labor shortages in the industry and a record-setting 404,000 open construction positions, eliminating in-demand workforce training programs could prove catastrophic for the labor market, the underserved youth that have benefited from the opportunity to learn a skilled trade, and the communities and businesses that turn to Job Corps for their workforce needs.

NAHB encourages Congress and the Department of Labor to work together to address outstanding stakeholder questions about the proposed closures and urges DOL to offer a plan that ensures minimal disruption to affected Job Corps partners and students. In the interim, we ask Representatives to support Amendment #13 to prevent a hasty shuttering of any Job Corps centers.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TOBIN III.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, the National Association of Home Builders accurately states that “the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations, and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers.”

In fact, Mr. Chair, many of the facilities slated to be closed, six out of the nine, like the Fort Simcoe facility in my own district, are some of the highest-performing centers in the country. This simply makes no sense.

I thank Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. DEFAZIO, my colleagues from Oregon, as well as my colleague from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE), for their leadership on this issue, as well as the dozens of bipartisan Members who have been working alongside Mr. DEFAZIO and myself to stop this proposal from moving forward.

I urge my colleagues to support our amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), my colleague from just east of me.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the leadership of my colleague from Washington State (Mr. NEWHOUSE), as well as the leader from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), on this bipartisan amendment in support of the Job Corps.

I, too, want to stand in support of the important work that the Job Corps is doing, specifically in Ferry County.

In addition to closing other centers, the administration recently announced its plans to terminate the agreement between our Job Corps in Curlew and the USDA.

In rural Ferry County, which is largely publicly owned, it is right in

the midst of a million-acre national forest. The Job Corps is very important. It is very important in that it is one of the largest employers in the county.

It is also where young people, at-risk youth, are gaining critical skills necessary to fight fires and to better steward our Federal forests in eastern Washington. We are facing larger and larger catastrophic fires. This Job Corps program is so important, as well as the other programs that it is offering.

This amendment will stop funds from being used to close the Curlew Job Corps, as well as others. Whether for jobs, a healthier environment, or those on the front lines fighting forest fires in Washington State and throughout rural America, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” and support this amendment.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I would like to, again, urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 57, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 57, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, just a few weeks ago, I had a roundtable discussion with health professionals and those who are suffering from diabetes. I heard the stories of how much insulin costs and how difficult it was to be able to access healthcare, in many instances. This discussion was held at the University of Houston medical school.

The Jackson Lee amendment makes a good bill even better by providing \$10 million more to help ensure that the national goals of finding and bringing

more and better treatments for diabetes is aided by an expanded pool of diverse and talented medical researchers and clinical trial participants.

Many racial health disparities, including diabetes, stem from a lack of access to quality healthcare and proper health awareness. Unfortunately, this means that the incidence of kidney disease has not always matched trial populations. African Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 5 percent of clinical trial participants.

□ 1730

Hispanics make up 16 percent, but only 1 percent of clinical trial participants.

Sex distribution in cardiovascular device trials is 67 percent male.

Other significant barriers to diversified clinical trials, which are key to sound medical research and the foundation for medical cures and breakthroughs, as reported by investigators and coordinators, are insurance status, patient inconvenience, cost, availability of transportation, distance to the study site, and patient and family concerns about risk.

My amendment, in particular, focuses on ensuring the outreach for researchers and, as well, those who would be participants in clinical trials. Physicians are the gateway to the patient as well, and the lack of access to physicians also diminishes the rights or the ability for people to be in trials.

My amendment is intended to aid in the necessary effort to diversify the pool of doctors and medical researchers conducting clinical trials and, thereby, helping to diversify the participants in the clinical trials.

I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is important to take note of this particular chart; proportion of volunteers in clinical research by race and ethnicity. And you will see, as it relates to minorities, at every step of the way, dealing with total U.S. population, only 33 percent participate. NIH-funded clinical research only 36 percent participate; and industry-funded clinical trials, a paltry 16.7 percent.

It indicates as well, and I include in the RECORD "Clinical Trials Shed Light on Minority Health."

[From FDA Consumer Health Information]

CLINICAL TRIALS SHED LIGHT ON MINORITY HEALTH

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Ensuring meaningful representation of minorities in clinical trials for regulated medical products is fundamental to FDA's regu-

latory mission and public health, says Jonca Bull, M.D., director of the agency's Office of Minority Health (OMH). Racial and ethnic minorities include African American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian American, Hispanic American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities.

OMH project manager Christine Merenda, M.P.H., R.N. explains that clinical trials are the proving ground for new drugs, vaccines and devices. They provide the data that will determine whether FDA approves a manufacturer's application for marketing approval.

"Potential racial, ethnic and other differences in response to drugs are important to FDA's efforts to help ensure that the safety and effectiveness of drugs are studied in all people who will use the products once they are approved," she says.

CONSIDERING GENETIC DIFFERENCES

Bull explains that there are biological differences in how people process drugs. For example, variations in genetic coding can make a cancer treatment more toxic in one ethnic group than it would be in another. These variations can make also make drugs like antidepressants and blood-pressure medications less effective in one group than another.

Getting more data on these differences is essential for FDA to truly know that a medical product will truly work and be safe for all patients, Bull says.

Members of minority groups may be more vulnerable to certain diseases. "We know, for example, that African-Americans and Hispanics have higher rates of diabetes, HIV/AIDS, obesity and cardiovascular disease," says Bull. Native Americans and Asians have been shown to have higher rates of hepatitis, while Hispanics are disproportionately affected by diabetes.

But historically, both women and minorities have been under-represented in clinical trials. For example, according to a 2011 report from the conference "Dialogues on Diversifying Clinical Trials," sponsored by FDA's Office of Women's Health and the Society for Women's Health Research and supported by OMH:

- African Americans represent 12% of the U.S. population but only 5% of clinical trial participants;
- Hispanics make up 16% of the population but only 1% of clinical trial participants; and
- "Men make up more than two-thirds of the participants in clinical tests of cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel) devices?"

At the conference, more than 200 representatives from government and industry came together with patient advocates and the scientific community to discuss strategies for increasing the participation of women and minorities in clinical trials.

Why the Disparity?

Bull says there are different reasons why minorities have been under-represented in clinical trials.

One reason may be a lack of trust because of past abuses, Bull says. One notorious example was the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, experiments conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service. Health officials recruited poor black share-croppers in Alabama to study the natural progress of syphilis. However, while the study was in progress, penicillin was discovered to treat syphilis. The study was not stopped and the men were not treated with penicillin that could have cured them.

According to a recent university study, however, this attitude seems to be changing. The study was designed to learn the health concerns and research perceptions among under-represented groups. When asked about their over-all interest in medical research, 91

percent of African-Americans expressed interest in participating.

Nonetheless, recruiting people to participate in clinical trials—no matter what race or ethnicity—is difficult in general, Bull notes. FDA works to protect participants in clinical trials and to ensure that people have reliable information as they decide whether to join a clinical trial.

There are many benefits to minority participation for researchers that extend, in larger sense, to society. Minority participation helps researchers find better treatments and better ways to fight such diseases as cancer, diabetes, heart disease and HIV/AIDS. In addition, it uncovers differences by gender, race, and ethnicity that may be important for safe and effective use of therapies.

SAFEGUARDS AND RESOURCES

Safeguards for clinical trial participants include oversight by institutional review boards (IRBs), composed of at least five members, including scientists, doctors, and lay people. IRBs ensure that appropriate steps are taken to protect the rights and welfare of participants as subjects of research.

Though it's too soon to tell, Bull says that the FDA Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) signed into law by President Obama in July 2012 could have a helpful effect in supporting efforts to enhance minority participation in clinical trials. FDASIA requires that FDA report to Congress by July 9, 2013 on the diversity of participants in clinical trials and the extent to which safety and effectiveness data based on such factors as sex, age, race and ethnicity are included in applications submitted to FDA.

Based on these findings, FDA and others involved in clinical research will be able to identify needs and opportunities to increase minority representation, says Bull.

In the meantime, Bull encourages consumers to take a more proactive approach. If you're undergoing treatment and your condition is not improving, she says, you may want to talk to your health care professional about the availability of clinical trials that address our condition.

FDA also has information at [fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov) (<http://www.fda.gov>) with information about participating in clinical trials (<http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ByAudience/ForPatientAdvocates/ParticipatinginClinicalTrials/default.htm>) and links to an array of resources. And clinicaltrials.gov (<http://www.clinicaltrials.gov>) is another resource from the National Institutes of Health.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, the Food and Drug Administration is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic, and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

So I would indicate that this particular amendment is to give greater focus to ensure that we have access to these individuals. Again, diabetes in minority communities is surging. The difficulty of getting access to insulin is also a conspicuous medical concern. But certain medical illnesses have been known to have a higher prevalence in certain demographic groups, including Type 2 diabetes, lupus, sickle cell anemia, and triple-negative breast cancer.

This particular amendment is, of course, helping to end, or to work on improving the access at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLauro).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

African American adults are almost twice as likely to suffer from diabetes as White adults and are also more likely to suffer from serious complications, such as limb amputations.

I agree with the gentlewoman that increasing the representation of African Americans among biomedical researchers, as well as participants in clinical trials, is essential to addressing disparities in health outcomes for African Americans suffering from this disease.

I would tell the gentlewoman that I was part of a bipartisan effort in the early nineties where we changed the rules of the NIH, including minorities and women in clinical trials, but it would appear that we have more to do. And we have increased funding for research centers in minority institutions by \$11 million to support the next generation of researchers and enhance the research infrastructure in minority-serving institutions.

I thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I look forward to working with her to see if we can turn this around.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I wish to thank Chairman McGovern and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their hard work in bringing Division A, the Labor-HHS portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor.

I thank them all for this opportunity to explain the Jackson Lee Amendment, which makes a good bill even better by providing \$10 million more to help ensure that the national goals of finding and bringing more and better treatments for diabetes is aided by an expanding pool of diverse and talented medical researchers and clinical trial participants.

Many racial health disparities, including diabetes, stem from lack of access to quality healthcare and proper health awareness.

Unfortunately, this means that incidence of kidney disease does not always match trial populations.

For example, consider that:

1. African-Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 5 percent of clinical trial participants.

2. Hispanics make up 16 percent of the population but only 1 percent of clinical trial participants.

3. Sex distribution in cardiovascular device trials is 67 percent male.

Other significant barriers to diversified clinical trials, which are the key to sound medical research and the foundation for medical cures and breakthroughs, as reported by investigators and coordinators are insurance status, patient inconvenience costs, availability of transportation, distance to the study site, and patient and family concerns about risk.

But the most significant barriers limiting clinical participation are race, age, and sex of participants:

1. Women and minority patients are more difficult to recruit.

2. Women and minority physicians have less experience and are relatively costlier to engage.

3. Minority patients with limited English proficiency can require costly translation services.

The first step in engaging women and minorities in clinical trials is finding them.

Research has shown that minority patients seek physicians of their own race, so bringing these doctors into trials is critical.

Physicians are the gateway to the patient.

There are disturbing statistics on the number of African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans pursuing academic qualification and participating in scientific research.

Many barriers exist that account for the low rate of participation among diverse communities, including patient fear of experimentation and lack of understanding or education with regard to the importance of clinical trials in creating new treatments and cures.

The Jackson Lee Amendment is intended to aid in the necessary effort to diversify the pool of doctors and medical researchers conducting clinical trials, and thereby helping to diversify the participants in the clinical trials.

In short, the Jackson Lee Amendment seeks to open the "physician gateway" to the patient.

The Journal on STEM Education reported in 2011 that only 8.34 percent of the STEM doctorates awarded in 2006 were given to under-represented minorities (URMs), despite making up approximately 28 percent of the U.S. population.

Additionally, GAO found that while the percentage of underrepresented minorities nationwide increased from 13 percent to 19 percent from 1994 to 2003, the total number of STEM doctorates awarded to the same group dropped during this period from 8,335 to 7,310.

In response, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) created the Minority Opportunities in Research (MORE) Division and similar academic intervention programs.

The MORE programs are comprised of four primary components: research experience, mentoring and advisement, supplemental instruction and workshops, and financial support.

This includes the Minority Biomedical Research Support-Research Initiative for Scientific Enhancement (MBRS-RISE) program, the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC), Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program (PREP), and the Bridges to the Baccalaureate and Bridges to the Ph.D. programs.

The amount of funds dedicated to these programs reflects the commitment by the science and research community to the goals of the MORE Division in addressing this problem.

Certain medical illnesses have been known to have higher prevalence in certain demographic groups, including type II diabetes, lupus, sickle cell anemia, and Triple Negative Breast Cancer for which African Americans are more than twice as likely to be diagnosed on average.

Race and ethnicity have also been shown to affect the effectiveness of and response to certain drugs, such as antihypertensive therapies in the treatment of hypertension in African Americans and anti-depressants in Hispanics.

Increased diversity in research trials could help researchers find better, more precise

ways to fight diseases that disproportionately impact certain populations and may be important for the safe and effective use of new therapies.

But before we can engage more women and minorities to participate in clinical trials, we must be able to find them.

And the key to finding minority patients is find more physicians from their racial and ethnic groups because research has shown that physicians are the gateway to the patient.

The Jackson Lee Amendment opens that gateway.

I urge support for the Jackson Lee Amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 130, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$10,000,000)".

Page 130, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me take this opportunity to thank Congresswoman DELAURO and her leadership as the chairwoman of this subcommittee, and her ranking member, Mr. COLE. I had the privilege of appearing before them in making my request, and so I want to thank them for many of the requests. I don't want to be too celebratory and say all of my requests, but I am very pleased that the investment in healthcare, education, many of the issues that I was concerned about, are well-invested, and it will be the kind of announcements that I will be able to make in my district for the great needs that are needed.

My amendment is to emphasize the importance of a program that, when I went to graduations, I saw students wearing banners, if you will, that said the word "TRIO;" that they were graduating with the help of TRIO. They were going on to college with the help of TRIO. And I was very excited about

the opportunity of seeing, in living proof, the proud symbols of those who had had a greater opportunity.

My amendment makes, again, a good bill even better by providing \$10 million more to help ensure that TRIO students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program get additional assistance to finish their education. I was excited when these students walked across the stage going on to college with TRIO support.

TRIO is a set of seven federally-funded education opportunity outreach programs that help low-income, first-generation students, and students with disabilities, to pursue higher education.

There are many opportunities for individuals to go into the trades and other disciplines, but many want to go to college.

The Upward Bound Program, the first Federal TRIO Program, was created in 1964. Later, Talent Search was created. The TRIO name itself was born four years later, when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended to include Special Services for Disadvantaged Students.

So today, there are nine TRIO programs that I am excited about; and my emphasis is to ensure that these programs are well-funded.

Even in my own community, I can tell you that TRIO is well-needed and well-utilized.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, could you tell me how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

The TRIO programs provide student support services to students in helping them to pursue and to complete a college education. These students may be the first in their families to attend college or face other challenges. The student support services provided under the TRIO programs include tutoring, academic advice, financial aid counseling, college preparation, and so much more.

To help our most vulnerable youth access and succeed in college, the Labor-HHS bill increases funding for TRIO by \$100 million, for a total of \$1.16 billion. And I can tell you, there is bipartisan support for this effort because I know that Ranking Member COLE is a strong supporter of the TRIO program. He recognizes its ability to help youngsters be able to realize their dreams and their aspirations.

So I appreciate that the amendment is highlighting the importance of providing services to encourage individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter, to complete college, and postgraduate education, and I am happy to support it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I am excited that, in 1986, we added the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program—we all remember him as a great astronaut who died in a horrific astronaut calamity—to foster doctoral degree attainment by students from underrepresented segments of society.

But, Mr. Chair, a young man went to the Upward Bound program at the historically Black Texas Southern University. He graduated from Sterling High School, but he grew up in extreme poverty, stricken with food insecurities and difficult living conditions.

Poverty is not only a state of being, but a state of mind.

However, with the help of TRIO, he went on to acquire life skills, strategies, and the support he needed to follow the dream of attending the University of Texas at San Antonio, majoring in Construction Science Management.

Not only did he graduate from UTSA, but he graduated with honors, and he plans to attend graduate school in the fall. He is one of many students that are impacted; and the more we focus on the at-risk students, the more America continues to ascend to her greatest level.

We helped Terrance, who is a 40-year-old student that began working on his GED at Houston Community College in 2005. He ultimately achieved it 5 years later.

My amendment, again, is to emphasize the doors of opportunity, from Ronald E. McNair, Student Support Services, Talent Search, the Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math and Science, and Veterans Upward Bound. It is encompassing of many aspects of young people and those returning to school.

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which focuses on those at risk, and turns that at risk into success.

Mr. Chair, I wish to thank Chairman McGOVERN and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their hard work in bringing Division A, the Labor-HHS portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor.

I thank them all for this opportunity to explain the Jackson Lee Amendment, which makes a good bill even better by providing \$10 million more to help ensure that TRIO students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program get additional assistance to finish their education.

TRIO is a set of seven federally-funded educational opportunity outreach programs that help low-income, first-generation students and students with disabilities to pursue higher education.

The Upward Bound Program, the first Federal TRIO Program, was created under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

A year later, Talent Search was created as part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to

assist students applying for newly authorized federal financial aid for postsecondary education.

The TRIO name itself was born four years later when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended in 1968 to include the Special Services for Disadvantaged Students program—what is now called Student Support Services (SSS).

Since 1968, TRIO programs have been expanded to provide a wider range of services.

Today, nine TRIO programs are included under the TRIO umbrella, seven of which provide direct services to students.

The 1972 amendments to the Higher Education Act created Educational Opportunity Centers (EOCs) to help adults select a postsecondary education program and obtain financial aid.

Veterans Upward Bound (VUB) was also initiated in the 1972 as part of the Upward Bound program to serve returning Vietnam veterans.

Amendments in 1986 added the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program (McNair) to foster doctoral degree attainment by students from underrepresented segments of society.

In 1990 the Upward Bound Math and Science (UBMS) program was initiated as part of the Upward Bound program to address the need for specific instruction in the fields of mathematics and science.

TRIO also includes a training program for project directors and other staff of TRIO projects (Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs, which was authorized in 1976).

The TRIO programs are administered by the Student Service area of the Department's Office of Postsecondary Education.

TRIO includes: Educational Opportunity Centers; Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement; Student Support Services; Talent Search; Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs Staff; Upward Bound; Upward Bound Math-Science; and Veterans Upward Bound.

Currently serving nearly 790,000 students across America, TRIO provides academic tutoring, personal counseling, mentoring, financial guidance, and other supports necessary for educational access and retention.

TRIO programs serve students from middle school and high school (Talent Search, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math-Science) to college and postgraduate study (Student Support Services, Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement).

TRIO also provides services to adult learners (Educational Opportunity Centers, Veterans Upward Bound).

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 15, adds \$10 million in funding to assist students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program.

TRIO students can include teens to older adults trying make a career move or complete a life goal of a GED or college degree.

I ask my colleagues to support this Jackson Lee Amendment.

LITROY

TRIO/Upward Bound program at Texas Southern University

Story: Litroy Lambert graduated from Sterling High School in Houston Texas in 2014.

He grew up in extreme poverty stricken with food insecurities and difficult living conditions.

Poverty is not only a state of being it can too often become a state of mind where dreams fester and die.

However, with the help of the TRIO/Upward Bound program at Texas Southern University LiTroy was able to acquire the life skills, strategies and the support he needed to follow his dreams of attending the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) majoring in Construction Science Management.

Not only did LiTroy attend UTSA, but he also graduated with honors and plans to attend graduate school in the fall.

LiTroy is one of many students whose lives have been dramatically changed by the efforts of TRIO/Upward Bound programming and staff.

Stories from Houston Community College's (HCC) TRIO Educational Opportunity Center:

TERRANCE, AGE 40

Terrance is a 40-year-old student that began working on his GED at Houston Community College in 2005.

Upon meeting Terrance in his GED class, he explained that he had been working on his GED off and on and was unsuccessful at completing his GED because of the cost of the exam and his inability to pass certain portions of the exam.

He is a father and has also worked odd jobs while attempting to complete his GED.

TRIO offered Terrance an alternative to the GED exam, the HiSet, which is an approved high school equivalency certification recognized by the Texas Education Agency.

In addition to offering him an alternative exam, HCC provided him with vouchers to cover the cost of the exam and within his first attempt of taking the HiSet exam, he successfully earned his high school equivalent certificate.

We assisted Terrance with applying for college and financial aid and he is currently enrolled at and set to begin college classes this fall to earn a Communications degree.

Stories from Houston Community College's TRIO Educational Opportunity Center.

ERIC, AGE 44

Eric is a 44-year-old student that began working on his GED in 1995, stopped attending and then returned to complete his GED in 2017 when he was unable to receive a promotion on his job because he did not have a high school diploma.

After several attempts at the GED, Eric was unable to pass portions of the GED exam because of his work schedule that prevented him from attending class regularly.

Eric struggled with portions of the exam and TRIO offered him tutorial services and the alternative HiSet exam.

Eric successfully passed the HiSet exam and earned his High School Equivalent certificate.

TRIO also assisted Eric with applying for financial aid and college admissions.

Eric will begin working on his pre-nursing courses in the fall so that he can eventually apply to nursing school and receive a promotion at his job.

CHRISTINA, AGE 65

Christina is a 65-year-old disabled student that contacted TRIO because she had problems finding a program that would lead to a job.

She wants to get off disability and work in an office job so that she can take care of herself without the limited income that disability provides.

TRIO was able to advocate for Christina to get financial aid reinstated because she was

on probation when she attended previously, due to the demands on her time because of having to care of her sick husband, who died when she was in school.

The TRIO Educational Opportunity Center was also able to connect her with free tuition that is offered by Houston Community College so that she can maximize her financial aid.

We assisted Christina with finding a program that will give her the technology/computer skills she needs that will lead to a job.

Christina is currently enrolled in summer classes and pursuing a degree in Business Technology.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 53, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$900,000)".

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$900,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Congresswoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their support for my amendment and support for the fire services.

I rise as the proud co-chair of the Congressional Fire Service Caucus to be on the front lines fighting for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line every day.

We know that firefighters are routinely exposed to a variety of carcinogens in chaotic and uncontrolled environments, but we do not have a good sense of the full impacts of their exposure. This is why we passed the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act into law last year. That bill was championed by Representative CHRIS COLLINS of New York, and he has cosponsored this amendment today.

Mr. Chairman, along my journey to create a National Firefighter Cancer Registry I heard the struggle of a cancer survivor who has dedicated—all of them dedicated their lives to the fire service. While some beat the odds we,

unfortunately, lost Fire Chief Gene Dannenfelser, of the Haddon Heights Volunteer Fire Department in 2017.

Gene fought a courageous battle with 9/11-related lung cancer. To honor him, and all those brothers and sisters struggling, we fought to get this bill into law.

This bill directed the Centers for Disease Control to develop a specialized cancer registry for firefighters to provide scientists and medical professionals data to better understand cancer trends among our firefighters. But for the registry to be effective, it needs the resources to maximize firefighter participation.

I appreciate that the committee included a line item for the registry. This amendment merely ensures the Firefighter Cancer Registry is fully funded. The registry will help us improve our knowledge of cancer incidence in firefighters.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD a letter from 11 fire services organizations, including the International Association of Fire Fighters, in support of this amendment.

JUNE 7, 2019.

Hon. BILL PASCRELL, Jr.,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHRIS COLLINS,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PASCRELL & CONGRESSMAN COLLINS: On behalf of the nation's fire and emergency services, we write in support of your amendment to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. Specifically, your amendment will fully fund the Firefighter Cancer Registry at the authorized level of \$2.5 million.

During the 115th Congress, both the House and Senate unanimously approved the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act (P.L. 115-194). The bipartisan legislation instructed the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to create a specialized national registry to provide researchers and epidemiologists with the tools and resources needed to improve research collection activities related to the monitoring of cancer incidence among firefighters.

Studies have indicated a strong link between firefighting and an increased risk of several major cancers. However, certain studies examining cancer risks among firefighters have been limited by the availability of important data and relatively small sample sizes that have an underrepresentation of women, minorities, and volunteer firefighters. As a result, public health researchers are unable to fully examine and understand the broader epidemiological cancer trends among firefighters. The Firefighter Cancer Registry is an important resource to better understand the link between firefighting and cancer, potentially leading to better prevention and safety protocols. It is critical that Congress fully fund the program in Fiscal Year 2020 to ensure the CDC has adequate resources to engage in a robust public outreach effort to promote the Registry and encourage participation by a large and diverse group of firefighters.

Thank you for offering this important amendment and your continued leadership

and support for America's fire and emergency services.

Sincerely,
Congressional Fire Services Institute, Fire Apparatus Manufacturers' Association, Fire and Emergency Manufacturers and Services Association, International Association of Arson Investigators, International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, International Fire Service Training Association, International Society of Fire Service Instructors, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, National Fire Protection Association, National Volunteer Fire Council.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition, but I do support the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment introduced by Congressman PASCRELL, and I am a proud cosponsor in this bipartisan effort to address the increased rate of cancer incidents with firefighters.

While common sense tells us these emergency responders frequently inhale smoke and other harmful substances, it is essential that a link is identified between specific chemicals and diseases and cancers in order to provide more safeguards for our first responders.

□ 1745

This registry will allow the Centers for Disease Control to compile a large database of cancer incidents amongst firefighters, and through expanded research, we hope to develop new technologies, protocols, and safeguards for these brave men and women.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for providing increased funding to the Firefighter Cancer Registry compared to last year; however, it is vital that we secure the full authorized amount of \$2.5 million to ensure the registry can be fully implemented by the CDC.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to have worked with Congressman PASCRELL in passing the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act last Congress, and look forward to continue working together to support the firefighters who risk their lives every day.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH, is leading the effort to track the link between the workplace exposures of firefighters and cancer. This registry will provide something that is a more complete, broader representation of our firefighters in our country compared to previous studies.

The underlying bill that we are considering includes an increase of \$600,000 to the National Firefighter Registry, and this amendment would provide an additional increase of \$900,000.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for offering this amendment to highlight the importance of the health of our firefighters, first responders who never say no. They were going up in the building on 9/11 while others were coming down in order to be able to survive, and so many lost their lives on that day.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I thank Madam Chair for her comments.

Mr. Chair, I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. DANNY K. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I want to thank Representative BURGESS and Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD, both of whom have been very helpful in putting this amendment together.

The Davis-Burgess-Butterfield bipartisan amendment would increase the funding to the account of the National Center on Birth Defects, Development Disabilities, and Disabilities by \$2 million and decrease the administration account in the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services by \$2 million.

Currently, under this account, there is no money allocated for the Public

Health Approach to Blood Disorders Program for Sickle Cell Disease. Increasing funding would support the CDC's sickle cell disease surveillance program to better identify affected individuals, to understand their health outcomes, and to evaluate strategies to prevent complications and risk factors that affect individuals living with this devastating disease.

The \$2 million funding for the Davis-Burgess-Butterfield amendment would assist in establishing a grant program for States representing a majority of the sickle cell disease patient population. The current surveillance conducted by the CDC is limited to the States of California and Georgia.

The data accumulated under this grant program, authorized by Public Law 115-327, would cover associated health outcomes, would identify health disparities, and would evaluate the impact of genetic, environmental, behavioral, and other risk factors that may impact health.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I am glad to be cosponsoring this amendment and partnering with Representative DANNY K. DAVIS once again to continue this important work that we did in sending the Sickle Cell Disease and Other Heritable Blood Disorders Research Surveillance, Prevention, and Treatment Act of 2018 to the President's desk last December.

In all the hubbub of the election cycle in the fall of 2018, it is easy to lose sight of some of the accomplishments, but this was a significant accomplishment of the last Congress.

Mr. Chair, I made a commitment to Mr. DAVIS at the beginning of the last Congress that, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I would make the passage of his sickle cell reauthorization bill a priority.

This was important. It had been years since this bill had been reauthorized. It first passed in 1972. The last reauthorization was part of a tax bill that was signed into law by George Bush in 2004.

In the fall of 2018, after nearly 20 months of work, the House passed their product in February of 2017, and the Senate did. It is to be commended that the other body did act, and Senator TIM SCOTT of South Carolina and Senator COREY BOOKER of New Jersey got a bill through the Senate and brought it back to the House, where it was passed and then sent down to the President of the United States for his signature. President Trump did indeed sign the first stand-alone sickle cell reauthorization in decades, and this was signed last December.

Mr. Chair, when we had a hearing on sickle cell in the summer of 2016, one of the witnesses, a witness from the Sickle Cell Disease Advocates Alliance, came and spoke to our subcommittee and said it had been decades since the Food and Drug Administration had approved a new therapy for sickle cell, hydroxyurea, decades ago.

Then in 2017, the Food and Drug Administration approved Endari, which was the first new therapy in years.

Earlier this year, Dr. Francis Collins went on "60 Minutes" and said that we can now use the word "cure" because of a new gene editing treatment that relieves these patients of their crippling symptoms and enables them to lead regular lives. This is a spelling error of two bases, a transcription error of two bases in the part of the gene that encodes for the hemoglobin molecule. The National Institutes of Health is now talking about providing a therapy for that, that, in fact, we can talk about the word "cure." So this amendment is a downpayment on that cure.

Mr. Chair, I certainly thank Mr. DAVIS for his years of dedication to moving these projects forward.

This amendment provides \$2 million for the Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders Program for Sickle Cell Disease and support for the CDC sickle cell disease surveillance program.

Years and years and years ago, I worked at Parkland Hospital. I took care of patients with sickle cell, kids that would come to the emergency room in crisis, a very, very painful condition. We didn't have much to offer back then: hydration with an IV, Thorazine so that they wouldn't climb the walls, and morphine to try to help their pain, but it really wasn't nearly enough.

Every one of those painful crises was accompanied by destruction, destruction that went on within their bodies because of these sickle cells that were cramped up inside blood vessels and killed kidney cells, killed liver cells, killed bone marrow cells. These kids hurt worse than anything I have ever seen, and now we are talking about providing them the opportunity to lead a regular life.

This is powerful stuff. That shows what this Congress can do when they put together their partisan differences.

Mr. Chair, I really do want to thank Mr. DAVIS of Illinois for his efforts. I mean, he has pushed this issue by himself for years and years.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to have been a small part of that when we got the bill across the floor of the House and into the office of the President of the United States. I am proud of President Trump for signing the first stand-alone sickle cell reauthorization in decades.

Now I am proud to stand on the floor with Representative DAVIS and see if we can't get just a little additional funding to get this one pushed a little further down the line because of the

unbelievable, unparalleled good we are going to do with this.

Think of what the cost to this country was for doing nothing for 40 years on this illness. When people say this treatment is going to be expensive, yes, it will be expensive, but what is the cost of doing nothing?

Mr. Chair, this is an important amendment. I urge an "aye" vote on Mr. DAVIS' amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD this letter of support from the American Society of Hematology and the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY
AND THE SICKLE CELL DISEASE AS-
SOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.,

June 12, 2019.

Hon. DANNY DAVIS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL BURGESS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. G.K. BUTTERFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES DAVIS, BURGESS, AND BUTTERFIELD: The American Society of Hematology (ASH) and the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America (SCDAA) strongly support your amendment to provide \$2 million in funding for the sickle cell disease (SCD) data collection program authorized by the Sickle Cell Disease Research, Surveillance, Prevention, and Treatment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-327). Your amendment will enable the CDC to expand its efforts to improve SCD surveillance in the United States.

The Davis/Burgess/Butterfield amendment will add \$2 M in funding to the National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders account. This program currently oversees SCD public health surveillance in the states of California and Georgia and has recently released a grant announcement for additional states to take the necessary steps to engage in SCD data collection. The amendment will enable additional high incidence states to undertake SCD surveillance.

The CDC estimates that SCD affects nearly 100,000 Americans; however, absent a nationwide surveillance program, we are not confident of this estimate, nor do we know where individuals with SCD live, how they receive care or if they have access to healthcare providers with expertise in SCD. Surveillance is necessary to improve understanding of the health outcomes and health care system utilization patterns of people with SCD, increase evidence for public health programs, and establish cost effective practices to improve and extend the lives of people with SCD.

SCD is an inherited, lifelong disorder that causes a person's red blood cells to become deformed and get stuck in veins, blocking oxygen flow throughout the body. This devastating disease can cause complications including severe pain, stroke, acute chest syndrome, organ damage, and in some cases premature death. The many complications of SCD can make every stage of life extremely challenging for individuals with the disease. This is compounded by the fact that many people living with SCD are unable to access quality care and are limited by a lack of effective treatment options.

ASH represents more than 17,000 physicians, researchers, and medical trainees

committed to the study and treatment of blood and blood-related diseases and disorders, including SCD. SCDAA's mission is to advocate for people affected by sickle cell conditions and empower community-based organizations to maximize quality of life and raise public consciousness while advancing the search for a universal cure.

Thank you again for your leadership to improve "the lives of individuals living with SCD. Expansion of CDC's work in SCD will significantly help improve our understanding of the disorder and in turn, improve healthcare outcomes for individuals with SCD.

Sincerely,

ROY L. SILVERSTEIN, MD,
ASH President.
BEVERLY FRANCIS-GIBSON,
M.A.,
SCDAA President and
Chief Executive Offi-
cer.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I rise in support of this amendment.

Sickle cell disease is a major public health concern. It affects an estimated 100,000 Americans, with a disproportionate effect on African Americans.

People living with sickle cell disease experience significant pain and life-threatening complications.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is working to better identify affected individuals, to understand their health outcomes, and to evaluate strategies to prevent complications and factors that affect individuals living with sickle cell disease.

We may be close to a cure for sickle cell disease because of gene editing, making it all the more important for us to work with people who live day after day with sickle cell.

Mr. Chair, I commend the gentleman for raising attention about this important program, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to commend and thank, again, Dr. BURGESS for not only his passion, but the tremendous work and effort that he has put forth over the years to help make sure that this population group gets the service and attention that they deserve.

Mr. Chair, I thank Representative DELAURO for her comments, especially the fact that many researchers believe that they are very close to finding a cure for sickle cell anemia, and this just moves us one step further.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 4 by Ms. SHALALA of Florida.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 14 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 15 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 16 by Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

□ 1800

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 338, noes 83, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

AYES—338

Adams	Blunt Rochester	Chabot
Aderholt	Bonamici	Chu, Judy
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline
Allred	F.	Cisneros
Amodei	Brindisi	Clark (MA)
Armstrong	Brooks (IN)	Clarke (NY)
Arrington	Brown (MD)	Clay
Axne	Brownley (CA)	Cleaver
Baird	Buchanan	Clyburn
Balderson	Bustos	Cohen
Barr	Butterfield	Cole
Barragán	Calvert	Collins (NY)
Bass	Carbajal	Connolly
Beatty	Cárdenas	Cook
Bera	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Bergman	Cartwright	Correa
Beyer	Case	Costa
Bilirakis	Casten (IL)	Courtney
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Cox (CA)
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Craig

Crawford	King (IA)	Richmond	Biggs	Fulcher	Meuser
Crenshaw	King (NY)	Riggleman	Bishop (UT)	Gibbs	Mullin
Crist	Kinzinger	Roby	Brady	Gohmert	Norman
Crow	Kirkpatrick	Rodgers (WA)	Brooks (AL)	Gooden	Olson
Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Roe, David P.	Bucshon	Gosar	Palazzo
Cummings	Kuster (NH)	Rogers (KY)	Budd	Griffith	Palmer
Cunningham	LaMalfa	Rose (NY)	Burchett	Hagedorn	Rogers (AL)
Curtis	Lamb	Rouda	Burgess	Hern, Kevin	Rooney (FL)
Davids (KS)	Langevin	Roybal-Allard	Byrne	Hice (GA)	Rose, John W.
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz	Carter (GA)	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Davis, Danny K.	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger	Carter (TX)	Holding	Roy
Davis, Rodney	Latta	Rush	Cheney	Huizenga	Scalise
Dean	Lawrence	Rutherford	Cline	Hunter	Scott, Austin
DeFazio	Lawson (FL)	Ryan	Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Smith (NE)
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Sánchez	Collins (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Spano
DeLauro	Lee (NV)	Sarbanes	Comer	Jordan	Steube
DeBene	Lesko	Scanlon	Conaway	Kelly (MS)	Taylor
Delgado	Levin (CA)	Schakowsky	Davidson (OH)	Kustoff (TN)	Timmons
Demings	Levin (MI)	Schiff	Duncan	LaHood	Walker
DeSaulnier	Lewis	Schneider	Dunn	Lamborn	Weber (TX)
DesJarlais	Lieu, Ted	Schrader	Emmer	Loudermilk	Westerman
Deutch	Lipinski	Schrier	Estes	Luetkemeyer	Williams
Diaz-Balart	Loeb sack	Schweikert	Ferguson	Marchant	Wittman
Dingell	Loftgren	Scott (VA)	Fleischmann	Massie	Yoho
Doggett	Long	Scott, David	Flores	Mast	Zeldin
Doyle, Michael	Lowenthal	Serrano	Foxx (NC)	McClintock	
F.	Lowe	Sewell (AL)			
Duffy	Lucas	Shalala			
Engel	Luján	Sherman			
Escobar	Luria	Sherrill			
Eshoo	Lynch	Shimkus			
Españat	Malinowski	Simpson			
Evans	Maloney,	Sires			
Finkenauer	Carolyn B.	Slotkin			
Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Sean	Smith (MO)			
Fletcher	Marshall	Smith (NJ)			
Fortenberry	Matsui	Smith (WA)			
Foster	McAdams	Smucker			
Frankel	McBath	Soto			
Fudge	McCarthy	Spanberger			
Gabbard	McCauley	Speier			
Gaetz	McCollum	Stanton			
Gallagher	McEachin	Staubert			
Gallego	McGovern	Stefanik			
Garamendi	McHenry	Steil			
Garcia (IL)	McKinley	Stevens			
Garcia (TX)	McNerney	Stewart			
Golden	Meadows	Stivers			
Gomez	Meeks	Suozzi			
Gonzalez (OH)	Meng	Takano			
Gottheimer	Miller	Thompson (CA)			
Granger	Mitchell	Thompson (MS)			
Graves (LA)	Moolenaar	Thompson (PA)			
Graves (MO)	Mooney (WV)	Thornberry			
Green (TX)	Moore	Tipton			
Grijalva	Morelle	Titus			
Grothman	Moulton	Tlaib			
Guest	Mucarsel-Powell	Tonko			
Guthrie	Murphy	Torres (CA)			
Haaland	Nadler	Torres Small			
Harder (CA)	Napolitano	(NM)			
Harris	Neal	Trahan			
Hartzler	Neguse	Trone			
Hayes	Newhouse	Turner			
Heck	Norcross	Underwood			
Higgins (NY)	Norton	Upton			
Hill (AR)	Nunes	Van Drew			
Hill (CA)	O'Halloran	Vargas			
Himes	Ocasio-Cortez	Veasey			
Hollingsworth	Omar	Vela			
Horn, Kendra S.	Pallone	Velázquez			
Horsford	Panetta	Visclosky			
Houlihan	Pappas	Wagner			
Hudson	Pascrell	Walberg			
Huffman	Payne	Walden			
Hurd (TX)	Pence	Walorski			
Jayapal	Perlmutter	Walt			
Jeffries	Perry	Wasserman			
Johnson (GA)	Peters	Schultz			
Johnson (OH)	Peterson	Waters			
Johnson (TX)	Phillips	Watkins			
Joyce (OH)	Pingree	Watson Coleman			
Joyce (PA)	Plaskett	Webster (FL)			
Kaptur	Pocan	Welch			
Katko	Porter	Wenstrup			
Keating	Posey	Wexton			
Keller	Pressley	Wild			
Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)	Wilson (FL)			
Kelly (PA)	Quigley	Wilson (SC)			
Kennedy	Raskin	Womack			
Khanna	Ratcliffe	Woodall			
Kildee	Reed	Yarmuth			
Kilmer	Reschenthaler	Young			
Kim	Rice (NY)				
Kind	Rice (SC)				

NOES—83

Abraham	Amash	Bacon
Allen	Babin	Banks

Bost	Graves (GA)	Radewagen
Buck	Green (TN)	Sablan
Gianforte	Hastings	San Nicolas
Gonzalez (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
González-Colón	Hoyer	Swallow (CA)
(PR)	Jackson Lee	Wright

NOT VOTING—17

□ 1827

Messrs. PALMER, WESTERMAN, KELLY of Mississippi, BURCHETT, BISHOP of Utah, and BACON changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. ARMSTRONG, WENSTRUP, MEADOWS, GUTHRIE, RICE of South Carolina, WEBSTER of Florida, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and SMUCKER changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 179, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

AYES—243

Adams	Brindisi	Cisneros
Aguilar	Brown (MD)	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brownley (CA)	Clay
Axne	Bustos	Cleaver
Barragán	Butterfield	Clyburn
Bass	Carbajal	Cohen
Beatty	Cárdenas	Connolly
Bera	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Beyer	Cartwright	Correa
Bishop (GA)	Case	Costa
Blumenauer	Casten (IL)	Courtney
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Cox (CA)
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Craig
Boyle, Brendan	Chu, Judy	Crist
F.	Cicilline	Crow

Cuellar	Kilmer	Quigley	Keller	Newhouse	Smucker	Cooper	Kelly (PA)	Raskin
Cummings	Kim	Raskin	Kelly (MS)	Norman	Spano	Correa	Kennedy	Reed
Cunningham	Kind	Reed	Kelly (PA)	Nunes	Stauber	Costa	Khanha	Reschenthaler
Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)	King (IA)	Olson	Stefanik	Courtney	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Richmond	King (NY)	Palazzo	Steil	Cox (CA)	Kilmer	Richmond
Davis, Danny K.	Kuster (NH)	Rose (NY)	Kinzinger	Palmer	Steube	Craig	Kim	Roby
Dean	Lamb	Rouda	Kustoff (TN)	Pence	Stewart	Crawford	Kind	Rodgers (WA)
DeFazio	Langevin	Roybal-Allard	LaHood	Perry	Stivers	Crist	King (IA)	Rogers (KY)
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz	LaMalfa	Peterson	Taylor	Crow	King (NY)	Rose (NY)
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger	Lamborn	Posey	Thompson (PA)	Cuellar	Kinzinger	Rouda
DelBene	Lawrence	Rush	Latta	Ratcliffe	Thornberry	Cummings	Kirkpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Delgado	Lawson (FL)	Ryan	Lesko	Reschenthaler	Timmons	Cunningham	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Demings	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes	Long	Rice (SC)	Tipton	Davids (KS)	Kuster (NH)	Ruppersberger
DeSaulnier	Lee (NV)	Scanlon	Loudermilk	Riggleman	Wagner	Davis (CA)	Lamb	Rush
Deutch	Levin (CA)	Schakowsky	Lucas	Roby	Walberg	Davis, Danny K.	Langevin	Rutherford
Diaz-Balart	Levin (MI)	Schiff	Luetkemeyer	Rodgers (WA)	Walker	Davis, Rodney	Larsen (WA)	Ryan
Dingell	Lewis	Schneider	Marchant	Roe, David P.	Walorski	Dean	Larson (CT)	Sánchez
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Schrader	Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Waltz	DeFazio	Lawrence	Sarbanes
Doyle, Michael F.	Lipinski	Schrier	Massie	Rogers (KY)	Watkins	DeGette	Lawson (FL)	Scanlon
Engel	Loebsack	Scott (VA)	Mast	Rooney (FL)	Weber (TX)	DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Escobar	Lofgren	Scott, David	McCarthy	Rose, John W.	Webster (FL)	DelBene	Lee (NV)	Schiff
Eshoo	Lowenthal	Serrano	McClintock	Rouzer	Wenstrup	Delgado	Levin (CA)	Schneider
Espallat	Lowey	Sewell (AL)	McHenry	Roy	Westerman	Demings	Levin (MI)	Schrader
Evans	Lujan	Shalala	McKinley	Rutherford	Williams	DeSaulnier	Lewis	Schrier
Finkenauer	Luria	Sherman	Meadows	Scalise	Wilson (SC)	Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Scott (VA)
Fitzpatrick	Lynch	Sherrill	Meuser	Schweikert	Wittman	Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Scott, David
Fletcher	Malinowski	Sires	Miller	Scott, Austin	Womack	Dingell	Loebsack	Serrano
Fortenberry	Maloney,	Slotkin	Mitchell	Shimkus	Woodall	Doggett	Lofgren	Sewell (AL)
Foster	Carolyn B.	Smith (NJ)	Moolenaar	Simpson	Yoho	Doyle, Michael F.	Lowenthal	Shalala
Frankel	Maloney, Sean	Smith (WA)	Mooney (WV)	Smith (MO)	Zeldin	Duffy	Lowey	Sherman
Fudge	Matsui	Soto	Mullin	Smith (NE)		Engel	Lucas	Sherrill
Gabbard	McAdams	Spanberger				Escobar	Lujan	Shimkus
Galleo	McBath	Speier	Bost	Green (TN)	San Nicolas	Eshoo	Luria	Simpson
Garamendi	McCaul	Stanton	Buck	Hastings	Sánchez	Espallat	Lynch	Sires
Garcia (IL)	McCollum	Stevens	Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner	Evans	Malinowski	Slotkin
Garcia (TX)	McEachin	Suozi	Gianforte	Hoyer	Swalwell (CA)	Finkenauer	Maloney,	Smith (MO)
Golden	McGovern	Takano	González-Colón	Radewagen	Wright	Fitzpatrick	Carolyn B.	Smith (NJ)
Gomez	McNerney	Thompson (CA)	(PR)	Radewagen		Fletcher	Maloney, Sean	Smith (WA)
Gonzalez (OH)	Meeks	Thompson (MS)				Fortenberry	Matsui	Smucker
Gonzalez (TX)	Meng					Foster	McAdams	Soto
Gottheimer	Moore					Frankel	McBath	Spanberger
Green (TX)	Morelle					Fudge	McCaul	Speier
Grijalva	Moulton					Gabbard	McCollum	Stanton
Haaland	Mucarsel-Powell					Gallagher	McEachin	Stauber
Harder (CA)	Murphy					Galleo	McGovern	Stevens
Hayes	Nadler					Garamendi	McKinley	Stivers
Heck	Napolitano					Garcia (IL)	McNerney	Suozi
Higgins (NY)	Neal					Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Takano
Hill (CA)	Neguse					Golden	Meng	Mitchell
Himes	Norcross					Gomez	Mitchell	Moolenaar
Horn, Kendra S.	Norton					Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney (WV)	Moore
Horsford	O'Halleran					Gonzalez (TX)	Moore	Morelle
Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez					Gottheimer	Moulton	Mucarsel-Powell
Huffman	Omar					Graves (LA)	Murphy	Nadler
Hurd (TX)	Pallone					Green (TX)	Napolitano	Neal
Jackson Lee	Panetta					Grijalva	Neguse	Newhouse
Jeffries	Pappas					Guthrie	Norcross	Higgins (NY)
Johnson (GA)	Pascarell					Haaland	Norton	Hill (CA)
Johnson (TX)	Payne					Harder (CA)	O'Halleran	Himes
Kaptur	Perlmutter					Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez	Hollingsworth
Katko	Peters					Heck	Omar	Horn, Kendra S.
Keating	Phillips					Higgins (NY)	Pallone	Horsford
Kelly (IL)	Pingree					Hill (CA)	Panetta	Houlahan
Kennedy	Plaskett					Himes	Pappas	Hudson
Khanha	Pocan					Hollingsworth	Pascarell	Huffman
Kildee	Porter					Horn, Kendra S.	Payne	Hurd (TX)
	Pressley					Horsford	Perlmutter	Jackson Lee
	Price (NC)					Houlahan	Peters	Jayapal
						Hudson	Peterson	Jeffries
						Huffman	Phillips	Johnson (GA)
						Hurd (TX)	Pingree	Johnson (OH)
						Jackson Lee	Plaskett	Johnson (TX)
						Jayapal	Pocan	Joyce (OH)
						Jeffries	Porter	Kaptur
						Johnson (GA)	Pressley	Katko
						Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)	Keating
						Johnson (TX)	Quigley	Kelly (IL)
						Joyce (OH)		
						Kaptur		
						Katko		
						Keating		
						Kelly (IL)		

NOES—179

Abraham	Chabot	Gohmert
Aderholt	Cheney	Gooden
Allen	Cline	Gosar
Amash	Cloud	Granger
Amodei	Cole	Graves (GA)
Armstrong	Collins (GA)	Graves (LA)
Arrington	Collins (NY)	Graves (MO)
Babin	Comer	Griffith
Bacon	Conaway	Grothman
Baird	Cook	Guest
Balderson	Crawford	Guthrie
Banks	Crenshaw	Hagedorn
Barr	Curtis	Harris
Bergman	Davidson (OH)	Hartzler
Biggs	Davis, Rodney	Hern, Kevin
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Hice (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Duffy	Higgins (LA)
Brady	Duncan	Hill (AR)
Brooks (AL)	Dunn	Holding
Brooks (IN)	Emmer	Hollingsworth
Buchanan	Estes	Hudson
Bucshon	Ferguson	Huizenga
Budd	Fleischmann	Hunter
Burchett	Flores	Johnson (LA)
Burgess	Foxx (NC)	Johnson (OH)
Byrne	Fulcher	Johnson (SD)
Calvert	Gaetz	Jordan
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Gibbs	Joyce (PA)

NOT VOTING—16

Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1832

Mr. WATKINS changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 290, noes 134, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

AYES—290

Adams	Bonamici	Casten (IL)
Aderholt	Boyle, Brendan F.	Castor (FL)
Aguilar	Brindisi	Castro (TX)
Allred	Brooks (IN)	Chabot
Amodei	Brown (MD)	Chu, Judy
Axne	Brownley (CA)	Cicilline
Bacon	Buchanan	Cisneros
Barragán	Buchon	Clark (MA)
Bass	Bustos	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Butterfield	Clay
Bera	Clyburn	Cleaver
Bergman	Cárdenas	Clyburn (OH)
Beyer	Carson (IN)	Cohen
Bishop (GA)	Cartwright	Cole
Blumenauer	Case	Collins (NY)
Blunt Rochester		Connolly

NOES—134

Abraham	Brooks (AL)	Cook
Allen	Budd	Crenshaw
Amash	Burchett	Curtis
Armstrong	Burgess	Davidson (OH)
Arrington	Byrne	DesJarlais
Babin	Calvert	Duncan
Baird	Carter (GA)	Dunn
Balderson	Carter (TX)	Emmer
Banks	Cheney	Estes
Barr	Cline	Ferguson
Biggs	Cloud	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Collins (GA)	Flores
Bishop (UT)	Comer	Foxx (NC)
Brady	Conaway	Fulcher

Gaetz	Latta	Rouzer	Cole	Johnson (GA)	Pallone	Veasey	Wasserman	Williams
Gibbs	Lesko	Roy	Collins (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Palmer	Vela	Schultz	Wilson (FL)
Gohmert	Long	Scalise	Collins (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Panetta	Velázquez	Waters	Wilson (SC)
Gooden	Loudermilk	Schweikert	Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Pappas	Visclosky	Watkins	Wittman
Gosar	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Connolly	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell	Wagner	Watson Coleman	Womack
Granger	Marchant	Smith (NE)	Cook	Joyce (OH)	Payne	Walberg	Welch	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Marshall	Spano	Cooper	Joyce (PA)	Pence	Walden	Wenstrup	Yarmuth
Graves (MO)	Massie	Stefanik	Correa	Kaptur	Perlmutter	Walker	Westerman	Young
Griffith	Mast	Steil	Costa	Katko	Perry	Walorski	Wexton	Zeldin
Grothman	McCarthy	Steube	Courtney	Keating	Peters	Waltz		
Guest	McClintock	Stewart	Cox (CA)	Keller	Peterson			
Hagedorn	McHenry	Taylor	Craig	Kelly (IL)	Phillips			
Harris	Meadows	Thornberry	Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Pingree	Amash	Estes	Marshall
Hartzler	Meuser	Timmons	Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Plaskett	Babin	Ferguson	McClintock
Hern, Kevin	Miller	Tipton	Crist	Kennedy	Pocan	Biggs	Fulcher	Norman
Hice (GA)	Mullin	Turner	Crow	Khanna	Porter	Bishop (UT)	Gaetz	Olson
Higgins (LA)	Norman	Wagner	Cuellar	Kildee	Pressley	Brooks (AL)	Gohmert	Posey
Hill (AR)	Nunes	Walberg	Cummings	Kilmer	Price (NC)	Burchett	Gooden	Rice (SC)
Holding	Olson	Walker	Cunningham	Kim	Quigley	Burgess	Gosar	Rogers (AL)
Huizenga	Palazzo	Walorski	Curtis	Kind	Raskin	Byrne	Graves (GA)	Rouzer
Hunter	Palmer	Waltz	Davids (KS)	King (IA)	Ratcliffe	Cheney	Harris	Roy
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Watkins	Davis (CA)	King (NY)	Reed	Cline	Hern, Kevin	Taylor
Johnson (SD)	Perry	Weber (TX)	Davis, Danny K.	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler	Comer	Hice (GA)	Timmons
Jordan	Posey	Webster (FL)	Dean	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)	Davidson (OH)	Huizenga	Weber (TX)
Joyce (PA)	Ratcliffe	Westerman	DeFazio	Krishnamoorthi	Richmond	Duncan	Jordan	Webster (FL)
Keller	Rice (SC)	Williams	DeGette	Kuster (NH)	Riggleman	Dunn	Lamborn	Yoho
Kelly (MS)	Riggleman	Wilson (SC)	DeLauro	Kustoff (TN)	Roby			
Kustoff (TN)	Roe, David P.	Wittman	DelBene	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)			
LaHood	Rooney (FL)	Yoho	Demings	LaMalfa	Roe, David P.			
LaMalfa	Rose, John W.	Zeldin	DeSaulnier	Lamb	Rogers (KY)			
Lamborn			Dingell	Langevin	Rooney (FL)			

NOT VOTING—14

Bost	Green (TN)	Sablan
Buck	Hastings	San Nicolas
Gianforte	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
González-Colón (PR)	Hoyer	Swalwell (CA)
	Radewagen	Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1836

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 381, noes 42, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

AYES—381

Abraham	Beyer	Cárdenas
Adams	Bilirakis	Carson (IN)
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Carter (GA)
Aguilar	Blumenauer	Carter (TX)
Allen	Blunt Rochester	Cartwright
Allred	Bonamici	Case
Amodei	Boyle, Brendan	Casten (IL)
Armstrong	F.	Castor (FL)
Arrington	Brady	Castro (TX)
Axne	Brindisi	Chabot
Bacon	Brooks (IN)	Chu, Judy
Baird	Brown (MD)	Cicilline
Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Cisneros
Banks	Buchanan	Clark (MA)
Barr	Bucshon	Clarke (NY)
Barragán	Budd	Clay
Bass	Bustos	Cleaver
Beatty	Butterfield	Cloud
Bera	Calvert	Clyburn
Bergman	Carbajal	Cohen

Duffy	Lesko	Rutherford
Emmer	Levin (CA)	Ryan
Engel	Levin (MI)	Sánchez
Escobar	Lewis	Sarbanes
Eshoo	Lieu, Ted	Scalise
Espallat	Lipinski	Scanlon
Evans	Loeb sack	Schakowsky
Finkenauer	Lofgren	Schiff
Fitzpatrick	Long	Schneider
Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Schraeder
Fletcher	Lowenthal	Schrier
Flores	Lowey	Schweikert
Portenberry	Lucas	Scott (VA)
Foster	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Foxx (NC)	Luján	Scott, David
Frankel	Luria	Serrano
Fudge	Lynch	Sewell (AL)
Gabbard	Malinowski	Shalala
Gallagher	Maloney,	Sherman
Gallego	Carolyn B.	Sherrill
Garamendi	Maloney, Sean	Shimkus
Garcia (IL)	Marchant	Simpson
Garcia (TX)	Massie	Sires
Gibbs	Mast	Slotkin
Golden	Matsui	Smith (MO)
Gomez	McAdams	Smith (NE)
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez (TX)	McCarthy	Smith (WA)
Gottheimer	McCaul	Smucker
Granger	McCollum	Soto
Graves (LA)	McEachin	Spanberger
Graves (MO)	McGovern	Spano
Green (TX)	McHenry	Speier
Griffith	McKinley	Stanton
Grijalva	McNerney	Stauber
Grothman	Meadows	Stefanik
Guest	Meeks	Steil
Guthrie	Meng	Steube
Haaland	Meuser	Stevens
Hagedorn	Miller	Stewart
Harder (CA)	Mitchell	Stivers
Hartzler	Moolenaar	Suozzi
Hayes	Mooney (WV)	Takano
Heck	Moore	Thompson (CA)
Higgins (LA)	Morelle	Thompson (MS)
Higgins (NY)	Moulton	Thompson (PA)
Hill (AR)	Mucarsel-Powell	Thornberry
Hill (CA)	Mullin	Tipton
Himes	Murphy	Titus
Holding	Nadler	Tlaib
Hollingsworth	Napolitano	Tonko
Horn, Kendra S.	Neal	Torres (CA)
Horsford	Neguse	Torres Small
Houlihan	Newhouse	(NM)
Hudson	Norcross	Trahan
Huffman	Norton	Trone
Hunter	Nunes	Turner
Hurd (TX)	O'Halleran	Underwood
Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez	Upton
Jayapal	Omar	Van Drew
Jeffries	Palazzo	Vargas

NOES—42

Amash	Estes	Marshall
Babin	Ferguson	McClintock
Biggs	Fulcher	Norman
Bishop (UT)	Gaetz	Olson
Brooks (AL)	Gohmert	Posey
Burchett	Gooden	Rice (SC)
Burgess	Gosar	Rogers (AL)
Byrne	Graves (GA)	Rouzer
Cheney	Harris	Roy
Cline	Hern, Kevin	Taylor
Comer	Hice (GA)	Timmons
Davidson (OH)	Huizenga	Weber (TX)
Duncan	Jordan	Webster (FL)
Dunn	Lamborn	Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Bost	Green (TN)	San Nicolas
Buck	Hastings	Sensenbrenner
Davis, Rodney	Herrera Beutler	Swalwell (CA)
Gianforte	Hoyer	Wright
González-Colón (PR)	Radewagen	
	Sablan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1841

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 347, noes 76, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 255]

AYES—347

Adams	Bonamici	Chu, Judy
Aderholt	Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline
Aguilar	F.	Cisneros
Allen	Brady	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brindisi	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brooks (IN)	Clay
Armstrong	Brown (MD)	Cleaver
Axne	Brownley (CA)	Clyburn
Bacon	Buchanan	Cohen
Baird	Bucshon	Cole
Balderson	Bustos	Collins (GA)
Banks	Butterfield	Collins (NY)
Barr	Calvert	Conaway
Barragán	Carbajal	Connolly
Bass	Cárdenas	Cook
Beatty	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Bera	Carter (GA)	Correa
Bergman	Cartwright	Costa
Beyer	Case	Courtney
Bilirakis	Casten (IL)	Cox (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Craig
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Crawford
Blunt Rochester	Chabot	Crenshaw

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim

Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCa ul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond

NOES—76

Abraham
Amash

Arrington
Babin

Biggs
Bishop (UT)

Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrad er
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Lucas
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suo zzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Comer
DesJarlais
Dunn
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman

Bost
Buck
Davidson (OH)
Gianforte
González-Colón
(PR)

Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Posey
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson

NOT VOTING—15

Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1844

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 369, noes 55, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]

AYES—369

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Alfred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Bustos
Butterfield
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Cardenas
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici

Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bustos
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot

Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rice (CA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Spano
Steube
Taylor
Timmons
Walker
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee

Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Ruiz
Larsen (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCa ul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Titus
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe

Reed
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrad er
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suo zzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)

Wittman	Woodall	Young	Cox (CA)	Jayapal	Nunes	Tonko	Wagner	Westerman
Womack	Yarmuth	Zeldin	Craig	Jeffries	O'Halleran	Torres (CA)	Walberg	Wexton
NOES—55								
Abraham	Gaetz	McClintock	Crawford	Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres Small	Walden	Wild
Amash	Gohmert	Mullin	Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Olson	(NM)	Walker	Williams
Babin	Gooden	Norman	Crist	Johnson (OH)	Omar	Trahan	Walorski	Wilson (FL)
Banks	Gosar	Palmer	Crow	Johnson (SD)	Palazzo	Trone	Waltz	Wilson (SC)
Biggs	Graves (GA)	Posey	Cuellar	Johnson (TX)	Pallone	Turner	Wasserman	Wittman
Bishop (UT)	Griffith	Reschenthaler	Cummings	Jordan	Palmer	Underwood	Schultz	Womack
Brady	Grothman	Rogers (AL)	Cunningham	Joyce (OH)	Panetta	Upton	Waters	Woodall
Brooks (AL)	Guest	Rooney (FL)	Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Pappas	Van Drew	Watkins	Yarmuth
Burgess	Harris	Roy	Dauids (KS)	Kaptur	Pascarell	Vargas	Watson Coleman	Yoho
Byrne	Hern, Kevin	Scalise	Davidson (OH)	Katko	Payne	Veasey	Weber (TX)	Young
Cheney	Hice (GA)	Steube	Davis (CA)	Keating	Pence	Vela	Webster (FL)	Zeldin
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Taylor	Davis, Danny K.	Keller	Perlmutter	Velázquez	Welch	
Cloud	Jordan	Timmons	Davis, Rodney	Kelly (IL)	Perry	Visclosky	Wenstrup	
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Webster (FL)	Dean	Kelly (MS)	Peters	NOES—11		
Curtis	Lamborn	Westerman	DeFazio	Kelly (PA)	Peterson	Aguilar	Griffith	Norman
Davidson (OH)	Long	Williams	DeGette	Kennedy	Phillips	Amash	Hice (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Duncan	Loudermilk	Yoho	DeLauro	Khanna	Pingree	Byrne	Horsford	Roy
Dunn	Marshall		DelBene	Kildee	Plaskett	Foxx (NC)	Mast	
Fulcher	Massie		Delgado	Kilmer	Pocan	NOT VOTING—14		
			Demings	Kim	Porter	Bost	Green (TN)	Sablan
			DeSaulnier	Kind	Posey	Buck	Hastings	San Nicolas
			DesJarlais	King (IA)	Pressley	Gianforte	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
			Deutch	King (NY)	Price (NC)	González-Colón	Hoyer	Swalwell (CA)
			Diaz-Balart	Kinzing	Quigley	(PR)	Radewagen	Wright
			Dingell	Kirkpatrick	Raskin	ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR		
			Doggett	Krishnamoorthi	Ratcliffe	The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).		
			Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)	Reed	There is 1 minute remaining.		
			Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Reschenthaler	□ 1853		
			Duncan	LaHood	Rice (NY)	Mr. MULLIN and Ms. BASS changed		
			Dunn	LaMalfa	Rice (SC)	their vote from “no” to “aye.”		
			Emmer	Lamb	Richmond	So the amendment was agreed to.		
			Engel	Lamborn	Riggleman	The result of the vote was announced		
			Escobar	Langevin	Roby	as above recorded.		
			Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Rodgers (WA)	AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF		
			Españillat	Larson (CT)	Roe, David P.	VIRGINIA		
			Estes	Latta	Rogers (AL)	The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished		
			Evans	Lawrence	Rogers (KY)	business is the demand for a recorded		
			Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Rose (NY)	vote on the amendment offered by the		
			Finkenaue	Lee (CA)	Rose, John W.	gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT)		
			Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Rouda	on which further proceedings were		
			Fleischmann	Lesko	Rouzer	postponed and on which the ayes pre-		
			Fletcher	Levin (CA)	Roybal-Allard	vailed by voice vote.		
			Flores	Levin (MI)	Ruiz	The Clerk will redesignate the		
			Fortenberry	Lewis	Ruppersberger	amendment.		
			Foster	Lieu, Ted	Rush	The Clerk redesignated the amend-		
			Frankel	Lipinski	Rutherford	ment.		
			Fudge	Loeb sack	Ryan	RECORDED VOTE		
			Fulcher	Lofgren	Sánchez	The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote		
			Gabbard	Long	Sarbanes	has been demanded.		
			Gaetz	Loudermilk	Scalise	A recorded vote was ordered.		
			Gallagher	Lowenthal	Scanlon	The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-		
			Gallego	Lowe	Schakowsky	minute vote.		
			Garamendi	Lucas	Schiff	The vote was taken by electronic de-		
			Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer	Schneider	vice, and there were—ayes 241, noes 181,		
			Garcia (TX)	Luján	Schrader	not voting 16, as follows:		
			Gibbs	Luria	Schrier	[Roll No. 258]		
			Gohmert	Lynch	Schweikert	AYES—241		
			Golden	Malinowski	Scott (VA)	Adams	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
			Gomez	Maloney,	Scott, Austin	Aguilar	Chu, Judy	DeGette
			Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B.	Scott, David	Allred	Cicilline	DeLauro
			Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Serrano	Axne	Cisneros	DelBene
			Gooden	Marchant	Sewell (AL)	Barragán	Clark (MA)	Delgado
			Gosar	Marshall	Shalala	Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Demings
			Gottheimer	Matsui	Sherman	Bera	Clay	DeSaulnier
			Granger	McAdams	Sherrill	Beyer	Cleaver	Deutch
			Graves (GA)	McBath	Shimkus	Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Dingell
			Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Simpson	Blumenauer	Cohen	Doggett
			Graves (MO)	McCaul	Sires	Blunt Rochester	Connolly	Doyle, Michael F.
			Green (TX)	McClintock	Slotkin	Bonamici	Cooper	Engel
			Grijalva	McCollum	Smith (MO)	Boyle, Brendan	Correa	Escobar
			Grothman	McEachin	Smith (NE)	F.	Costa	Eshoo
			Guest	McGovern	Smith (NJ)	Brindisi	Courtney	Españillat
			Guthrie	McHenry	Smith (WA)	Brown (MD)	Cox (CA)	Evans
			Haaland	McKinley	Smucker	Brownley (CA)	Craig	Finkenaue
			Hagedorn	McNerney	Soto	Bustos	Crist	Fitzpatrick
			Harder (CA)	Meadows	Spanberger	Butterfield	Crow	Fletcher
			Harris	Meeks	Spano	Carbajal	Cuellar	Foster
			Hartzler	Meng	Speier	Cárdenas	Cummings	Frankel
			Hayes	Meuser	Stanton	Carson (IN)	Cunningham	Fudge
			Heck	Miller	Staubert	Case	Davis (KS)	Gabbard
			Hern, Kevin	Mitchell	Stefanik	Casten (IL)	Davis, Danny K.	Gallego
			Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Steube	Castor (FL)	Dean	Garamendi
			Higgins (NY)	Mooney (WV)	Stevens			
			Hill (AR)	Moore	Stewart			
			Hill (CA)	Morrell	Stivers			
			Himes	Moulton	Suozzi			
			Holding	Mucarsel-Powell	Takano			
			Hollingsworth	Mullin	Taylor			
			Horn, Kendra S.	Murphy	Thompson (CA)			
			Houlahan	Nadler	Thompson (MS)			
			Hudson	Napolitano	Thompson (PA)			
			Huffman	Neal	Thornberry			
			Huizenga	Neguse	Timmons			
			Hunter	Newhouse	Tipton			
			Hurd (TX)	Norcross	Titus			
			Jackson Lee	Norton	Tlaib			

Garcia (IL)	Luetkemeyer	Ryan	Olson	Rutherford	Walberg	Demings	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)
Garcia (TX)	Luján	Sánchez	Palazzo	Scalise	Walden	DeSaulnier	Lamb	Richmond
Golden	Luria	Sarbanes	Palmer	Scott, Austin	Walker	Deutch	Lamborn	Roby
Gomez	Lynch	Scanlon	Pence	Shimkus	Walorski	Diaz-Balart	Langevin	Rodgers (WA)
Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski	Schakowsky	Perry	Simpson	Waltz	Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Roe, David P.
Gottheimer	Maloney,	Schiff	Posey	Smith (MO)	Watkins	Doggett	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Green (TX)	Carolyn B.	Schneider	Ratcliffe	Smith (NE)	Weber (TX)	Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Rose (NY)
Griffith	Maloney, Sean	Schrader	Reed	Smucker	Webster (FL)	F.	Lawson (FL)	Rouda
Grijalva	Matsui	Schrier	Reschenthaler	Spano	Wenstrup	Duffy	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Haaland	McAdams	Schweikert	Rice (SC)	Steil	Westerman	Emmer	Lee (NV)	Ruiz
Harder (CA)	McBath	Scott (VA)	Riggleman	Steube	Williams	Engel	Lesko	Ruppersberger
Hayes	McCollum	Scott, David	Roby	Stewart	Wilson (SC)	Escobar	Levin (CA)	Rush
Heck	McEachin	Serrano	Rodgers (WA)	Stivers	Wittman	Eshoo	Levin (MI)	Rutherford
Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Sewell (AL)	Roe, David P.	Taylor	Womack	Espallat	Lewis	Ryan
Hill (CA)	McNerney	Shalala	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)	Woodall	Evans	Lieu, Ted	Sánchez
Himes	Meeks	Sherrill	Rogers (KY)	Thornberry	Yoho	Finkenauer	Lipinski	Sarbanes
Horn, Kendra S.	Meng	Sires	Rooney (FL)	Timmons	Young	Fitzpatrick	Loeb sack	Scanlon
Horsford	Moore	Slotkin	Rose, John W.	Tipton	Zeldin	Fleischmann	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Houlihan	Morelle	Smith (NJ)	Rouzer	Turner		Fletcher	Lowenthal	Schiff
Huffman	Moulton	Smith (WA)	Roy	Wagner		Fortenberry	Lowey	Schneider
Jackson Lee	Mucarsel-Powell	Soto				Foster	Lucas	Schrader
Jayapal	Murphy	Spanberger				Frankel	Luetkemeyer	Schrier
Jeffries	Nadler	Speier				Fudge	Luján	Schweikert
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Stanton				Fulcher	Luria	Scott (VA)
Johnson (TX)	Neal	Stauber				Gabbard	Lynch	Scott, David
Kaptur	Neguse	Stefanik				Gallagher	Malinowski	Serrano
Katko	Norcross	Stevens				Gallego	Maloney,	Sewell (AL)
Keating	Norton	Suozi				Garamendi	Carolyn B.	Shalala
Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran	Takano				Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Sherman
Kennedy	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (CA)				Garcia (TX)	Mast	Sherrill
Khanna	Omar	Thompson (MS)				Golden	Matsui	Simpson
Kildee	Pallone	Titus				Gomez	McAdams	Sires
Kilmer	Panetta	Tlaib				Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Slotkin
Kim	Pappas	Tonko				Gonzalez (TX)	McCarthy	Smith (MO)
Kind	Pascrell	Torres (CA)				Gottheimer	McCaul	Smith (NE)
King (NY)	Payne	Torres Small				Granger	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	(NM)				Graves (LA)	McEachin	Smith (WA)
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	Trahan				Green (TX)	McGovern	Soto
Kuster (NH)	Peterson	Trone				Griffith	McHenry	Spanberger
Lamb	Phillips	Underwood				Grijalva	McKinley	Spano
Langevin	Pingree	Upton				Guest	McNerney	Speier
Larsen (WA)	Plaskett	Van Drew				Guthrie	Meadows	Stanton
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Vargas				Haaland	Meeks	Stauber
Lawrence	Porter	Veasey				Hagedorn	Meng	Stefanik
Lawson (FL)	Pressley	Vela				Harder (CA)	Moolenaar	Steil
Lee (CA)	Price (NC)	Velázquez				Harris	Moore	Stevens
Lee (NV)	Quigley	Visclosky				Hartzler	Morelle	Stewart
Levin (CA)	Raskin	Wasserman				Hayes	Moulton	Suozi
Levin (MI)	Rice (NY)	Schultz				Heck	Mucarsel-Powell	Takano
Lewis	Richmond	Waters				Higgins (NY)	Murphy	Thompson (CA)
Lieu, Ted	Rose (NY)	Watson Coleman				Hill (CA)	Nadler	Thompson (MS)
Lipinski	Rouda	Welch				Himes	Napolitano	Tipton
Loeb sack	Roybal-Allard	Wexton				Horn, Kendra S.	Neal	Titus
Lofgren	Ruiz	Wild				Horsford	Neguse	Tlaib
Lowenthal	Ruppersberger	Wilson (FL)				Houlihan	Newhouse	Tonko
Lowey	Rush	Yarmuth				Huffman	Norcross	Torres (CA)

NOES—181

Abraham	Curtis	Hunter	Adams	Brown (MD)	Connolly	Abraham	Burgess	Duncan
Aderholt	Davidson (OH)	Hurd (TX)	Aderholt	Brownley (CA)	Cook	Allen	Byrne	Dunn
Allen	Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Aguilar	Bustos	Cooper	Amash	Calvert	Estes
Amash	DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Allred	Butterfield	Correa	Armstrong	Carter (GA)	Ferguson
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)	Amodei	Carbajal	Costa	Arrington	Carter (TX)	Flores
Armstrong	Duffy	Jordan	Axne	Cárdenas	Courtney	Baird	Chabot	Foxx (NC)
Arrington	Duncan	Joyce (OH)	Babin	Carson (IN)	Cox (CA)	Balderson	Cheney	Gaetz
Babin	Dunn	Joyce (PA)	Bacon	Cartwright	Craig	Banks	Cline	Gibbs
Bacon	Emmer	Keller	Barr	Case	Crist	Biggs	Cloud	Gohmert
Baird	Estes	Kelly (MS)	Barragán	Casten (IL)	Crow	Brady	Collins (GA)	Gooden
Balderson	Ferguson	Kelly (PA)	Beatty	Castor (FL)	Cuellar	Brooks (AL)	Conaway	Gosar
Banks	Fleischmann	King (IA)	Bera	Castro (TX)	Cummings	Buchanan	Crawford	Graves (GA)
Barr	Flores	Kinzing	Bergman	Chu, Judy	Cunningham	Bucshon	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Bergman	Fortenberry	Kustoff (TN)	Beyer	Cioccine	Curtis	Budd	Davidson (OH)	Grothman
Biggs	Foxx (NC)	LaHood	Bilirakis	Cisneros	David (KS)	Burchett	DesJarlais	Hern, Kevin
Bilirakis	Fulcher	LaMalfa	Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Davis (CA)			
Bishop (UT)	Gaetz	Lamborn	Bishop (UT)	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny K.			
Brady	Gallagher	Latta	Blumenauer	Clay	Davis, Rodney			
Brooks (AL)	Gibbs	Lesko	Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Dean			
Brooks (IN)	Gohmert	Long	Bonamici	Clyburn	DeFazio			
Buchanan	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk	Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	DeGette			
Bucshon	Gooden	Lucas	F.	Cole	DeLauro			
Budd	Gosar	Marchant		Collins (NY)	DelBene			
Burchett	Granger	Marshall		Comer	Delgado			
Burgess	Graves (GA)	Massie						
Byrne	Graves (LA)	Mast						
Calvert	Graves (MO)	McCarthy						
Carter (GA)	Grothman	McCaul						
Carter (TX)	Guest	McClintock						
Chabot	Guthrie	McHenry						
Cheney	Hagedorn	McKinley						
Cline	Harris	Meadows						
Cloud	Hartzler	Meuser						
Cole	Hern, Kevin	Miller						
Collins (GA)	Hice (GA)	Mitchell						
Collins (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar						
Comer	Hill (AR)	Mooney (WV)						
Conaway	Holding	Mullin						
Cook	Hollingsworth	Newhouse						
Crawford	Hudson	Norman						
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Nunes						

NOT VOTING—16

Green (TN) San Nicolas
Hastings Sensenbrenner
Herrera Beutler Sherman
Hoyer Swalwell (CA)
Riedewagen Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1858

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall
No. 258.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the ayes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 313, noes 109,
not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

AYES—313

Adams	Brown (MD)	Connolly	Abraham	Burgess	Duncan
Aderholt	Brownley (CA)	Cook	Allen	Byrne	Dunn
Aguilar	Bustos	Cooper	Amash	Calvert	Estes
Allred	Butterfield	Correa	Armstrong	Carter (GA)	Ferguson
Amodei	Carbajal	Costa	Arrington	Carter (TX)	Flores
Axne	Cárdenas	Courtney	Baird	Chabot	Foxx (NC)
Babin	Carson (IN)	Cox (CA)	Balderson	Cheney	Gaetz
Bacon	Cartwright	Craig	Banks	Cline	Gibbs
Barr	Case	Crist	Biggs	Cloud	Gohmert
Barragán	Casten (IL)	Crow	Brady	Collins (GA)	Gooden
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Cuellar	Brooks (AL)	Conaway	Gosar
Bera	Castro (TX)	Cummings	Buchanan	Crawford	Graves (GA)
Bergman	Chu, Judy	Cunningham	Bucshon	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Beyer	Cioccine	Curtis	Budd	Davidson (OH)	Grothman
Bilirakis	Cisneros	David (KS)	Burchett	DesJarlais	Hern, Kevin
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Davis (CA)			
Bishop (UT)	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny K.			
Blumenauer	Clay	Davis, Rodney			
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Dean			
Bonamici	Clyburn	DeFazio			
Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	DeGette			
F.	Cole	DeLauro			
Brindisi	Collins (NY)	DelBene			
Brooks (IN)	Comer	Delgado			

NOES—109

Hice (GA)	Meuser	Stivers	DeLauro	Lamb	Rooney (FL)	Gooden	Lesko	Roy
Higgins (LA)	Miller	Taylor	DeBene	Langevin	Rose (NY)	Gosar	Long	Scalise
Hill (AR)	Mitchell	Thompson (PA)	Delgado	Larsen (WA)	Rouda	Granger	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Holding	Mooney (WV)	Thornberry	Demings	Larson (CT)	Rouzer	Graves (GA)	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Hollingsworth	Mullin	Timmons	DeSaulnier	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard	Graves (MO)	Marshall	Spano
Hudson	Norman	Turner	Deutch	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz	Griffith	Massie	Steube
Huizenga	Olson	Wagner	Diaz-Balart	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger	Grothman	Mast	Taylor
Johnson (LA)	Palmer	Dingell	Dingell	Lee (NV)	Rush	Hagedorn	McClintock	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (OH)	Pence	Doggett	Doggett	Levin (CA)	Rutherford	Harris	McKinley	Thornberry
Jordan	Perry	Doyle, Michael F.	Doyle, Michael F.	Levin (MI)	Ryan	Hartzler	Meadows	Timmons
Joyce (PA)	Rice (SC)	Watkins	Emmer	Lewis	Sánchez	Hern, Kevin	Miller	Tipton
Keller	Riggleman	Weber (TX)	Engel	Lieu, Ted	Sarbanes	Hice (GA)	Mitchell	Walberg
Kelly (MS)	Rogers (AL)	Wenstrup	Escobar	Lipinski	Scanlon	Huizenga	Mooney (WV)	Walker
Kustoff (TN)	Rooney (FL)	Williams	Eshoo	Loeb sack	Schakowsky	Hunter	Mullin	Watkins
LaHood	Rose, John W.	Wilson (SC)	Españillat	Lofgren	Schiff	Johnson (SD)	Norman	Weber (TX)
Latta	Rouzer	Wittman	Evans	Lowenthal	Schneider	Jordan	Olson	Webster (FL)
Long	Roy	Womack	Finkenauer	Lowey	Schrader	Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Westerman
Loudermilk	Scalise	Woodall	Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Schrier	King (IA)	Perry	Wilson (SC)
Marchant	Scott, Austin	Yoho	Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Schweikert	Kinzinger	Posey	Wittman
Marshall	Shimkus	Zeldin	Fletcher	Luján	Scott (VA)	LaMalfa	Rice (SC)	Yoho
Massie	Smucker		Fortenberry	Luria	Scott, David	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)	Young
McClintock	Steube		Foster	Lynch	Serrano	Latta	Rose, John W.	Zeldin
			Malinowski		Sewell (AL)			
			Maloney,		Shalala			
			Carolyn B.		Sherman			
			Maloney, Sean		Sherrill			
			Matsui		Shimkus			
			McAdams		Simpson			
			Garcia (IL)		Sires			
			Garcia (TX)		Slotkin			
			Gomez		McCaull			
			Gonzalez (OH)		Smith (MO)			
			Gonzalez (TX)		Smith (NJ)			
			Gottheimer		Smith (WA)			
			Graves (LA)		Smucker			
			Green (TX)		Soto			
			Grijalva		Spanberger			
			Guest		Speier			
			Guthrie		Stanton			
			Haaland		Staubert			
			Harder (CA)		Stefanik			
			Hayes		Steil			
			Heck		Stevens			
			Higgins (LA)		Stewart			
			Higgins (NY)		Stivers			
			Hill (AR)		Suozzi			
			Hill (CA)		Takano			
			Himes		Neal			
			Holding		Thompson (CA)			
			Hollingsworth		Thompson (MS)			
			Horn, Kendra S.		Titus			
			Horsford		Tlaib			
			Houlahan		Tonko			
			Hoyer		Nunes			
			Hudson		O'Halleran			
			Huffman		Ocasio-Cortez			
			Hurd (TX)		Omar			
			Jackson Lee		Palazzo			
			Jayapal		Pallone			
			Jeffries		Panetta			
			Johnson (GA)		Pappas			
			Johnson (LA)		Pascarella			
			Johnson (OH)		Payne			
			Johnson (TX)		Pence			
			Joyce (OH)		Perlmutter			
			Joyce (PA)		Peters			
			Kaptur		Peterson			
			Katko		Phillips			
			Keating		Pingree			
			Keller		Plaskett			
			Kelly (IL)		Pocan			
			Kelly (PA)		Porter			
			Kennedy		Pressley			
			Khanna		Price (NC)			
			Kildee		Quigley			
			Kilmer		Raskin			
			Kim		Reed			
			Kind		Reschenthaler			
			King (NY)		Rice (NY)			
			Kirkpatrick		Richmond			
			Krishnamoorthi		Riggleman			
			Kuster (NH)		Roby			
			Kustoff (TN)		Rodgers (WA)			
			LaHood		Roe, David P.			
					Rogers (KY)			

NOT VOTING—16

Bass	Green (TN)	Sablan
Bost	Hastings	San Nicolas
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Gianforte	Hoyer	Swalwell (CA)
González-Colón (PR)	Radewagen	Wright
	Ratcliffe	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1901

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 317, noes 105, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

AYES—317

Adams	Buchanan	Cole
Aderholt	Bucshon	Collins (NY)
Aguilar	Budd	Conaway
Allred	Bustos	Connolly
Amodei	Butterfield	Cooper
Axne	Calvert	Correa
Bacon	Carbajal	Costa
Barr	Cárdenas	Courtney
Barragán	Carson (IN)	Cox (CA)
Beatty	Cartwright	Craig
Bera	Case	Crawford
Bergman	Casten (IL)	Crenshaw
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Crist
Bilirakis	Castro (TX)	Crow
Bishop (GA)	Chabot	Cuellar
Blumenauer	Chu, Judy	Cummings
Blunt Rochester	Cicilline	Cunningham
Bonamici	Cisneros	Davids (KS)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Clark (MA)	Davis (CA)
Brindisi	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny K.
Brooks (IN)	Clay	Davis, Rodney
Brown (MD)	Cleaver	Dean
Brownley (CA)	Clyburn	DeFazio
	Cohen	DeGette

NOT VOTING—16

Frankel	Carolyn B.	Shalala
Fudge	Maloney, Sean	Sherman
Gabbard	Matsui	Sherrill
Garamendi	McAdams	Shimkus
Garcia (IL)	McBath	Simpson
Garcia (TX)	McCarthy	Sires
Gomez	McCaul	Slotkin
Gonzalez (OH)	McCollum	Smith (MO)
Gonzalez (TX)	McEachin	Smith (NJ)
Gottheimer	McGovern	Smith (WA)
Graves (LA)	McHenry	Smucker
Green (TX)	McNerney	Soto
Grijalva	Meeks	Spanberger
Guest	Meng	Speier
Guthrie	Meuser	Stanton
Haaland	Moolenaar	Stauber
Harder (CA)	Moore	Stefanik
Hayes	Morelle	Steil
Heck	Moulton	Stevens
Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Stewart
Higgins (NY)	Murphy	Stivers
Hill (AR)	Nadler	Suozzi
Hill (CA)	Napolitano	Takano
Himes	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Holding	Neguse	Thompson (MS)
Hollingsworth	Newhouse	Titus
Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross	Tlaib
Horsford	Norton	Tonko
Houlahan	Nunes	Torres (CA)
Hoyer	O'Halleran	Torres Small
Hudson	Ocasio-Cortez	(NM)
Huffman	Omar	Trahan
Hurd (TX)	Palazzo	Trone
Jackson Lee	Pallone	Turner
Jayapal	Panetta	Underwood
Jeffries	Pappas	Upton
Johnson (GA)	Pascrell	Van Drew
Johnson (LA)	Payne	Vargas
Johnson (OH)	Pence	Veasey
Johnson (TX)	Perlmutter	Vela
Joyce (OH)	Peters	Velázquez
Joyce (PA)	Peterson	Visclosky
Kaptur	Phillips	Wagner
Katko	Pingree	Walden
Keating	Plaskett	Walorski
Keller	Pocan	Waltz
Kelly (IL)	Porter	Wasserman
Kelly (PA)	Pressley	Schultz
Kennedy	Price (NC)	Waters
Khanna	Quigley	Watson Coleman
Kildee	Raskin	Welch
Kilmer	Reed	Wenstrup
Kim	Reschenthaler	Wexton
Kind	Rice (NY)	Wild
King (NY)	Richmond	Williams
Kirkpatrick	Riggleman	Wilson (FL)
Krishnamoorthi	Roby	Womack
Kuster (NH)	Rodgers (WA)	Woodall
Kustoff (TN)	Roe, David P.	Yarmuth
LaHood	Rogers (KY)	

NOES—105

Burchett	Burgess	Byrne	Carter (GA)	Carter (TX)	Cheney	Cline	Cloud	Collins (GA)	Cramer	Cook	Curtis	Davidson (OH)
Burchett	Burgess	Byrne	Carter (GA)	Carter (TX)	Cheney	Cline	Cloud	Collins (GA)	Cramer	Cook	Curtis	Davidson (OH)

NOT VOTING—16

Bass	González-Colón (PR)	Ratcliffe
Bost	Green (TN)	Sablan
Buck	Hastings	San Nicolas
Gallego	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Gianforte	Radewagen	Swalwell (CA)
		Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1905

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 312, noes 109, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

AYES—312

Adams	Bucshon	Cook
Aderholt	Bustos	Cooper
Aguilar	Butterfield	Correa
Allred	Calvert	Costa
Amodei	Carbajal	Courtney
Armstrong	Cárdenas	Cox (CA)
Axne	Carson (IN)	Craig
Barr	Cartwright	Crawford
Barragán	Case	Crist
Beatty	Casten (IL)	Crow
Bera	Castor (FL)	Cuellar
Bergman	Castro (TX)	Cummings
Beyer	Chabot	Cunningham
Bilirakis	Chu, Judy	Davids (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	Davis (CA)
Blumenauer	Cisneros	Davis, Danny K.
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	Davis, Rodney
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Dean
Boyle, Brendan F.	Clay	DeFazio
Brady	Cleaver	DeGette
Brindisi	Clyburn	DeLauro
Brooks (IN)	Cohen	DeBene
Brown (MD)	Cole	Delgado
Brownley (CA)	Collins (NY)	Demings
Buchanan	Conaway	DeSaulnier
	Connolly	Deutch

Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)

Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrad er
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suo zzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth

Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón
(PR)

McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Spano

NOT VOTING—17

Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Norcross
Ratcliffe
Rush
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1909

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAS-
CRELL) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 413, noes 10,
not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 262]

AYES—413

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)

Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)

Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady

Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Ciocilline
Cisneros
Clarke (MA)
Clarke (NY)

Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating

Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell

Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrad er
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suo zzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey

Vela	Waters	Wilson (FL)	Cohen	Hill (CA)	Moolenaar	Stevens	Trone	Watkins
Velázquez	Watkins	Wilson (SC)	Cole	Himes	Mooney (WV)	Stewart	Turner	Watson Coleman
Visclosky	Watson Coleman	Wittman	Collins (GA)	Holding	Moore	Stivers	Underwood	Webster (FL)
Wagner	Weber (TX)	Womack	Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Morelle	Suozi	Upton	Welch
Walberg	Webster (FL)	Woodall	Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Moulton	Takano	Van Drew	Wenstrup
Walden	Welch	Yarmuth	Conaway	Horsford	Mucarsel-Powell	Taylor	Vargas	Westerman
Walker	Wenstrup	Yoho	Connolly	Houlahan	Mullin	Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Wexton
Walorski	Westerman	Young	Cook	Hoyer	Murphy	Thompson (MS)	Vela	Wild
Waltz	Wexton	Zeldin	Cooper	Hudson	Nadler	Thompson (PA)	Velázquez	Williams
Wasserman	Wild		Correa	Huffman	Napolitano	Thornberry	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Schultz	Williams		Costa	Huizenga	Neal	Timmons	Wagner	Wilson (SC)
			Courtney	Hunter	Neguse	Tipton	Walberg	Wittman
			Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	Newhouse	Titus	Walden	Womack
			Craig	Jackson Lee	Norcross	Tlaib	Walker	Woodall
			Crawford	Jayapal	Norman	Tonko	Walorski	Yarmuth
			Crenshaw	Jeffries	Norton	Torres (CA)	Waltz	Young
			Crist	Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Torres Small	Wasserman	Zeldin
			Crow	Johnson (LA)	O'Halleran	(NM)	Schultz	
			Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Trahan	Waters	
			Cummings	Johnson (SD)	Olson			
			Cunningham	Johnson (TX)	Omar			
			Curtis	Jordan	Palazzo			
			Daids (KS)	Joyce (OH)	Pallone			
			Davidson (OH)	Joyce (PA)	Palmer			
			Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Panetta			
			Davis, Danny K.	Katko	Pappas			
			Davis, Rodney	Keating	Pascarell			
			Dean	Keller	Payne			
			DeFazio	Kelly (IL)	Pence			
			DeGette	Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter			
			DeLauro	Kelly (PA)	Perry			
			DelBene	Kennedy	Peters			
			Delgado	Khanna	Peterson			
			Demings	Kildee	Phillips			
			DeSaulnier	Kilmer	Pingree			
			DesJarlais	Kim	Plaskett			
			Deutsch	Kind	Pocan			
			Diaz-Balart	King (IA)	Porter			
			Dingell	King (NY)	Posey			
			Doggett	Kinzing	Pressley			
			Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)			
			F.	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley			
			Duffy	Kuster (NH)	Raskin			
			Duncan	Kustoff (TN)	Reed			
			Dunn	LaHood	Reschenthaler			
			Emmer	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)			
			Engel	Lamb	Rice (SC)			
			Escobar	Lamborn	Richmond			
			Eshoo	Langevin	Riggleman			
			Espallat	Larsen (WA)	Roby			
			Estes	Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)			
			Evans	Latta	Roe, David P.			
			Ferguson	Lawrence	Rogers (KY)			
			Finkenauer	Lawson (FL)	Rooney (FL)			
			Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)	Rose (NY)			
			Fleischmann	Lee (NV)	Rose, John W.			
			Fletcher	Lesko	Rouda			
			Fortenberry	Levin (CA)	Rouzer			
			Foster	Levin (MI)	Roybal-Allard			
			Foxx (NC)	Lewis	Ruiz			
			Frankel	Lieu, Ted	Rush			
			Fudge	Lipinski	Rutherford			
			Fulcher	Loeb sack	Ryan			
			Gabbard	Lofgren	Sanchez			
			Gaetz	Long	Sarbanes			
			Gallagher	Longdermill	Scalise			
			Gallego	Lowenthal	Scanlon			
			Garamendi	Lowe	Schakowsky			
			Garcia (IL)	Lucas	Schiff			
			Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Schneider			
			Gibbs	Lujan	Schrader			
			Gohmert	Luria	Schrier			
			Golden	Lynch	Schweikert			
			Gomez	Malinowski	Scott (VA)			
			Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney	Scott, Austin			
			Gonzalez (TX)	Carolyn B.	Scott, David			
			Gooden	Maloney, Sean	Serrano			
			Gosar	Marchant	Sewell (AL)			
			Gottheimer	Marshall	Shalala			
			Granger	Massie	Sherman			
			Graves (GA)	Mast	Sherrill			
			Graves (LA)	Matsui	Shimkus			
			Graves (MO)	McAdams	Simpson			
			Green (TX)	McBath	Sires			
			Griffith	McCarthy	Slotkin			
			Grijalva	McCaul	Smith (MO)			
			Grothman	McClintock	Smith (NE)			
			Guest	McCollum	Smith (NJ)			
			Guthrie	McEachin	Smith (WA)			
			Haaland	McGovern	Smucker			
			Hagedorn	McHenry	Soto			
			Harder (CA)	McKinley	Spanberger			
			Hartzler	McNerney	Spano			
			Hayes	Meadows	Speier			
			Heck	Meeks	Stanton			
			Hern, Kevin	Meng	Staub			
			Higgins (LA)	Meuser	Stefanik			
			Higgins (NY)	Miller	Steil			
			Hill (AR)	Mitchell	Steube			

NOES—10

Amash	Foxx (NC)	Rose, John W.
Biggs	Gosar	Roy
Byrne	Harris	
Ferguson	Hice (GA)	

NOT VOTING—15

Bass	Green (TN)	San Nicolas
Bost	Hastings	Sensenbrenner
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Swalwell (CA)
Gianforte	Radewagen	Wright
González-Colón	Ratcliffe	
(PR)	Sablan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1912

Messrs. GAETZ and BURCHETT changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”
So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Chair, I mistakenly voted nay, when I meant to vote yea on Amendment No. 16, Roll Call No. 262. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 262.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY DANNY K. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 12, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 263]

AYES—410

Abraham	Bishop (GA)	Carbajal
Adams	Bishop (UT)	Cárdenas
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)
Aguilar	Blunt Rochester	Carter (GA)
Allen	Bonamici	Cartwright
Allred	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Amodel	F.	Casten (IL)
Armstrong	Brady	Castor (FL)
Arrington	Brindisi	Castro (TX)
Axne	Brooks (AL)	Chabot
Bacon	Brooks (IN)	Cheney
Baird	Brown (MD)	Chu, Judy
Balderson	Brownley (CA)	Cicilline
Banks	Buchanan	Cisneros
Barr	Bucshon	Clark (MA)
Barragán	Budd	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Burchett	Clay
Bera	Burgess	Cleaver
Bergman	Bustos	Cline
Beyer	Butterfield	Cloud
Bilirakis	Calvert	Clyburn

NOES—12

Amash	Carter (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Babin	Flores	Roy
Biggs	Harris	Weber (TX)
Byrne	Hice (GA)	Yoho

NOT VOTING—16

Bass	Green (TN)	Sablan
Bost	Hastings	San Nicolas
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Gianforte	Radewagen	Swalwell (CA)
González-Colón	Ratcliffe	Wright
(PR)	Ruppersberger	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1916

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), my good friend and the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chair, I rise for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs on the policy restricting travel and communications of United States Government personnel to Nagorno-Karabakh. Madam Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY for the opportunity to discuss this important issue.

I had proposed an amendment to Rules that would prevent funds from being used to implement an official ban on U.S. diplomatic efforts with the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, or the Republic of Artsakh, as it is commonly referred to by its citizens.

At present, only a handful of highly specialized U.S. officials connected to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, or OSCE, Minsk Group, are allowed to travel to Nagorno-Karabakh or to engage directly with officials who represent that territory.

Madam Chair, it is far past time that the United States take a more engaged role in the region to finally end this decades-long conflict. We must remain committed to strengthening the ceasefire in Nagorno-Karabakh, removing barriers to dialogue, and resolving

status and security issues that have hindered discussions in the past.

Allowing direct, open dialogue and our diplomats to have a presence on the ground, as necessary and when safe, is the only way for the United States to help bring this conflict to a resolution. And, ultimately, it would go a long way towards producing a long-lasting, more democratic future for the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY, who has been very supportive of Armenia and protecting Nagorno-Karabakh for as long as I have known her. We came to Congress the same year. We traveled to Nagorno-Karabakh. She really is a champion of the region. So I thank her for the opportunity to discuss the intent of my amendment and look forward to working with her and her staff to that end.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend, Mr. PALLONE, for bringing this issue to our attention and for his longstanding efforts to bring this conflict to an end.

Madam Chair, we can all agree on the need to bring the 30-year Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to a peaceful resolution, as we can all agree upon the need to maintain the United States' role as a neutral, third-party arbiter and for the United States to maintain positive diplomatic relations with both Armenia and Azerbaijan.

I thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to our attention, and I and my staff look forward to working with Mr. PALLONE and his staff on this important issue.

Madam Chairwoman, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 59, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,250,000) (increased by \$6,250,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment.

My amendment instructs the National Institutes of Health to designate \$6.25 million to research the long-term effects of red tide and other harmful algal blooms on human health.

As you may know, last year, Florida suffered from one of the longest and most devastating bouts of red tide in our State's history. I witnessed firsthand as thousands of tons of dead marine life washed ashore our local beaches, causing significant hardship on both our local residents and county governments.

While some of the short-term health impacts of red tide are well documented, as swimmers and beach goers often suffer from severe respiratory issues, skin irritation, and rashes, the long-term health effects of exposure to red tide are largely unknown. That is why my amendment will devote critical resources to help us better understand the lasting health impacts on people exposed to red tide.

I urge the amendment's adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the amendment.

I share the gentleman's concerns about the potential health impacts of red tide and harmful algal blooms and recognize the opportunity for NIH research to contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic.

I would note that the underlying bill under consideration today provides an additional \$1 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to expand its efforts related to surveillance and reporting of health concerns related to harmful algal blooms.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for his amendment and urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 87, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,500,000)".

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, my amendment supports the 43 million family caregivers nationwide who provide long-term services to their aging or disabled loved ones.

These individuals provide the vast majority of long-term care in our country. In fact, AARP, if you had to put a dollar figure on it, has estimated that family caregivers provide some \$470 billion a year in uncompensated care.

Respite care services provide short-term relief for these family caregivers and is one of the most frequently requested services.

Let's face it, if a caregiver can't take care of their own health or get a break and look out for their well-being, they certainly will have a very hard time providing the very best care for their loved ones in need.

Access to respite care has been shown to improve caregiver health and well-being, promote family stability, and avoid or delay the need for admission to costly institutional settings, resulting in significant savings for both the healthcare system and taxpayers.

The Lifespan Respite Care Program is the only Federal effort that provides respite care services regardless of age or disability. The Lifespan Respite Care Program is often the only open door for families affected by conditions with an earlier onset, like multiple sclerosis, since other Federal programs are focused on children or seniors.

Madam Chair, 37 States and the District of Columbia have used Lifespan Respite Care grants to coordinate and streamline respite services as well as provide direct resources to help families pay for planned or emergency respite care.

Providing an additional \$4.5 million for the Lifespan Respite Care Program will allow the Administration for Community Living to award additional grants to States and allow existing grantees to reach more families.

By investing in the Lifespan Respite Care Program, we support family members who perform the rewarding but demanding task of caregiving and empower individuals to live at home, where they are most comfortable, while reducing costs to the healthcare system.

Madam Chair, in closing, let me thank my good friend Ms. DELAURO, the chair of the subcommittee, for her years of leadership fighting to improve the healthcare system for the underprivileged.

By adopting this amendment, we will be setting the appropriation at the highest level since the program was authorized in 2006 by legislation authored by myself as well as Congressman Mike Ferguson. It was a bipartisan bill.

I deeply appreciate the chairwoman's attention to this issue, among many others, and I would again like to thank her and the ranking member for their work on this bill.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to show their support for family caregivers by voting in favor of this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

□ 1930

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I strongly support my friend's amendment to increase the Administration for Community Living's lifespan respite care program.

There are over 43 million family caregivers in this country providing the vast majority of our Nation's long-term services and support. National, State, and local surveys have shown respite care to be among the most frequently requested services by family caregivers.

In kitchen-cabinet meetings I hosted in my home State of Connecticut, I had constituents asking me about how respite care relief could be available to them.

The committee included additional resources for respite care in several places in the bill. We provided a \$21 million increase for the national family caregivers program. We included a \$4 million demonstration project through the Alzheimer's disease program to provide direct respite services to these caregivers and to demonstrate the benefits these services can provide.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. We included a modest increase for the lifespan respite care program, but this program really is unique in that it is the only Federal effort that addresses respite care issues for families regardless of age or disability. An additional \$4.5 million will go a long way for this small but mighty program.

I appreciate my friend taking the time to highlight it, and I thank him for all of his service.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Madam Chair, I want to, again, stress the importance of providing respite services to our Nation's 43 million family caregivers. Respite care has been proven to save both the healthcare system and taxpayers money, and the lifespan respite care program is the only Federal effort that provides these services regardless of age or disabilities.

We can make a difference for these family caregivers by giving them additional support and respite. It is the right thing to do. It will help them to preserve their own health and preserve the family unit so that they can stay strong to provide further care for their loved ones.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 164, beginning at line 13, strike section 510.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, this bipartisan amendment, offered by myself and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), would strike section 510, which bans HHS from adopting standards for a unique patient identifier that would allow patients to be uniquely identified across electronic health record systems.

In the last 21 years that this misguided policy has been in place, thousands of Americans have died due to giving the wrong drug to the wrong patient or due to incorrect or incomplete electronic medical records, all arising from the inability to simply and correctly merge health records from different systems.

Countless man-hours have been lost trying to figure out whether one patient's information is the same as another whose name might be spelled differently, or who has recently moved to a new city or State, or who might be under a maiden name, for example.

Matching records properly requires a unique identifier for each patient. A Federal ban on doing this properly makes our healthcare system more expensive and less safe for patients.

According to a 2016 study of healthcare executives, 86 percent of respondents have witnessed or knew of a medical error that was the result of patient misidentification.

A Johns Hopkins study recently calculated that more than 250,000 deaths per year are due to preventable medical errors. While our data collection on medical errors is not as detailed as it should be, it is reasonable to assume that a unique patient identifier would help save a nontrivial fraction of these lives.

Amidst the wave of digitization of the healthcare industry, most providers have adopted electronic health records, spurred on by the 2009 HITECH Act. But if we cannot ensure that we

have the right patient with their full information at the point of care, then we cannot properly utilize the enormous promise of the portability and interoperability of health records.

This ban is also handcuffing us in the fight against opioids. A 2018 roundtable on the opioid crisis cohosted by HHS and the nonprofit Center for Open Data Enterprise recommended the generation of a unique identifier for each patient. This would not only guard against doctor shopping by those struggling with substance abuse disorder, but it could also prevent those in recovery from accidentally being given prescription opioids after an injury, surgery, or childbirth, triggering a relapse.

Repealing this ban tackles a known problem in our healthcare system, and I urge support for this bipartisan amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, first off, I thank Representative FOSTER and also his acting chief of staff, Samantha Warren, for the great work on this and for working along with two of the people on my staff, Kevin Dawson and Brendan Fulmer. It is this type of collaboration that proves to the American people that we can do things together and do them right.

Everything the gentleman just said, it really rings true with me.

My father was 86 years old when we had to admit him into the hospital for some work to be done. As I was sitting there visiting with him one morning, the nurses brought in his medication.

He said, "What are you giving me?" The nurse said, "Well, this is what the doctors prescribed for you." So he said, "Could I have the chart at the end of the bed, please?" The nurse said, "Why would you want that chart?" He said: "Because what you are giving me today is something I can't take. If you look at the chart, you will find out that I am right, and what you are giving me is wrong."

I thought it was amazing that an 86-year-old man knew enough to look at what he was being given without just saying, "Fine, if you think I should take it, I will take it."

When we look at what is happening today, we are at a point right now where there is no reason for us to be having these problems.

According to the 2016 study that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) talked about, healthcare executives say that misidentification costs the average healthcare facility \$17.4 million per year in denied claims and potential lost revenue.

Without the ability for clinicians to correctly connect a patient with their medical record, medical errors have needlessly occurred and lives have been lost. These are situations that could have been entirely avoidable had patients been able to be accurately identified and matched with their records.

This is a problem that is so dire that one of our Nation's leading patient safety organizations, the ECRI Institute, named patient misidentification among the top 10 threats to patient safety.

There is no reason for that to occur, not today, not in this world, not with what we have available to us.

Passing the Foster-Kelly amendment and removing this outdated ban would help bring our healthcare system into the 21st century, improve patient safety, and save millions of dollars.

I would hope that every Member shares the same concerns that the gentleman and I have and that we make sure to look at what is available to us in the 21st century to make sure these types of mistakes don't happen. We have the ability to do it. Why hold back?

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of Congressman FOSTER's amendment, a bipartisan amendment to allow for the creation of a unique health identifier.

We must do all we can to bring down the skyrocketing costs of healthcare. A universal and interoperable patient identifier could do so by reducing avoidable administrative errors.

Inaccurate patient information costs patients \$2,000 per inpatient stay and \$800 per ER visit, according to a 2018 survey by Black Book Market Research.

We could improve patient matching, reduce avoidable errors, and bring down costs if we stop tying the hands of the Department of Health and Human Services with regard to universal identifiers. As Pew Trusts reported in 2018, "The ban has limited government actions to collaborate with the private sector on solutions."

Let us reduce skyrocketing healthcare costs by reducing avoidable medical administrative errors. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would like to again thank my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), for cosponsoring this bipartisan amendment so that we can move our healthcare system into the 21st century to save money and, most importantly, to save lives.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1)".

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I would like to thank Congressman ANDY KIM for cosponsoring this amendment.

This simple amendment would add and remove \$1 from the substance abuse treatment fund, which we intend as a signal that HHS should prioritize opioid treatment money where the science shows that it actually works, on medication-assisted treatment.

Unfortunately, addiction is an issue that we have become all too familiar with in our communities and across the country. It has claimed too many loved ones, shattered too many lives, and broken too many families.

It is a devastating reality that drug overdoses have surpassed motor vehicle accidents as the leading cause of injury-related deaths in the United States. In fact, more people die in a single year from overdoses than were killed during the entire Vietnam war.

This is a public crisis that affects people of every race, every income group, and every education level. These are mothers and fathers. They are friends and neighbors.

Honestly, when I was first elected to Congress, I was not prepared for the numbers and the types of stories that I heard from family members who have lost loved ones to substance abuse.

The urgency of this deadly epidemic requires us to work together and work smart as a community and a Nation to fight back. It requires that we use the best available science and spend our money where we know it does the most good.

We should implement evidence-based treatment options, and research has backed medication-assisted treatment. Studies have shown that medication-assisted treatment decreases opioid use, opioid overdose deaths, criminal activity, and infectious disease transmission.

These studies also show that medication-assisted treatment increases social functioning and retention in treatment. Patients treated with medication are more likely to remain in therapy compared to patients receiving treatment that did not include medication.

It is also important in the tragic case of pregnant women who are addicted to opioids. A 2012 study by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists found that the treatment of opioid-dependent pregnant women with buprenorphine improved outcomes for their babies and that medication-assisted treatment reduced withdrawal systems in newborns and decreased the length of hospital stays.

Medication-assisted treatment works, and it is what we should be funding.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

□ 1945

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

As noted in the report accompanying the underlying bill that we are considering, relapse following opioid detoxification is a contributing factor to the overdose crisis.

Medication-assisted treatment provides a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders, especially opioids. In combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, FDA-approved medications are used to treat substance misuse to prevent relapse and to sustain recovery.

This amendment calls for the prioritization of funding for medication-assisted treatment at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. As part of our commitment to support people to enter into treatment, to be in sustained recovery, medication-assisted treatment is an effective option.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, the opioid epidemic has claimed too many lives and torn apart too many families for us to be using anything but the most effective treatments.

It is past time that we stop treating opioid addiction as a moral failing and start treating it like the treatable medical condition that it is.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to make sure that HHS prioritizes funding for medically assisted treatment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Chair, earlier this month, I held a town hall in Toms River, New Jersey, focused on the opioid and addiction crisis.

At this town hall, and nearly every day since I was sworn in to represent the Third District of New Jersey, I have heard heartbreaking stories from people in my community on how they've struggled with opioid addiction issues.

The bill we're debating today provides important funding to fight this epidemic.

This amendment directs that funding to prioritize funding for medication assisted treatment.

This treatment is proven to make a positive impact in the lives of those dealing with these issues and proven to save lives.

According to the CDC, more than 70,000 Americans died in 2017 due to drug overdoses. Reducing that number should be an absolute priority of this Congress and is the intent of this amendment.

I want to thank Congressman FOSTER for his leadership on this issue and urge support and passage.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1)".

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, my amendment highlights the need to think about our future workforce and how it will change because of technology, and to encourage the Bureau of Labor Statistics to accept a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs into its range of projections for the workforce of the future and that BLS should conduct the Contingent Worker and Alternative Work Arrangement Supplement to the Current Population Survey more frequently.

I co-chair the New Democrat Coalition's Future of Work Task Force with my colleagues Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS, and Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS, all of whom have cosponsored this amendment.

The Future of Work Task Force has held a series of forums to hear from experts on various areas that will require this body's attention in the coming years and decades.

Last Congress, we heard from historians, economists, and policy experts about how technological revolutions of

the past have impacted social and political institutions, and the lessons from those experiences and from our current conditions that can help us prepare for the future.

We have also heard from labor and business leaders who are pioneering new ways to attract talent, to retain the services of skilled employees, and to develop skills for the increasingly rapidly changing economy.

It is nearly unanimous among our experts that the economy will change significantly and change faster, but it is less clear just how quickly the workforce will need to adapt.

For decades, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been doing excellent and invaluable work to track our labor trends, and its projections have proven very reliable and useful to businesses and to our educators in times of slower and relatively predictable technological development.

However, they are based on backward-looking historical data and historical trends, and some of the anticipated changes in technology, such as robotics, self-driving vehicles, and artificial intelligence could fundamentally change our economies in ways that we haven't seen before and are not preparing for.

So in its current form, the way that the Bureau calculates and estimates future development of the workforce may not be able to capture the dramatic changes that our future holds.

One panel convened by the task force suggested that it would be difficult or impossible to do projections in any single way to predict the future of the workforce, but with additional resources, the Bureau of Labor Statistics could model for a variety of scenarios of different rates of technological change in different sectors.

My amendment increases the BLS amount by a dollar and decreases it by a dollar, which we intend to signal that the BLS should submit to Congress an estimate of the resources it would need to make a range of forward-looking estimates, including consultation with those industries that are driving the rapid technological change and those industries that will be affected by that change to account for the increasing rate of technological job displacement.

Technological changes to the workforce are not new. The industrial revolution and the automation of agriculture transformed the way work was performed in our country, and significantly improved, on the whole, our standard of living over time, but the benefits have not been uniform and all communities and all job sectors have not benefited equally.

Past transformations have typically played out over generations so that our social and political institutions had ample time to respond, but today, the development and deployment of our technology is far more rapid, and Congress, business, and our educational system need the best possible data to evaluate policy proposals and to

produce the workforce training needed for future employees, to develop educational curricula, and ensure that our economy works for everyone.

Like the industrial revolution, technological development presents the opportunity for greatly improved standards of living, but it will also bring challenges to our workforce.

Businesses, communities, and government must work together.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on my amendment, to begin to establish a range of planning scenarios from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the future world that we will all inhabit.

Madam Chair, I thank my Future Work Task Force co-chairs, Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS, Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS and Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, for cosponsoring this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 93, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, my amendment would increase the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority account by \$1 million to support increased R&D for biosecurity.

As the only Ph.D. physicist in Congress, I feel a special responsibility to speak out on issues of national security, especially when they concern emerging technological threats that Congress may not be sufficiently aware of.

For more than 70 years, nuclear weapons have held center stage among the threats to our national security and global safety because of their capabilities to threaten the existence of all mankind.

However, the dangers posed by advanced biological threats are catching up fast.

For example, the ability of genome editing tools, such as CRISPR/Cas9, to delete, suppress, and amplify specific genes has been a long sought-after capability for treating monogenic disorders and other disorders.

However, this ability could also be abused for nefarious purposes, such as disrupting the normal function of particular biological systems or weaponizing synthetic versions of a virus.

This is a global issue that will require global solutions.

Unfortunately, the advances in this field are outpacing our ability to develop policies that will set international ethical and regulatory frameworks.

Diagnostic platforms that can rapidly detect and characterize bioagents will become increasingly critical to safeguarding human health.

If we are going to stay ahead of these technological threats, we need to be strategic about our investments.

As a leader in technology and innovation, the United States must act now to mitigate any dangers that these technologies might pose.

Madam Chair, the \$1 million allocated by this amendment represents truly only a fraction of what will ultimately be needed, but I urge my colleagues to join me and vote “yes” on my amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. The underlying bill that we are considering includes a \$5 million increase to HHS’ Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, BARDA.

This organization has the significant responsibility to help counter biological threats and other challenges to domestic and global health security and safety, while fostering scientific progress.

This amendment would provide an additional \$1 million specifically for biosecurity research and development, further supporting efforts to accelerate the development of emerging technologies and products vital to our national security.

Research and development investments help our Nation to be prepared for a wide range of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats; pandemic influenza; and emerging infectious diseases.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment in support of vaccines and their medical effectiveness. Specifically, my amendment would direct \$5 million to amplify a public health campaign to promote vaccine usage and combat hesitancy.

These funds would support the work of the National Vaccine Program within the Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy, which provides a framework for pursuing the prevention of infectious diseases through immunizations.

It is the Nation’s leading roadmap in articulating a comprehensive strategy to develop new and improved vaccines, enhance the vaccine safety system, and support communications to enhance vaccine decisionmaking.

Each year, vaccines are estimated to save 2 to 3 million lives worldwide. Due to effective vaccination campaigns, what were once referred to as the usual diseases of childhood are now considered vaccine-preventable diseases.

Unfortunately, vaccines are a victim of their own success. These monumental public health achievements have contributed to a false perception that disease threats are minimal, and that routine vaccination is no longer necessary.

This year alone, we have witnessed numerous outbreaks of measles across the country, a disease that was once considered eradicated in the United States.

Declining vaccination rates pose an imminent threat to public health. In fact, the World Health Organization has identified vaccine hesitancy as a top global health threat for 2019.

□ 2000

There is strong evidence to suggest that at least part of the source of this

trend is the degree to which medically inaccurate information about vaccines surfaces on websites where many Americans get their information.

Repetition of information, even if false, can often be mistaken for accuracy, and exposure to antivaccine content via social media may negatively shape user attitudes towards vaccination.

The emergence of vaccine hesitancy as an increasingly common theme in healthcare settings demands attention, and it is imperative for public health officials to take a necessary and critical step to flip the script from vaccine hesitancy to vaccine confidence to protect and bolster the public health.

The scientific and medical communities are in overwhelming consensus that vaccines are both effective and safe. There is no evidence to suggest that vaccines cause life-threatening or disabling diseases, and the dissemination of unfounded or debunked theories about the dangers of vaccination pose a great risk to the public health.

Support for the national vaccine program and coordinating a national public health campaign to fight vaccine misinformation is imperative. It is essential, now more than ever, that we fund vaccine communication research to strengthen the evidence base for what works in fighting vaccine hesitancy, combating misinformation, and encouraging responsible vaccine decisionmaking.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. As noted in the report accompanying the underlying bill that we are considering, the current measles outbreak that has cases confirmed in 28 States, including in my State of Connecticut and in my colleague’s State of California, highlights the importance of immunizations.

Vaccines are one of the greatest success stories in public health. They are the most effective way to protect the public from highly infectious and potentially deadly diseases.

This amendment highlights efforts conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services to understand the reasons that people do not vaccinate themselves and their children, as well as to combat misinformation about vaccines. What we need is, through research, to dispel that misinformation which is, in fact, today, right now, putting the lives of our children and families at risk.

Vaccines are safe; they are effective; and I urge my colleagues to support this lifesaving amendment.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I thank the chair for her support.

This amendment sends a clear message to the American people that Congress recognizes the importance of vaccination and immunization in the

United States and urges individuals to follow the advice of their doctors in favor of timely vaccinations for themselves and their children.

Madam Chair, I again ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment to H.R. 2740.

Last fall, President Trump signed into law the comprehensive opioid package. Included in that package was the POWER Act, which provides competitive grants to hospitals in high-overdose or rural areas. Sadly, Congress has not yet funded that program.

The grants included in the POWER Act will help provide emergency rooms the resources they need to offer overdose patients not only short-term care, but the long-term treatment that is proven to help prevent repeat overdoses.

This bipartisan amendment, introduced with my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), would fund the grant program with the \$10 million Congress has already previously authorized.

Madam Chairman, if we believe this is a good program and we voted to authorize it, then let's vote for this amendment and fund it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. TITUS). Without objection, the gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this, in fact, bipartisan amendment.

Drug overdose deaths continue to increase in the United States. Nearly 70 percent of these deaths involve an opioid. It is staggering that, on average, 130 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.

This amendment provides \$10 million for a new program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to develop best practices for emergency treatment and the coordination and continuation of care for overdose patients.

By providing overdose reversal medications, we can save lives. By providing overdose reversal medication, we can, I will repeat it, save lives.

We have no higher calling in this institution than to save lives. Those who have experienced a nonfatal drug overdose can benefit from evidence-based, long-term treatment to prevent relapse and future overdoses.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chairman, again, let's do something novel here. Let's do what we say we were going to do. Let's fund this program. I ask for support for this bipartisan amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BUTTERFIELD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 81, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I know it has been a long evening and we have several hours in front of us, so I will try to be brief.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to provide funding for the

expansion of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being to include data collection on the child victims of parental substance abuse, especially those of the opioid epidemic.

As this epidemic continues, Madam Chair, the child welfare system across the country is being overwhelmed. That is the report that we are getting. They are just absolutely being overwhelmed.

In my home State of North Carolina, foster care placements have been on the rise. In 2016, over 5,600 children were placed in foster care, and in 38 percent of infant placements, parental substance abuse was a factor. As my colleagues unfortunately know, similar increases have occurred all across the country.

The NSCAW is the only national survey that provides longitudinal data on children who have been involved in State child protective services programs. It helps examine the current characteristics and needs of children and families involved with child protective services and helps to examine efforts to improve child and family well-being. However, it does not gather detailed information about the unique service needs of child victims of the opioid epidemic, their parents, their caregivers, or their child welfare professionals.

This amendment will help fill this information gap by providing funding to expand data collection for those child victims of parental substance abuse, positioning the NSCAW to be the source for critical information on the impacts and the needs of child victims of the opioid epidemic.

My amendment will fill the holes that currently exist in our data collection for these children and enable us to fully understand the critical service needs of these children. This data will empower caseworkers and child welfare agency administrators to provide the best services and supports for these children and their families.

Our communities are suffering. All of my colleagues know that. Our communities are suffering from substance abuse and the opioid crisis, especially children, who are the most vulnerable in these communities. We must have the necessary information needed to better understand the full impact these children and their families are experiencing in order to provide for their needs. I think all of us on both sides of the aisle, hopefully, can agree on this.

I want to thank the chair of the subcommittee for her friendship and her support for this, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I rise to support the gentleman's amendment.

There is no doubt that the child welfare system is overwhelmed by the

opioid epidemic. This additional funding would build upon existing data efforts and provide child welfare case-workers with evidence-based data that can better inform how children are cared for if they are in the system because of parental substance abuse.

Think about the tragedy of these youngsters. Please, let us not let these children fall through the cracks such that we don't provide them with the kinds of services that they need.

Madam Chair, we have both sides of the aisle recognizing the ongoing opioid crisis, and I think this effort to help these innocent bystanders to the crisis is an important one. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for her passion and her leadership and her support for this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be postponed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF OHIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 68, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, my amendment would address the ongoing opioid crisis by funding the Regional Centers of Excellence in Substance Use Disorder Education, which was authorized last year as a part of H.R. 6. This program aims to increase the amount of education that health professional students receive on substance use disorder, pain management, and addiction.

While health professional students are eager to address addiction and the opioid epidemic, only a handful of medical schools have robust curriculums on the diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders. By recognizing in-

stitutions that have put a focus on these areas and sharing their strategies publicly, we hope to ensure that the next generation of health professionals are fully prepared to address the opioid epidemic and other forms of addiction.

Healthcare providers are in a unique position to recognize a patient suffering from addiction, and it is important that their training fully prepares them to take on this important and potentially lifesaving role.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment.

This amendment calls for funding of a new program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In fact, it would establish its Regional Centers of Excellence in Substance Use Disorder Education.

In 2017, approximately 19 million adults had a substance use disorder. This program would improve the training of health professionals in substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery so that more people can get treatment and we can reduce the number of those who do need treatment. Part of this is to be able to educate and train folks to be able to deal with the scale and the scope of this public health emergency, which is what I call it, across the Nation.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague for supporting the amendment. I, too, urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I thank Representative TONKO for working with me on this program in the Energy and Commerce Committee and on this particular amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000)”.

Page 55, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

Page 55, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, my amendment relates to the Centers for Disease Control, establishing a national standard for investigating childhood deaths from sudden infant death syndrome.

The death of a child, Madam Chair, is always a tragedy, but the unexplained nature of some of these deaths only makes it harder for grieving families, as well as public health officials and policymakers who are working to prevent them.

I have had the heartrending experience of walking into the home of parents who are grieving. That grief doesn't just begin when their infant dies, but goes on for a lifetime, wondering: Was it my fault? Could I have done something? Am I a bad parent?

My amendment would help us better understand why thousands of infants between the age of birth and 1, and hundreds of children between the ages of 1 and 4, are still dying unexpectedly in our country. These deaths include those from sudden infant death syndrome.

Scarlett Lillian Pauley was one of those children, Madam Chair. Scarlett loved her pets, including her dog, Stitch, who she called “Sitch,” and her cat, Colby, who she called “Max” or “Maps.”

Scarlett loved to smile. She loved books. Her favorite book was “Barnyard Dance” by Sandra Boynton, which her mom read to her right before she put her to sleep on January 7, 2017. A few hours later, her mama went to check on her and Scarlett was not breathing in her crib. After being taken to the hospital, this beautiful 16-month-old baby was declared dead on January 8, 2017.

That is just one story. In 2017, there were 3,600 infants who died suddenly and unexpectedly, according to CDC data, including 1,400 from SIDS.

Right now, without a national standard for how to investigate these deaths, different States and different municipalities collect inconsistent and often incomplete data on these unexplained sudden deaths. That hinders the ability to find answers.

I am so pleased that Chairwoman DELAURO has included funding in the base bill for the CDC to increase efforts to better train those who carry out stronger death investigations and improve data collection.

Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member, Mr. COLE, who is a leading cosponsor of my stand-alone legislation to help families that see their children and infants die suddenly get some resolution.

This is an example of smart investments in our healthcare sprinkled throughout this bill.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would note, as my colleague, Congresswoman MOORE, noted, the underlying bill under consideration today includes \$2 million for a new dedicated effort on sudden unexpected infant death and sudden unexplained death in childhood at the CDC. Despite the decline in the rate of sudden unexpected infant death in the past two decades, significant racial and ethnic differences continue. CDC is working to better understand the circumstances that may increase risks, so that public awareness and provider education can be improved to reduce these risks.

I strongly support the Congresswoman's efforts to prevent these tragic deaths of very young children and the profound suffering of their families.

I just say to my colleagues, those who are here and who are not here, think about the power of the institution that we serve in and what it can do in so many of these areas to profoundly change people's lives, to save people's lives, and to give people comfort to know that we have not forgotten them, and that while they have experienced a tragedy, we will work to see that others will not have to face a tragedy and saving the lives of children.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,500,000)".

Page 71, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman

from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, this amendment would provide \$4.5 million in additional funding for the CDC's Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances, also known as DELTA, program to reach the level that the domestic violence advocates have made clear that they need to adequately support this effort.

The DELTA program is dedicated to the prevention of domestic violence. While most Federal programs provide victim services, or hold perpetrators accountable, and train healthcare providers and others to spot or respond to domestic violence, the DELTA program works directly with over 50 communities nationwide to prevent first-time victims and to prevent first-time perpetrators of domestic violence.

With one in three women and one in four men experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetimes, we need this funding now more than ever.

This program works with stakeholders, activists, and mentors to teach youth about sexual assault and teen dating violence while promoting healthy relationships.

This investment was important in my home State of Wisconsin, where the DELTA program created meaningful initiatives among our Tribal communities, like the Oneida's Wise Women Gathering Place and Milwaukee's own Diverse & Resilient organization that worked with LGBTQ youth on safe relationships.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

Intimate partner violence is a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans. This amendment would increase funding for CDC's efforts to work in communities to implement proven prevention strategies, including programs that mobilize boys and men to be allies in sexual violence prevention, and coalitions with local governments, community partners, and police to increase safe spaces in neighborhood parks.

The negative consequences associated with intimate partner violence underscore the importance of stopping it before it occurs. I commend the amendment sponsors for raising attention to this important program.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

□ 2030

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to add funding to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, this amendment to add funding to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration would support the distribution of fentanyl test strips by our State and local public health partners.

Unintentional drug overdose deaths have climbed to record high levels, claiming around 70,000 lives in the United States in 2017. One of the drivers is fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid that is significantly more potent than heroin. Because fentanyl is so cheap and strong, dealers have an incentive to use it to cut drugs such as heroin and cocaine.

In New York City in 2017—just to name one locality, but the story is the same in many other places—fentanyl was involved in 57 percent of all the drug overdose deaths. Between 2000 and 2012, that rate was only 2 percent, but in 2017 it was much higher.

This crisis, a public health epidemic and emergency, means that we need to bring more tools to the fight. While some agencies, like the NIH, have noted the need to consider all evidence-based programs that can help address the damage being caused in our communities by opioids, others, like SAMHSA, have clearly not, which is troubling.

In April, the NIH awarded a grant to the University of Kentucky that aimed at reducing opioid overdose deaths by 40 percent in 16 counties using evidence-based solutions. One of the evidence-based solutions that could be pursued would be using these funds in overdose prevention efforts, such as naloxone distribution and fentanyl test strip distribution.

Unfortunately, it appears that SAMHSA has taken the opposite

stance and has warned its grantees against funding such efforts. This is perplexing, Madam Chair, since it receives hundreds of millions of dollars from this Congress to address the opioid crisis, including overdoses.

What is a fentanyl strip? Fentanyl strips are used to detect the presence of fentanyl in drugs. While there are other ways to detect the presence of fentanyl in drugs, testing strips are more sensitive and significantly less expensive than other methods.

Madam Chair, studies have found this approach works to positively influence behavior. Recent studies have found that using these strips can be helpful to reduce fentanyl overdose risks, including leading some individuals to discard their drug supply or taking some other action to reduce harm to themselves.

In one study, those who saw the positive results were five times more likely to change the way they used the drug in an effort to avoid overdosing, and so people want to make moral judgments about it.

Sure, we need to provide rehabilitation services to people, Madam Chair, but it is impossible to rehab someone who is dead.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 31 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. MATSUI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 87, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in supporting critical investments made by this bill. I rise today in support of my amendment, which will provide additional assistance for innovative programs that will help young people with developmental disabilities in obtaining and sustaining long-term employment.

Madam Chair, 1 in 68 children are diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. More than 50,000 individuals with autism turn 18 every year, and 500,000 will age out of school systems in the next 10 years.

A significant number of young adults with autism spectrum disorder remain unemployed and unenrolled in higher

education in the 2 years after high school. Young adults on the autism spectrum often do not have access to an educational environment that can assist them in developing practical life skills, increase social capacity, and transition to work and independence.

This amendment is a critical first step towards remedying that. Specifically, it will help support and promote innovative educational programs and focus on preparing students for entry into the workforce or pursuing higher education.

The support offered through these initiative programs helps young adults find and maintain employment. In turn, this is a critical step towards independence, an opportunity to be more productive and to fully participate in all facets of community life.

My amendment will support young adults with developmental disabilities access care and education necessary to find jobs by focusing on inclusion and integration.

It is critically important that all children and young adults, particularly those who are challenged with autism, have the opportunity to fully participate in our communities and society. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), my dear friend and subcommittee chair.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise to support the Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance program, which is why this bill rejects the administration's proposal to virtually eliminate funding for it—why?—and instead provides a \$1 million increase over the fiscal year 2019 level.

These grants fund innovative projects that create opportunities for those with developmental disabilities. They promote quality of opportunity and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of community life, which benefits our society as a whole.

I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), my friend, for highlighting this particular grant initiative for schools that serve young adults on the autism spectrum by helping them develop practical life skills that will help them transition to work and independence.

We need innovative programs like this one that create and enhance opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to contribute to, to participate in, to feel their value, to know that we recognize their value and give them respect and independence and self-confidence in who they are. This means that they can participate in all facets of community life.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I add to this, too, if I may, the program supported by this amendment offers opportunities for young adults with intellec-

tual disabilities to be placed in paid jobs, internships, or volunteer positions. Often, the individuals who participate are extremely passionate and capable about a work opportunity but simply need a little help along the way.

I think we can all agree that learning opportunities to better train and encourage these young adults to seek and maintain long-term work is a goal we all support. These problem-solving abilities and confidence gained in the right environment can have a lasting, long-term impact on those with autism.

Madam Chair, I feel that this is something that will really help the individuals whom I have met along the way, and I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. BARR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to increase funding for the Building Communities of Recovery program.

We all know that the opioid epidemic is a major health crisis that has impacted every community and every congressional district. My home State of Kentucky suffers from the fifth highest overdose mortality rate in the country, and we learned from the CDC that last year 72,000 of our fellow citizens died of an opioid overdose. This is a national crisis.

Last fall, Congress passed a historic package of legislation to address the opioid epidemic to research treatment and prevention. The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act builds upon past resources authorized and

funded by Congress, including the 21st Century Cures Act and the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act.

Additionally, Congress has appropriated \$4 billion, the largest Federal investment to date, to address the opioid epidemic, but there is more work to be done. We cannot continue to focus our Federal efforts on prevention and treatment without looking toward long-term recovery through housing, job placement, financial literacy, and life skills.

Not all recovery is the same. Everyone has a different recovery journey, and we must not prioritize one pathway to recovery over another. If there is one thing I have learned talking to folks who are struggling through an addiction recovery is that what works for one individual may not work for another.

I have heard from my constituents of the need for funding to be made available for programs that provide alternatives to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. Obviously, medication-assisted treatment is considered evidence-based and the gold standard in many cases for helping people to recovery, but there are alternatives, and some individuals need a different course.

Currently, the Building Communities of Recovery program is one of the only sources of funding for nonmedication for opioid-use disorder.

□ 2045

According to SAMHSA, non-MAT programs are ineligible for the State Opioid Response Grants which constitute the majority of opioid funding.

My office has been told time and time again that the reason they cannot receive funding is because they do not offer medication-assisted treatment.

I would like to emphasize that I am not critical of medication-assisted treatment programs, but I do believe that non-narcotic alternatives to recovery complement medication-assisted treatment for certain individuals.

As we continue to combat this crisis, we must make critical, nonmedication resources for recovery available to those who need them. Treatment programs that choose to offer non-MAT recovery options are doing incredible work despite their inability to access most Federal grant programs that we enacted last year.

I would like to highlight the story of Zachary Thomas, my constituent, and a prime example of someone who successfully worked through addiction to recovery. At the age of 18, Zach dropped out of Mercer County Senior High School just 4 months before graduation. He was hooked on methamphetamines, heroin, and alcohol and was homeless.

At age 19, Zach was in the Boyle County Detention Center on drug charges. Upon recommendation of the county attorney, Zach was sent to the Shepherd's House, a recovery residence

in Lexington, Kentucky, that provides transitional residential treatment for men 18 years and older.

Shepherd's House has been providing treatment for clients who suffer from drug and alcohol issues for the past 30 years. It offers structured programs that promote personal responsibility and accountability for those seeking sustained abstinence from mood and mind-altering substances.

Zach now works at DV8 Kitchen, a Lexington restaurant owned by Rob and Diane Perez that has a practice of hiring employees in recovery from drug and alcohol addictions.

Zach's success is just one example of the great work of the people at the Shepherd's House and the great work that these nonmedication-assisted treatment recovery programs are doing to combat this crisis.

The Shepherd's House's desire is to live in the solution of recovery, to make a positive economic impact on the communities we serve, and to one day put a small dent in the national crisis that we know as addiction.

Another example I would like to highlight is my good friend, Jenell Brewer, in Powell County, Kentucky, the SPARK program. It is an advocacy center that helps families navigate addiction, educates them on addiction, and connects them with recovery resources in the State. At a time when many families don't know what to do, SPARK offers a personal approach and an outlet for those coping with this crisis.

But these great organizations, SPARK and the Shepherd's House, are not eligible for many of the Federal grant programs that we have funded. And so this amendment would simply provide increased funding for that program, the Building Communities of Recovery program that would provide funding for these alternatives that are desperately needed.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. I appreciate my colleague offering this amendment. I am a strong supporter of recovery support services, and I recognize their essential role in the recovery of individuals with substance use disorders.

In my district in Connecticut, I have met with my own constituents who credit their recoveries and often their lives to recovery coaches.

I met with constituents who were substance-use abusers, but also with the providers, and they all said to me very specifically that one of the difficulties is that someone can get treatment, and then they go back out onto

the street, but they have no one to be in touch with as a support system in order to be able to continue on a road to recovery. They slip back, and they are then once again on the street.

What you are talking about is increasing the funding for building communities of recovery so that people don't feel that they are alone and that there is nowhere to go, but to take up an unhealthy lifestyle once again.

This bill will expand access to critical and lifesaving services, including recovery support from drug or alcohol addiction, primary care, housing services, and employment services. Maybe we could put together some number, a 211 number, that a person can call, and they can be referred on employment, and housing, and the kinds of services that people need when they find themselves in this situation.

So I commend my colleague on this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$6,500,000)".

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I am thankful for the opportunity to speak today on my amendment.

In recognition of the escalating severity of youth suicide rates in the United States and also in my congressional district, I propose a funding increase of \$6.5 million for the Garrett Lee Smith Campus Suicide Prevention grant to be used for youth suicide awareness and prevention with a corresponding reduction from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and this includes training school personnel and high school students on the signs of suicide.

Suicide is the second leading cause of death in America for young people between the ages of 15 and 19. Missouri

statistics surpassed that of our Nation's average on almost every account, from every age group to race and ethnicity.

The 2018 Missouri High School Principal of the Year, Jeff Meisenheimer, came to my office recently. His chief concern was that our youth today are in distress; that suicide rates are rising; and school personnel need resources to help these vulnerable students.

Two years ago in his school, Lee's Summit North High School, which is located in my district, a hardworking, young woman with a contagious smile named Gemesha Thomas died by suicide in the school. She actually went in the girl's restroom and shot herself.

My grandson was at the school at the time, and they evacuated the school. I was actually speaking with him by phone from here. He was outside trying to figure out what was going on.

This is a tragedy. There is no other word for it, but we have got to do all we can to try to help prevent this. Disturbingly, this situation is becoming more and more common and we have to do something about it.

These tragedies do not exist in a vacuum. According to the Jason Foundation, four out of five teens who attempt suicide give clear warning signs.

Madam Chair, I want to applaud the committee's commitment on this issue and the increase in funding for youth suicide prevention in this bill. However, we must do more. This is why I propose an increase in funding for the Garrett Lee Smith Campus Suicide Prevention grant program because it puts resources in the hands of those who are on the front lines of training for our future.

Let's do everything within our power to reduce death by suicide and give our future leaders a fighting chance.

I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. Suicide is devastating communities across our country as evidenced by more than 47,000 deaths in 2017. It makes me proud that what we put together in the underlying bill that we consider tonight includes \$20 million of new funding for suicide prevention efforts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

This amendment would increase funding for efforts to prevent suicide among our youth at the places that many of them can be found: colleges and universities, and youth-serving organizations. Through training and activities aimed at identifying youth at risk for suicide, screenings and the connection to appropriate services are preventing suicide and suicide attempts.

We shouldn't be dealing with this after the fact. But what we ought to be doing is trying to provide the kinds of counseling and have people who are

trained to recognize the telltale signs of a youngster who is in difficulty and who needs help.

As the underlying bill that we consider shows, we strongly support suicide prevention efforts, and I commend the gentleman for offering this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled "Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance" published by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal Register on August 3, 2018 (83 Fed. Reg. 38212).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, my amendment is an important one for American families who are grappling with healthcare costs.

My amendment is an important one for the over 130 million Americans who have a preexisting health condition like cancer, diabetes, heart disease, asthma, or Alzheimer's.

My amendment takes aim at a proposed rule by the Trump administration that encourages insurance companies to issue junk insurance plans.

Everyone calls them junk insurance plans because they often don't cover vital health services. They may not cover a trip to the hospital or the emergency room. They may not cover prescription drugs. They may not cover mental health services that you need.

They are often marketed as a good deal, but they don't show a person the

fine print that they may cap benefits. What they do is they allow discrimination against our neighbors who have a preexisting health condition.

This is not in question because in committee, I asked the HHS Secretary Azar point blank, I said: "These short-term, limited-duration plans known as junk plans, they allow insurance companies to discriminate against you if you have a preexisting health condition; right, Mr. Secretary?"

He said: "Yes."

The law of the land after we passed the Affordable Care Act says that no longer are we going to allow insurance companies to discriminate against our neighbors who have preexisting health conditions. So how can the Trump administration be moving forward?

Well, they are moving forward with a proposed rule that would allow these plans to operate for 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years. That is not a short-term, limited-duration plan. These are junk.

Just over a month ago, Democrats here in the House stood up for our neighbors back home and passed a bill, H.R. 1010, that would halt the Trump administration's dangerous expansion of junk health plans that weaken the protection for Americans who have a preexisting condition.

□ 2100

Today, we are building on H.R. 1010 by offering this amendment with my colleagues, Representatives UNDERWOOD, BARRAGAN, DESAULNIER, SPANBERGER, MOORE, and SLOTKIN, to prohibit any funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the administration's expansion of junk plans. We are going to safeguard families from Republican attempts to push them into junk insurance plans that don't cover the essential healthcare services that they need.

The mandate from our neighbors back home is clear. They value affordable healthcare and the bedrock protection of the Affordable Care Act that prohibits discrimination based upon a preexisting health condition.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOMACK. I claim the time in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment, Madam Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment, and count me as one who stands in support of the Trump administration's proposals for short-term, limited duration health plans and association health insurance plans.

With all due respect to my friend on the other side of the aisle, this has everything to do with giving our citizens options. These plans serve as an affordable alternative to ObamaCare health insurance plans, particularly for individuals and families not eligible for ObamaCare tax subsidies.

I have heard from countless small businesses in my district that say they

can't afford health insurance for their employees. These alternative plans, Madam Chair, can and often do have lower premiums and deductibles and provide access to the same healthcare providers as some of the ObamaCare plans.

I believe that this amendment needs to be defeated, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, instead of ripping affordable coverage away, my Republican colleagues and the administration should be working with the Democrats to lower healthcare costs for American families and protect coverage for pre-existing conditions. One way that we can do that is by supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is a healthcare champion.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of Congresswoman CASTOR's amendment that, in fact, blocks the Trump administration's rule to promote junk health insurance plans. Plain and simple, that is what they are.

This is just another attempt by the administration to sabotage the Affordable Care Act. Their policies have increased the costs of healthcare. The level of uninsured in this Nation has gone up, and they want to bring us back to a time when those folks with a preexisting condition could no longer get healthcare coverage.

There are some who say that today, for the first time in their lives, they have gotten that coverage, and otherwise, they would have died. Maybe that doesn't cut it with some folks here.

Short-term plans do not have to cover the ACA's essential health benefits. They frequently do not include maternity services, prescription drugs, mental healthcare, or substance use disorder treatment. Short-term plans can deny coverage to or charge higher prices for people with preexisting conditions.

As I said a moment ago, remember those days when even being a woman was a preexisting condition. If a child had asthma, Madam Chair, it was a preexisting condition, and they couldn't get any help.

They often will not cover medical services associated with preexisting conditions. We reiterate: They are junk plans.

Every American deserves affordable, high-quality health coverage, which is why we need to block these junk plans that provide the opposite.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I will finish by saying that all through this healthcare debate that we have had over the last 10 years—and I have been here 8½ years of that—it has all been about access to healthcare. This gentlewoman's amendment, Madam Chair, limits access to healthcare.

Either they want more access to healthcare or they don't. I think if my colleagues pass this amendment, Madam Chair, they are limiting access to healthcare. It is for that reason that I believe we should defeat the amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike page 72, line 17, and all that follows through page 73, line 23.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to the Labor-Health and Human Services appropriations package, which strikes all guidance related to the obligation of funds for the Affordable Care Act's navigator program. By passing this amendment, we can prevent further wasteful spending on this failed and very inefficient program.

For plan year 2017, navigators received a total of \$62.5 million in grants and enrolled 81,000 individuals. Each of these enrollments cost taxpayers \$767. Further, those 81,000 individuals accounted for less than 1 percent of all the enrollment in ACA plans for that year.

Arkansas does not use the Federal marketplace, but I think it is worth noting that according to CMS, only 2.3 percent of the people in my district purchased their healthcare on the exchange in 2017. Nationwide, less than 4 percent of the population bought Affordable Care Act plans. With a little bit of math, we come to the conclusion that we are spending \$62.5 million to enroll less than three-tenths of 1 percent of the population.

The administration wisely decided that this money could be better spent elsewhere and cut funding for the pro-

gram to a more reasonable level of \$10 million. Yet for some reason, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to force the administration to spend \$100 million on this, in my view, wasteful and ineffective program.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, and I strongly oppose my colleague's amendment that would strike \$100 million from CMS program management. This is funding that has been designated to support the Affordable Care Act navigator program as well as outreach, enrollment, and advertising during the ACA open enrollment period, just further attempts to sabotage the act.

Because of the Affordable Care Act, more than 20 million people gained health insurance, many for the first time in their lives. The uninsured rate declined from a high of 18 percent before the Affordable Care Act to a low of less than 11 percent. For families, it meant that insurance companies could no longer discriminate against people because of their medical history and being a woman was no longer a pre-existing condition.

The ACA was not perfect, but it was a significant achievement. Unfortunately, the Trump administration has tried to sabotage the Affordable Care Act since the day the President took office. It was not successful, I might add, at least legislatively not successful. But they have come around to the appropriations process to continue the sabotage.

HHS shortened open enrollment, cut the annual budget for outreach and advertising by 90 percent, and cut funding by 80 percent for ACA navigators.

Who are the navigators? They are the people who provide in-person assistance to a consumer who may need help in finding a health plan.

We held a hearing in February to highlight the administration's efforts to undermine the Affordable Care Act. One of our expert witnesses estimated that HHS' cuts to outreach, advertising, and enrollment activities resulted in more than 1 million fewer enrollments in 2017 and a similar shortfall in 2018.

The Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill sends a clear message to the administration: Stop undermining healthcare for millions of Americans. Members of Congress have healthcare. They shouldn't be undermining other Americans' healthcare. Stop allowing insurance companies to discriminate again with junk insurance plans. Stop attacking the mechanisms that we put in place to hold down costs for American families.

Our bill specifically designates \$100 million from ACA user fees to support ACA navigators as well as outreach,

enrollment, and advertising during the ACA open enrollment period. These funds will help millions of American families navigate the complicated maze of health insurance to find a health plan that works for them. It strengthens the Affordable Care Act individual market by bringing healthier individuals into the risk pool, thereby reducing premiums for everyone.

The gentleman's amendment seeks to eliminate those funds, which will make it harder for Americans to enroll in high-quality health insurance.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, well, we are all interested in having affordable healthcare, and that is why we have more market-based healthcare. If we open up this market and reduce constraints, then we will get more affordable policies.

I would submit to the Chair tonight that the reason people don't accept these policies is not due to a lack of advertising, Madam Chair, but due to the expense, complexity, and unaffordability of these plans.

In this regard, Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE). My good friend is the ranking member on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my good friend from Arkansas' amendment.

This bill contains a line item directing \$100 million be spent on the ACA navigator program. Unless I am mistaken, just last month, House Democrats decided it was more important to play politics than consider legitimate, bipartisan proposals to address the constantly increasing healthcare costs.

Madam Chair, in Tennessee, since the ACA went into effect, our premiums have gone up in the ACA silo 174 percent. We remember long ago the claim that the ACA would eliminate constantly increasing healthcare costs and included \$100 million for the navigator program in that bill.

How many times will we go through this exercise before my colleagues on the other side of the aisle realize this program just doesn't work?

I have never heard of a government program in the history of the country that suddenly started to work without making any changes by simply throwing \$100 million at it. Madam Chair, we can't do the same thing over and over again and expect a different outcome.

In plan year 2017, the navigators received \$62.5 million and enrolled 81,426 people. With just over 8 million enrollees for 2019, I am not sure how in the world it makes sense to spend \$768 per enrollee to sign them up. Now House Democrats want to nearly double that money for a program that has been shown to be ineffective in its sole function, just to enroll people in the ACA.

With ObamaCare enrollment nearly 20 million people below the original

CBO estimate this year—and over 3 million more people gaining private, employer-sponsored coverage over the last 2 years because of the strong economy and job market—we should be using this money for programs that actually work.

I support this amendment that eliminates this line-item funding mandate because I offered a similar amendment that Democratic leadership decided was not in order. It would have moved the money from the navigator program to the substance abuse treatment fund, allowing additional grants to treat those suffering from substance abuse disorders, which actually would save lives.

Madam Chair, let's stop wasting time and money on programs that don't work and support those that do. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Chair, let me just repeat a statistic. Because of the Affordable Care Act, more than 20 million people gained health insurance, many for the first time in their lives, and the uninsured rate declined from a high of 18 percent before the Affordable Care Act to a low of less than 11 percent.

Now, keep in mind, from the outset of the Trump administration, the effort was to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act. I don't know the umpteenth times that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle tried to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

□ 2115

They could never find a way to replace it. Ultimately, they failed legislatively to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act.

So, what have they done subsequently? They move through the appropriations bills, and they cut back. They work to do away with the cost-sharing subsidies for the insurance companies, which drives the cost up.

They say "no" to the navigators to help people go through the system and understand insurance. I will bet everyone in this institution has somebody who explains an insurance policy to them.

So, therefore, I will just finish this and say: Let's defeat this amendment because it is just one more attempt to sabotage the Affordable Care Act.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, let me simply say that, simply put, at \$768 per enrollee, the navigator program is a waste of taxpayer resources.

With ever-shrinking budget pressure, we are better off spending this money on NIH research or doing something

that will help long-term health, as my friend Dr. ROE is interested in: drug abuse, mental health attention. Those are the issues that are facing this country and a better use of this money.

Madam Chair, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 5, line 9, strike "only".
Page 7, line 5, strike "only".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I would like to return to the topic today of apprenticeships that are so important to our workforce across this country.

My amendment would strip a portion of the bill that would spend hundreds of millions of dollars to only support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeship programs, a stipulation that has not been in place in previous bills regarding apprenticeship grant funding.

So, let me be clear. I support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeship programs. I am not here to speak ill of those programs because they do a good job of equipping workers across this country with the skills they need to be successful.

But I am here because I have a problem with the Congress telling the American public that the only way to fill the skills gap and create opportunities is through government-defined apprenticeship programs.

Right now, our economy is facing an enormous skilled workforce shortage. According to the Department of Labor, there are 7.4 million job vacancies, and, with our continued economic prosperity, that number will only grow.

I speak with businesses in my district on a regular basis, in all sectors. Many would like to expand, create new jobs; but a consistent message, Madam Chair, is they are not able to because

they cannot find workers with the necessary skills.

It is an unfortunate fact that the registered apprenticeship programs come up short of adequately skilling our entire workforce. For example, in the construction industry, which uses more registered apprenticeship programs than any other industry, only 26,000 people graduated from a registered apprenticeship program in 2018.

Currently, the construction industry employs nearly 7.5 million people, which means that less than 1 percent of the workers in that industry went through a registered apprenticeship program.

Economic estimates have the number of current job openings in construction at 444,000 in total. So, if we were to rely only on registered apprenticeship programs, it would take 17 years to fill those openings, Madam Chair.

That is why this amendment is so important: to offer flexibility and to let other industry-related apprenticeship programs also get grant funding.

We are not denying registered apprenticeship grant funding. We are just simply saying that nonindustry-registered grant funding should be effective. They are safe, efficient, and result in stackable and portable credentials.

Madam Chair, I would like to call on my friend from Kentucky, ANDY BARR, a member of the House Financial Services Committee, a man who chairs the Republican Study Committee's American Worker Task Force, and ask him for his views.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Arkansas, for his leadership on this very important issue, providing employers with flexibility.

Yes, we want to support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeships, but we need employers to be able to fill these job openings with skilled workers using apprenticeships that are actually tailored for the jobs that are available.

When I visit the employers in central and eastern Kentucky, they all tell me the same story: Because of tax cuts and deregulation, the economy is booming, they are creating jobs, but they can't find workers.

There is a labor supply shortage in this country, and we need more skills. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that labor force participation among prime-age men has dropped from 86 percent in 1950 to a rate currently of 71.5 percent.

We have got to get that labor participation rate up, and, because of that, we need skills. That is why I am proud, as chairman of the Republican Study Committee's American Worker Task Force, to support the Hill amendment, which would allow Federal grant funds to be used for apprenticeship programs that are not just DOL-registered.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, not just DOL-registered programs, but also apprenticeship programs tailored by the employers for those particular jobs.

So, while the economy does need to utilize these DOL-registered apprenticeship programs, a one-size-fits-all solution is not the answer. Many employers need specific, tailored apprenticeship programs, and I urge support for the gentleman's amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, this amendment would open up scarce Federal dollars to untested and unproven, nonregistered apprenticeship programs.

In fiscal year 2016, the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies established funding for the Apprenticeship Grant Program, which has been expanding work-based learning programs in in-demand industries through registered apprenticeships, a proven strategy for meeting the needs of our Nation's workforce and industry, simultaneously.

The registered apprenticeship model has been rapidly expanding over the past several years. It has grown from 56 percent since 2013—from 375,000 to 585,000—in diverse careers like software development, nursing assistants, and insurance agents. According to the Department of Labor, more than 3,000 new apprenticeship programs were established in fiscal year 2018 alone.

To further this important work, the underlying bill provides an unprecedented \$250 million investment in registered apprenticeship programs, a \$90 million increase over last year. Yet, instead of supporting and investing in a tried-and-true program, this amendment would roll back worker protections and quality assurances, wasting millions of Federal dollars on an entirely duplicative system called IRAPs, industry-recognized apprenticeship programs.

The administration claims critics of registered apprenticeships lament the registration process, calling it onerous, but I have spoken with some of the industry groups represented on the President's task force, and, frankly, I hear a different story. They like the registered model.

During a panel discussion I held on apprenticeships, Bridget Gainer, vice president of Aon, commented on the ease of registration, saying: "It was not an overwhelmingly or overly onerous process."

A former staffer at the Department of Labor and Education, who is now with New America, wrote an excellent piece in Inside Higher Ed on the risks of the Trump administration's plans to deregulate apprenticeships.

She said: "Rather than focus its efforts on growing our small but high-

performing system of registered apprenticeships, the administration has opted for building an entirely new system of industry-recognized apprenticeship programs, or IRAPs."

These IRAPs have little or no accountability, much like the predatory for-profit colleges.

The Inside Higher Education piece makes that point: "The administration is copying the system used to ensure quality in the lowest performing and most fraud-ridden sector of higher education—a system that has repeatedly failed to protect students and taxpayers—for its new approach to apprenticeship . . . and once Federal dollars are on the line, the risks—and the scale of potential harm—increase exponentially."

We should be focusing Federal dollars on expanding the existing system that is working for employers and for apprentices alike and not on a confusing duplicate system.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, let me say that I appreciate the in-demand job work that the committee has put in place in the bill. That is wonderful. And I appreciate my friend from Connecticut's passion for this topic. I share it. I support DOL-supported apprenticeships. That has nothing to do with it.

This simply says that we strike the word "only" and that, if there is a gap somewhere in a local economy in this country, we have the flexibility to have an industry apprenticeship receive a grant.

This is supported by the Associated Builders and Contractors, the general contractors, the equipment manufacturers, the electrical contractors, the home builders, the roofing contractors, so this bill has full support.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD their letters.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL
CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA,
June 12, 2019.

AGC KEY VOTE: Vote "Yes" on Hill Amdt.
No. 38 to H.R. 2740.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HILL: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), I write to urge you to support Rep. French Hill Amendment No. 38 to H.R. 2740, which would allow federal grant funds to be used for apprenticeship programs registered with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as well as industry-recognized apprenticeship programs. Because workforce development is a critical issue for the construction industry, AGC reserves the right to record your vote on this amendment as a "key vote" for the education of its membership.

All forms of apprenticeship, whether registered or industry-recognized, are clear and

direct pathways to quality middle-class jobs. While the construction industry is currently the largest utilizer of apprenticeship trained workers, the industry continues to experience a severe worker shortage. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey identified 404,000 job openings in construction at the end of April, the highest total for any month since the series began.

To help alleviate these challenges, grow job opportunities and meet economic demand, AGC believes it is vital to build upon the past successes construction apprenticeship programs have achieved and allow them every opportunity to recruit and train new talent into the industry, including access to valuable federal grants. Ensuring workers are properly educated and trained is essential to the future of the construction industry as well as the nation's infrastructure and economic growth.

While certain segments of the construction industry utilize DOL's registered apprenticeship program, not all do. Consequently, all segments of the construction industry should ultimately be able to benefit from any DOL grants programs. Many contractors have developed their own apprenticeship programs in the private industry-recognized market. Industry-led apprenticeships in construction have strict standards of accountability and methods to ensure quality, with penalties for noncompliance. All these programs should have access to the same federal grant programs regardless.

AGC supports creating quality jobs and training the skilled workers to fill them. As such, federal grants should be available to all quality programs. Again, AGC reserves the right to record your vote as a "key vote" for the education of its membership.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CHRISTIANSON,
Vice President, Government Relations.

JUNE 12, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The undersigned organizations write in support of an amendment offered by Rep. French Hill (R-Ark.) to H.R. 2740—the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020—which would allow Department of Labor grants to be used for all forms of apprenticeships. This amendment would open workforce development and skills education opportunities for all Americans.

Currently, our nation has a severe skilled workforce shortage. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are 7.4 million job openings in the United States. The BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey identified 404,000 job openings in construction at the end of April, the highest total for any month since the series began. To close the skills gap and provide career opportunities to the most Americans possible, Congress should focus on expanding all forms of apprenticeships, rather than only DOL-registered programs.

Market-driven or industry-recognized apprenticeships are the most widely used form of skills education in the construction industry. They have proven to be safe, effective and successful in providing students with stackable and portable credentials that are accepted worldwide.

Many of the below organizations operate both industry-recognized and DOL-registered apprenticeship programs. Businesses and associations provide the most effective career opportunities when they are able to choose the best form of skills education for their respective value propositions.

Rep. Hill's amendment recognizes that DOL-registered apprenticeship programs pro-

vide career opportunities, but they cannot fill the skills gap on their own—according to DOL, only about 26,000 individuals finished a registered construction apprenticeship program in 2018 in an industry that employs 7.4 million people.

We thank Rep. Hill for introducing this amendment to provide career opportunities to all Americans and we encourage all members of the House of Representatives to support it.

Sincerely,

ASSOCIATED BUILDERS AND
CONTRACTORS.
INDEPENDENT ELECTRICAL
CONTRACTORS.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
HOME BUILDERS.
NATIONAL ROOFING
CONTRACTORS
ASSOCIATION.
OPPORTUNITY AMERICA.

Ms. LESLEY HILL.

DEAR LESLEY: The equipment manufacturing industry is growing and adding thousands of jobs each year, but like many other industries, there simply aren't enough individuals with the right skill-sets available to fill these jobs. The Association of Equipment Manufacturers and its members support a wide variety of training programs and initiatives to develop the skill-sets of individuals so that they are job ready. This includes apprenticeship programs. AEM is supportive of all apprenticeship programs that develop tomorrow's workers, and so it makes no sense to limit the government funding for these initiatives to only one type of apprenticeship program. AEM supports amendment 38, sponsored by Representative French Hill, which would remove limitations on the type of apprenticeship programs eligible for grant money under Title I of H.R. 2740, the appropriations vehicle for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2020. Representative Hill's amendment is a common-sense change to the legislation that will help train a broader group of workers for careers in family sustaining jobs.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Best,

MEGAN EVANS,
*Government Relations
Manager, Association of
Equipment Manufacturers
(AEM).*

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I urge a "yes" vote to offer flexibility for contract apprenticeships across this country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, my Republican colleagues talk about the need for fiscal restraint, government waste, the problem of duplication. In fact, many will oppose the underlying bill, claiming fiscal responsibility, but now they are offering an amendment that is the antithesis of fiscal restraint.

Let's be clear. The IRAPs are duplicative. They promote government waste. This amendment would open up Federal resources to support a program that does not exist.

There are no IRAPs. The Department of Labor has yet to produce any bind-

ing definition of what these programs are or what they will do. It is easy to make promises when you do not have to deliver.

Registered apprenticeship programs do and currently are delivering. That is why, in a bipartisan fashion, Congress has increased funding year after year in a tested, proven model.

If the gentleman and my Republican colleagues want to support workforce development, they can vote in favor of the underlying bill. It provides \$3 billion to States for job training to adults, youth, and dislocated workers. I have a feeling that they will not because, like the Trump administration's proposed IRAPs, they support workforce development in name only.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

We have many supporters of this effort: North American Building Trade Unions, United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters, AFL-CIO, International Union of Operating Engineers, National Electrical Contractors Association, New America, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, and Laborers' International Union of North America.

Vote "no" on this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

□ 2130

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,570,000)".

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,570,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I not only rise in strong support of this amendment proposed by my colleague, Congresswoman SPEIER, but I rise today as a survivor of sexual violence.

Let me be clear: Every single survivor of sexual assault and sexual violence deserves justice and deserves

healing. For far too long, we have made excuses about a culture that tolerates violence, discredits survivors, and looks the other way. Justice has been delayed.

Today, we are fighting to change that. We are speaking up. We are standing up. We are speaking out, demanding that we end tolerance of rape culture.

The CDC's Rape Prevention and Education program has been woefully ignored and underfunded. Our amendment increases critical funding and puts us one step closer to treating sexual assault as the public health crisis that it is.

Using a public health frame to tackle this systemic issue can have a transformative impact on the lives of the women, men, and nonbinary individuals affected by sexual violence.

Our prevention approaches must be grounded in data and the lived experiences of our constituents. We must teach consent, promote understanding, and reshape the status quo in our workplaces, our households, and our schools.

To my survivor tribe, we hear you. We see you. We are fighting for you. This one is for you.

I thank the gentlewoman from California for her partnership on this issue, and I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would note the underlying bill under consideration tonight includes a 10 percent increase, \$5 million for rape prevention and education activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

As the increase in our bill highlights, I am a strong supporter of this program. We must stop sexual violence before it begins. This amendment would add an additional increase of \$5.57 million.

I commend my colleagues for bringing further attention to this scourge that still exists in our society today and puts women at grave risk. It is an important program so that we can look at, address, and prevent sexual violence.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 58, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,000,000)".

Page 62, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have a bipartisan amendment with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Today's amendment adds \$3 million to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with the intent to support the Consortium of Food Allergy Research.

This consortium drives vital research necessary to fight innumerable conditions and diseases suffered by millions of Americans. It is foundational to so many of our medical breakthroughs and to our competitive advantage.

Key to one of their missions is food allergies. Food allergies affect 32 million Americans and almost 6 million children. That is nearly 10 percent of the country battling, at some point, with food allergies.

Food allergies do not just consist of sensitivity to certain kinds of food. That is a myth. Many times, they can be life-threatening.

In fact, 40 percent of children with food allergies have experienced a severe reaction, such as anaphylaxis. Each year, more than 200,000 Americans require emergency medical care. A glance through Facebook pages or support pages will detail many sad and scary stories.

This is equivalent to one trip to the emergency room every 3 minutes, and the problem continues to grow.

The prevalence of food allergies has increased by 80 percent in the last two decades, with peanut and tree nut allergies appearing to have more than tripled since the 1990s. We really don't know yet why that is happening.

In 2005, NIH established CoFAR within NIAID to focus on these efforts. In just 14 years, CoFAR has made terrific advances. It discovered genes associated with an increased risk for peanut allergy and identified promising cures for peanut allergy and egg allergy through immunotherapy.

I salute CoFAR's extraordinary staff. CoFAR's 4-year egg treatment study actually allowed participants to safely reintroduce egg, one of the most common and dangerous allergens for children, into their diet after years of abstinence.

CoFAR has achieved all of this on a budget of just \$6.1 million. Increasing it \$3 million is well worth the investment.

Just think of all the families who could be made better by this. Their

fear of sending their children to school or to a neighbor's house or to daycare without knowing the consequences could be alleviated.

We are a long way away still, but I believe we can prevent life-threatening food allergies someday. This amendment brings us closer to that day.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this bipartisan amendment. Recent research has found that food allergies are far more common in the United States than previously thought, and the prevalence has been increasing in the last two decades.

Food allergies can cause severe reactions and can even be deadly. Allergic reactions to food lead to more than 200,000 emergency room visits each year.

The Consortium of Food Allergy Research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is supporting research to identify the causes of and treatments for food allergies. The proposed funding increase will allow this critical research to continue and to accelerate.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I thank the gentleman from California again for offering it.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, and I am proud to work with my colleague, Representative KHANNA, in the effort to increase research funding for food allergies.

When my colleague asked me to join his efforts, I could not help but think of my 1-year-old son and his probability of developing an allergy later in life.

The CDC reports the prevalence of food allergies in children increased by 50 percent between 1997 and 2011. In recent years, we have seen the prevalence of peanut or tree nut allergies more than triple in American children.

Food Allergy Research and Education, also known as FARE, estimates 5 million children and more than 32 million Americans have food allergies in the U.S. Furthermore, State by State data shows that in my State of Ohio, food allergies and anaphylaxis increased by 169 percent from 2009 to 2016.

Major foods causing anaphylaxis in Ohio were eggs, peanuts, shellfish, and tree nuts. About half of the food allergies occurred in kids under 13.

Clearly, we need to do more to find the scientific causes for this spike in allergies.

Madam Chair, our amendment is a step in the right direction.

Last year, a local foundation, the Allison Rose Foundation in northeast Ohio, was launched to educate the public about the real risk that food allergies can pose to individuals who suffer from it. The foundation was established in the name of Allison Rose, a young college student who died as a result of a reaction due to her peanut allergy.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment to increase research for food allergies and help us prevent future tragedies like Allison Rose.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) for his leadership, his willingness in his very first term to work across the aisle on this, and his passion for this issue.

I appreciate the leadership of Representative DELAURO, as well, and the staff.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 46, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$7,000,000)”.

Page 46, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$7,000,000)”.

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$7,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, first, let me start off by including in the RECORD a Harvard Public Health journal article, “America Is Failing Its Black Mothers.”

AMERICA IS FAILING ITS BLACK MOTHERS

For decades, Harvard Chan alumni have shed light on high maternal mortality rates in African American women. Finally, policymakers are beginning to pay attention.

Serena Williams knew her body well enough to listen when it told her something

was wrong. Winner of 23 Grand Slam singles titles, she’d been playing tennis since age 3—as a professional since 14. Along the way, she’d survived a life-threatening blood clot in her lungs, bounced back from knee injuries, and drowned out the voices of sports commentators and fans who criticized her body and spewed racist epithets. At 36, Williams was as powerful as ever. She could still devastate opponents with the power of a serve once clocked at 128.6 miles per hour. But in September 2017, on the day after delivering her baby, Olympia, by emergency C-section, Williams lost her breath and recognized the warning signs of a serious condition.

She walked out of her hospital room and approached a nurse, Williams later told Vogue magazine. Gasping out her words, she said that she feared another blood clot and needed a CT scan and an IV of heparin, a blood thinner. The nurse suggested that Williams’ pain medication must be making her confused. Williams insisted that something was wrong, and a test was ordered—an ultrasound on her legs to address swelling. When that turned up nothing, she was finally sent for the lung CT. It found several blood clots. And, just as Williams had suggested, heparin did the trick. She told Vogue, “I was like, listen to Dr. Williams!”

But her ordeal wasn’t over. Severe coughing had opened her C-section incision, and a subsequent surgery revealed a hemorrhage at that site. When Williams was finally released from the hospital, she was confined to her bed for six weeks.

Wanda Irving holds her granddaughter, Soleil, in front of a portrait of Soleil’s mother, Shalon Irving, at home in Sandy Springs, Georgia. Wanda has been raising Soleil since Shalon—an epidemiologist with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—died in 2017 from complications of hypertension a few weeks after giving birth.

Like Williams, Shalon Irving, an African American woman, was 36 when she had her baby in 2017. An epidemiologist at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), she wrote in her Twitter bio, “I see inequity wherever it exists, call it by name, and work to eliminate it.”

Irving knew her pregnancy was risky. She had a clotting disorder and a history of high blood pressure, but she also had access to top-quality care and a strong support system of family and friends. She was doing so well after the C-section birth of her baby, Soleil, that her doctors consented to her request to leave the hospital after just two nights (three or four is typical). But after she returned home, things quickly went downhill.

For the next three weeks, Irving made visit after visit to her primary care providers, first for a painful hematoma (blood trapped under layers of healing skin) at her incision, then for spiking blood pressure, headaches and blurred vision, swelling legs, and rapid weight gain. Her mother told ProPublica that at these appointments, clinicians repeatedly assured Irving that the symptoms were normal. She just needed to wait it out. But hours after her last medical appointment, Irving took a newly prescribed blood pressure medication, collapsed, and died soon after at the hospital when her family removed her from life support.

Viewed up close, the deaths of mothers like Irving are devastating, private tragedies. But pull back, and a picture emerges of a public health crisis that’s been hiding in plain sight for the last 30 years.

Following decades of decline, maternal deaths began to rise in the United States around 1990—a significant departure from the world’s other affluent countries. By 2013, rates had more than doubled. The CDC now estimates that 700 to 900 new and expectant

mothers die in the U.S. each year, and an additional 500,000 women experience life-threatening postpartum complications. More than half of these deaths and near deaths are from preventable causes, and a disproportionate number of the women suffering are black.

Put simply, for black women far more than for white women, giving birth can amount to a death sentence. African American women are three to four times more likely to die during or after delivery than are white women. According to the World Health Organization, their odds of surviving childbirth are comparable to those of women in countries such as Mexico and Uzbekistan, where significant proportions of the population live in poverty.

Irving’s friend Raegan McDonald-Mosley, chief medical director for Planned Parenthood Federation of America, told ProPublica, “You can’t educate your way out of this problem. You can’t health-care-access your way out of this problem. There’s something inherently wrong with the system that’s not valuing the lives of black women equally to white women.”

LOST MOTHERS

Speaking at a symposium hosted by the Maternal Health Task Force at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in September 2018, investigative reporter Nina Martin noted telling commonalities in the stories she’s gathered about mothers who died. Once a baby is born, he or she becomes the focus of medical attention. Mothers are monitored less, their concerns are often dismissed, and they tend to be sent home without adequate information about potentially concerning symptoms. For African American mothers, the risks jump at each stage of the labor, delivery, and postpartum process.

Neel Shah, an obstetrician-gynecologist at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston and director of the Delivery Decisions Initiative at Ariadne Labs, recalls being struck by Martin’s ProPublica-NPR series *Lost Mothers*, which delved into the issue. “The common thread is that when black women expressed concern about their symptoms, clinicians were more delayed and seemed to believe them less,” he says. “It’s forced me to think more deeply about my own approach. There is a very fine line between clinical intuition and unconscious bias.”

For members of the public, the experiences of prominent black women may prove to be a teachable moment. When pop superstar Beyoncé developed the hypertensive disorder pre-eclampsia—which left untreated can kill a mother and her baby—after delivering her twins by emergency C-section in 2017, Google searches related to the condition spiked. According to the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, pre-eclampsia—one of the leading causes of maternal death—and eclampsia (seizures that develop after pre-eclampsia) are 60 percent more common in African American women than in white women, and also more severe. If it can happen to Beyoncé—an international star who presumably can afford the highest-quality medical care—it can happen to anyone.

WEATHERING REPORT

Arlene Geronimus, SD ’85, has been talking about the effects of racism on health for decades, even when others haven’t wanted to listen. Growing up in the 1960s in Brookline, Massachusetts, Geronimus, who is white, absorbed the messages of the Civil Rights movement and the harrowing stories of her Jewish family’s experiences in czarist Russia. When she headed off to Princeton as an undergraduate, she resolved to find a way to fight against injustice. Her initial plan to become a civil rights lawyer gave way when

she discovered the power and potential of public health research.

Geronimus worked as a research assistant for a professor studying teen pregnancy among poor urban residents, and, as a volunteer at a Planned Parenthood clinic, witnessed close-up the lives of pregnant black teens living in poverty in Trenton, New Jersey. She felt a chasm open up between what some of her white male professors were confidently explicating about the lives of these adolescents and how the young women themselves saw their lives.

According to the conventional wisdom at the time, Geronimus says, teen pregnancy was the primary driver of maternal and infant deaths and a host of multigenerational health and social problems among low-income African Americans. Researchers focused on this issue while ignoring broader systemic factors.

Geronimus sought to connect the dots between the health problems the girls experienced, like asthma and type 2 diabetes, and negative forces in their lives. She visited them in their crumbling apartments and accompanied them to medical appointments where doctors treated the girls like props, without agency in their own care. And she noticed that they seemed older, somehow, than girls the same age whom Geronimus knew.

"That's when I got the fire in my belly," she says, her voice rising. "These young women had real, immediate needs that those of us in the hallowed halls of Princeton could have helped address. But we weren't seeing those urgent needs. We just wanted to teach them about contraception."

Geronimus came to the Harvard Chan School to learn how to rigorously explore the ways that social disadvantage corrodes health—a concept for which she coined the term "weathering." Her adviser, Steven Gortmaker, professor of the practice of health sociology, provided data for her to correlate infant mortality by maternal age. While most such studies put mothers into broad categories of teen and not-teen, Geronimus looked at the risks they faced at every age. The results were surprising even to her.

White women in their 20s were more likely to give birth to a healthy baby than those in their teens. But among black women, the opposite was true: The older the mother, the greater the risk of maternal and newborn health complications and death. In public health, the condition of a baby is considered a reliable proxy for the health of the mother. Geronimus' data suggested that black women may be less healthy at 25 than at 17.

"Being able to see those stark numbers was essential for me," says Geronimus, who is now a professor of health behavior and health education at the University of Michigan School of Public Health and a member of the National Academy of Medicine. And the implications were staggering. If young black women were already showing signs of weathering, how would that play out over the rest of their lives—and what could be done to stop it?

Geronimus' questions were ahead of their time. The press and the public—even other scientists—misinterpreted her findings as a recommendation that black women have children in their teens, she says, recalling with a sigh such clueless headlines as, "Researcher says let them have babies."

In the 1970s, even researchers who broached the topic of racial differences in health outcomes—and few did—focused on small pieces of the puzzle. Some were looking at genetics, others at behavioral and cultural differences or health care access. "No one wanted to look at what was wrong with how our society works and how that can be expressed in the

health of different groups," Geronimus says. Over time, her ideas would become harder to dismiss.

The tide began to turn in the early 1980s, when former Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler convened the first group of experts to conduct a comprehensive study of the health status of minority populations. As the field of social epidemiology took off, the Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health (also known as the Heckler Report) brought Geronimus' animating questions into mainstream debate.

Then, in 1993, researchers identified a physiological mechanism that could finally explain weathering: allostatic load. "We as a species are designed to respond to threats to life by having a physiological stress response," Geronimus explains. "When you face a literal life-or-death threat, there is a short window of time during which you must escape or be killed by the predator." Stress hormones cascade through the body, sending blood flowing to the muscles and the heart to help the body run faster and fight harder. Molecules called pro-inflammatory cytokines are produced to help heal any wounds that result.

These processes siphon energy from other bodily systems that aren't enlisted in the fight-or-flight response, including those that support healthy pregnancies. That's not important if the threat is short term, because the body's biochemical homeostasis quickly returns to normal. But for people who face chronic threats and hardships—like struggling to make ends meet on a minimum wage job or witnessing racialized police brutality—the fight-or-flight response may never abate. "It's like facing tigers coming from several directions every day," Geronimus says, and the damage is compounded over time.

As a result, health risks rise at increasingly younger ages for chronic conditions like hypertension and type 2 diabetes. Depression and sleep deprivation become more common. People are also more likely to engage in risky coping behaviors, such as overeating, drinking, and smoking.

Geronimus' foundational work in the 1980s and 1990s has been cited by David R. Williams, the Florence Sprague Norman and Laura Smart Norman Professor of Public Health at the Harvard Chan School, an internationally recognized expert in the ways that racism and other social influences affect health. His Everyday Discrimination Scale is one of the most widely used measures of discrimination in health studies. It includes questions that measure experiences such as being treated with discourtesy, receiving poorer service than others in restaurants or stores, or witnessing people act as if they're afraid of you. As he explained in a 2016 TED MED talk, "This scale captures ways in which the dignity and the respect of people who society does not value is chipped away on a daily basis."

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE U.S.: A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

Despite high-tech medical advances of the last century, women around the world are still dying in pregnancy and childbirth from age-old scourges such as hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia and, increasingly, from complications related to chronic diseases, obesity, and advanced maternal age.

In 2000, the global health and development community acknowledged the need for action in Goal 5 of the U.N. Millennium Development Goals, which aimed to reduce maternal deaths by three-quarters in 15 years (it declined by 45 percent). While press and publicity around the push offered harrowing stories, women reading these stories in the U.S.

may well have come away believing that it was a problem for mothers in villages in Sierra Leone—but surely not in Atlanta or Washington, D.C.

Starting in 2008, human rights groups around the world began calling on the U.S. to do more to keep its mothers from dying. The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) expressed concern about inequities in maternal mortality and recommended that steps be taken to improve access to maternal health care, family planning, and sexuality education and information.

A 2012 Amnesty International report declared that these steps weren't enough: "Preventable maternal mortality can result from or reflect violations of a variety of human rights, including the right to life, the right to freedom from discrimination, and the right to the highest attainable standard of health." Having ratified two key international treaties guaranteeing these rights, the authors wrote, the U.S. government should be held accountable.

Four years later, representatives from the advocacy organization SisterSong, the Center for Reproductive Rights, and National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health issued a report to CERD further exploring these issues. CERD adopted the groups' recommendations, including addressing stereotypes that promote discrimination in clinical settings and standardizing data collection on maternal deaths. In 2015, an advocacy organization called Black Mamas Matter emerged out of this effort to keep pushing the agenda forward.

To the women leading the charge, one central fact was clear: Racism is an undeniable thread running through the stories of black mothers who die. But as Elizabeth Dawes Gay, co-director of Black Mamas Matter and a public health professional, wrote in *The Nation*, providers and researchers often place "the onus for large-scale change on individuals rather than the systems that we know cause harm."

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, I rise today with an amendment to increase funding for the State Maternal Health Innovation Program by \$7 million. This program is specifically tasked with reducing care gaps, maternal mortality, and disparities in maternal health.

The United States is the greatest country in the world with the most innovative healthcare system around. We continue to develop cutting-edge treatments that stretch the bounds of what is possible. Within the last two decades, we have mapped the human genome, conducted surgeries over the Internet, and grown organs out of stem cells. We have cured diseases and revolutionized treatments.

Despite all that progress, more of our mothers and mothers-to-be are dying today than at the turn of the century. Somehow, we have seen our maternal mortality rate increase over the past 25 years, and preventable near-deaths related to pregnancy have increased over 200 percent.

The statistics are shocking, and the reality for Black mothers is a crisis. Black mothers in Louisiana are now 4 times more likely to die than White mothers. The rate of Black maternal deaths is closer to the rates in developing countries than the nations we usually compare ourselves to.

With our vast resources and advanced technology, these deaths are unacceptable. This is a problem that demands

our immediate attention. That is why I am here today with this amendment.

With this increased funding, more States can implement programs to improve the care that mothers receive. More families can remain whole. More children can grow up with their mothers.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, first, let me thank the gentleman for yielding and for this amendment.

I rise in strong support of this amendment. More women die from pregnancy-related complications in the United States than any other developed country.

There are major disparities. For example, Black women are 3 to 4 times more likely than White women to die during pregnancy or childbirth.

I was proud to support a new initiative to address maternal mortality in the fiscal year 2019 appropriations act. This amendment will enable the bureau to expand support for State Maternal Health Innovation Grants, which fund evidence-based, State-led demonstrations to improve maternal care service delivery and, ultimately, reduce maternal mortality.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I thank the gentleman for offering this tonight.

□ 2145

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, if there are no other speakers, I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, let me just say, simply put, for Black women far more than for White women, giving birth can amount to a death sentence.

When Black women express concern about their symptoms, clinicians are more delayed and seem less likely to believe them. And the question becomes, as Harvard put it, whether it is clinical intuition versus unconscious bias.

So as we look around the country and we see the complications from motherhood for African American women, we can look at Serena Williams; we can look at Beyonce; we can look in my household; we can look at Ashley Mitchell, whose funeral I went to just this past weekend.

This is a crisis we have the ability to overcome. We are America. We do great things when we put our mind to it, and this amendment simply asks this body to put our mind to maternal health, especially for African American women, but for all women in this country, to make sure that the best thing about womanhood, an ability to give birth, does not become a death sentence.

Madam Chair, I ask for everyone's support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Each amount made available by this division (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 14 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, under this division, we are looking at spending \$189.9 billion for fiscal year 2020. That is an increase of \$11.8 billion over the 2019-enacted levels and \$47.9 billion above the President's request.

With \$22 trillion in debt and trillion-dollar deficits for as far as the eye can see, it is long past time for Congress to start making the difficult decisions necessary to balance the budget.

If we do not confront this problem, we will condemn future generations to higher taxes and a lower standard of living.

As a father of three daughters, this is simply unacceptable to me.

Madam Chair, my amendment reduces the funds made available for each amount in division A of H.R. 2740 by 14 percent. This would reduce total appropriations of this division down to Budget Control Act levels.

As chairman of the Republican Study Committee Task Force on Budget and Spending, I am proud to have worked with eight of my colleagues on the only serious effort in this Congress to confront our debt crisis.

The result was a budget that cut \$12.6 trillion in spending and balanced in 6 years.

An important part of the RSC budget was bringing nondefense discretionary spending down to commonsense levels. My amendment before the House today would help make those reductions a reality.

Adoption of this amendment would show that we are acknowledging our spending addiction and are taking the necessary first steps to address it.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment and rein in spending of taxpayer dollars.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, this amendment would cut funding for important programs and services that provide opportunities for working families. Many of these programs are already underfunded and fail to meet the existing need.

For instance, the amendment would cut Head Start by more than \$1.6 billion, denying slots to 80,000 children we are trying to provide with access to high quality, early learning programs, as well as rejecting our proposal to increase funding for trauma-informed care, which is critical for children affected by the opioid crisis.

This amendment would cut after-school programs by \$185 million, taking away enrichment opportunities for roughly 222,000 students.

It would cut Title I funding by \$2.4 billion, reducing resources for an estimated 25 million students in high-poverty schools.

It would cut the number of new and competing research grants at NIH by approximately 87 percent, which is over 10,000 fewer new research grants.

It cuts tens of millions of nutritious meals for more than 2 million low-income seniors.

Also, this amendment would close Social Security field offices in every district, while worsening wait times for in-person services, phone services, and exacerbating the disability hearings backlog.

It would also cut Federal Work Study programs by \$200 million, resulting in 114,000 fewer awards to students.

The sponsor of the amendment cites the national debt as a reason to cut funding to programs that benefit working families, but I note that he did vote for the Republican tax scam, which added more than \$2 trillion to the national debt by cutting taxes for big corporations and the wealthiest families.

My Republican colleagues don't object to adding to the debt when it benefits corporations and the wealthy. They only object to it if it means providing opportunities for hardworking families.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, the Democrat majority promised the American people before the last election that they would produce a budget, and the Democrat majority has failed the very basic first step of leadership in failing to do so.

Without putting a budget on the floor of this House of Representatives and showing the American people the priorities of the Democrat majority, we

can only assume that the Democrat majority has no interest in balancing the budget.

That being the case, my amendment is a very basic first step toward doing just that.

My daughters are 9, 7, and 6 years old, and they are the ones who will be holding the bag for the lack of leadership in this Congress, who refuses to address the issue that is staring us in the face, a \$22 trillion national debt.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, this amendment would cut \$25.6 billion from programs that fund schools, Pell Grants, community health centers, substance abuse prevention and treatment, biomedical research, the CDC, childcare, and early childhood learning programs, also job training, as well as agencies that protect workers and workplaces, among so many other programs that provide opportunities to low and middle-income families.

The amendment is totally misguided, and it will harm tens of millions of Americans.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose it. I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, Hoosiers sent me to Washington, D.C., to do something about just this.

The spend, spend, spend mantra of Members of Congress for many decades in the past has got to come to an end now.

That is why this amendment, a commonsense amendment to cut spending in this appropriations package by 14 percent, is a necessary step forward to balancing the budget.

That is why I am here. I am committed to being tireless in my pursuit of a balanced budget.

Madam Chair, as I have said already, we have a \$22 trillion national debt. This division spends \$189.9 billion, which is an increase of \$11.8 billion over the 2019-enacted levels and \$47.9 billion more than the President's request.

If Congress does not confront this problem head on and exercise fiscal discipline, we are robbing our children's children of their future.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. KEATING. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Madam Chair, with every study, every research paper, every scientific breakthrough, we have come to understand that most Americans realize that there is more to healthcare than those who are sick and those who aren't. Really, we can't just focus our treatment on those that are unwell.

It is a shortsighted strategy, and unfortunately, the one this country has been employing for far too long before the Affordable Care Act.

Why would we only try to treat the problem once it has already occurred, when we can work to prevent it in the first place?

The keys to prevention are a healthy living environment and swift access to care, helping us deal with healthcare issues before they become acute. And this approach will save money.

With that in mind, I am offering my amendment to appropriate funds to study how to help bring social and behavioral aid programs under the same roof as our traditional healthcare providers.

We know there is a link between healthy living, housing, and food security. If we already allocate funds to programs to help facilitate healthy living, why don't we house them in the same place that we are housing these health centers?

This works. I have seen it.

A holistic approach like this will demonstrate to people in rural, underserved, or underprivileged communities that no matter how seemingly dire their situations, there are paths to healthy living.

Sadly, we see daily reminders that where someone is born or where they live can determine so much in their lives.

My home State of Massachusetts is a leader when it comes to healthcare, but it is not without its own disparities. In some corners of my district, the average life expectancy is less than 70 years of age, while elsewhere in the Commonwealth, it could be over 90 years old.

There is no easy answer to why that is the case. It is a combination of means, education, environment, and access to healthcare.

Clearly, there needs to be more progress. Education and access to information can help to lift people into healthier circumstances.

If health centers had specialists who had experience dealing with SNAP and

WIC, more families would receive nutritional advice and more young mothers would be able to raise healthier babies.

In those same centers, if we had people who could really help with housing concerns, we would be able to get more people into stable situations and off the street corners and away from homelessness.

For those dealing with brain diseases like addiction, integrating mental health services could help improve access to comprehensive treatment.

In my district, I have seen firsthand the great work done by the Greater New Bedford Community Health Center and the Outer Cape Health Services in Harwich, Massachusetts, where they try to incorporate these services, and actually successfully incorporate these services that impact social detriments of healthcare all under one roof.

I am also excited to note that this coming Friday, the Outer Cape Health Services is reopening and expanding a comprehensive healthcare center in Wellfleet to better serve an underserved rural community over 90 minutes away from the closest hospital.

But nationwide, existing resources can only get us so far.

We are on the verge of a breakthrough, and we need to find out how Congress can take us beyond this tipping point.

That is why my amendment is important. We need to know how much our health centers need to plan and what they need to successfully tackle social determinates of health alongside traditional healthcare services.

My amendment provides the Health Resources & Services Administration with the resources that will allow them to study this.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

□ 2200

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, first let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for offering this extremely important amendment, and I fully support it.

Social factors such as poverty, substandard housing, and unsafe neighborhoods are critical drivers of health outcomes. I share the gentleman's concern and agree that we need to better understand how environmental conditions such as these play a role in human health.

Let me just say to the gentleman, we work very closely with the Black, Hispanic, and Asian Pacific American Caucus in terms of our health strategies with regard to communities of color to close health disparities. This amendment is so important in those efforts.

I would note, also, that the committee report accompanying the Labor-HHS appropriations bill encourages the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to clarify and disseminate strategies to States to address social

determinants of health in the Medicaid and CHIP programs.

I thank the gentleman once again for offering this amendment and urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman, and I urge my colleagues all across the Nation, if you are in a rural area, if you are in an underserved area, this is important for all of us.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROUDA). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment to H.R. 2740. My amendment would increase the funding for neonatal abstinence syndrome research by \$2 million at the Centers for Disease Control to ensure adequate funding for this terrible condition.

The opioid epidemic plaguing our Nation is heartbreaking, and especially in my home State of West Virginia. Too many members of our communities know of its devastating effects far too well. Whether it be a family member, a friend, the person in line behind you at the grocery store, or even someone praying beside you in church, we all have seen the pain that it causes.

Sadly, many of our youngest citizens are suffering from the second-generation impacts of this crisis as well. West Virginia has one of the highest rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome, which is the withdrawal symptoms experienced by infants who are exposed to opioids and other addictive drugs while inside the womb. For every 1,000 babies born in my State, 50 enter this world exposed to drugs.

In my hometown of Huntington, we are blessed to have facilities that are

dedicated to caring for babies suffering from NAS, like the neonatal therapeutic unit at the Hoops Family Children’s Hospital and Lily’s Place, where First Lady Melania Trump made a very special visit last year.

I visited the hospital to see these beautiful, innocent babies who are battling insurmountable odds. My heart aches as they cry in pain, shivering and shaking. I see the care in the eyes of the doctors and the nurses who tend to them 24 hours a day, and I can feel the love from the volunteers who cuddle these tiny children and soothe them through the worst moments of their early lives.

There is still so much more to do. My colleagues, I stand before you to tell you that, today, we can do more. I ask you all to support my amendment to double the funding of NAS research and to improve the lives of our most precious and struggling citizens.

This is so very important to our little tiny babies who are exposed to the terrible epidemic that we have going on across our country, and I urge Members, please adopt my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 121, line 7, after the first and second dollar amounts, insert “(increased by \$500,000)”.

Page 134, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert “(decreased by \$500,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, a recent study found that only about 36 percent of Americans would be able to pass a multiple choice test with questions from the U.S. citizenship test on it, while another study found that only 26 percent of Americans are able to name all three branches of government.

These numbers are not only startling on their own, but they also correspond with historically low opinions of the Federal Government and record low voter turnout rates. Currently, only nine States in this country require students to complete 1 year of education in civics or government, while 10 States have no civics education requirement at all.

Across the country, school districts are expressing concern over the need for greater civics education. Last year, 74 percent of superintendents expressed that preparing students to become engaged citizens was a challenge.

In African American and Hispanic communities, students are twice as likely to score low on national civics assessment tests as White students. And a similar gap exists between wealthy and poor communities as well.

These are all signs that point to a growing crisis in civic and political engagement in younger Americans, and unless action is taken against students engaged in their government, disenchantment with the electoral process and disinterest in the issues that will increasingly shape their future and the future of our Nation will continue to grow.

Congress needs to show a commitment to strengthening civics education programs throughout our country in order to reverse the trend. My amendment would provide an additional \$500,000 for national activities in civics and history education under title 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Evidence demonstrates that effective civics education can have a significant impact on young people. Students who receive effective civics education develop strong critical thinking skills, are more likely to take an active role in their government, and are much more likely to volunteer or become more involved in their communities. According to the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement, students who participate in civics education during high school are significantly more likely to graduate from college.

I am hopeful that this modest increase will show that we are ready to move in the direction of preparing young people in this country to be more engaged with the world around them and ensure that they are invested in strengthening our democracy.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first let me thank my colleague for raising the importance of the American history and civics national activities program, and I support this amendment.

These competitive grants reflect one of two dedicated funding streams for civic and American history in the Labor-HHS bill helping to spur innovation and assist underserved students.

The underlying bill rejects the Trump administration's harmful budget request to eliminate these programs.

I appreciate that the amendment draws attention to the importance of the American History and Civics National Activities program, and I am happy to support it, and I urge an "aye" vote.

I thank the gentleman, again, for the amendment.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. BERA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1)".

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 2740.

My amendment is simple. It would direct the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to explore using its funds to explore peer-to-peer mental health programs for first responders.

Our first responders—our police officers, our EMS, our firefighters—are at particular risk for suicide. Studies have found they have some of the highest rates of suicide. This is a difficult thing to discuss, but we need to address it.

These are men and women who are exposed to trauma every day, things that a normal human being is not going to see. Every day, firefighters, police officers, and EMS are responding to calls for help. It is time we heard their call. That is why I am glad the Labor-HHS appropriations report requires SAMHSA to examine PTSD among first responders.

I want to thank my colleagues, Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. SOTO, for working to include this language in the bill.

One tool to address post-traumatic stress is peer-to-peer programs where

our first responders can turn to a trusted friend and talk to them about what they are struggling with.

I have introduced the Helping Emergency Responders Overcome, or HERO, Act to authorize HHS to do just that. We need to explore this tool so that we can help our police, our EMS, our firefighters just as they help us.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I yield the balance of my time to my colleague from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me thank the gentleman for this very important amendment, and I rise in strong support of it.

Civilian first responders in the disciplines of law enforcement, fire services, and emergency medical services routinely face highly stressful situations. They are the ones we call upon when we are in need. This amendment raises attention to the importance of the mental health needs of our first responders.

Peer-to-peer mental health programs for our first responders acknowledge that those who are committed to the same type of work may be the ones best suited to support their own colleagues' mental health.

For so long mental health issues were relegated to the shadows, approached with the shame and misunderstanding that only exacerbates pain for people and their families.

Now, as a clinical social worker myself by profession and the chair of the Social Work Caucus here in the House, we know how widespread these issues are. It is up to all of us to work to erase the stigma around mental health.

I thank my colleague for offering this amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

□ 2215

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 113, line 23, after "section 5.5," insert "and section 3.3.16".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment requires the Office of Refugee Resettlement to report all deaths of children in their custody.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his commitment, his concern, and his dedication.

I rise in support of my colleague's amendment.

The death of any child is devastating. The fact that children have died while in the custody of the Federal Government and we don't know the circumstances of why, or sometimes even when, they have died is almost beyond comprehension to me.

We have an oversight role. It is our responsibility to make sure that children are safe and protected while they are in the custody of Health and Human Services. If you take a look at the mission statement of Health and Human Services, it says to place a child in a safe environment and do it as expeditiously as possible.

It is also our responsibility to ensure that HHS is fully transparent and they "appropriately respond to the death of an unaccompanied alien child in the care and custody of ORR."

What my colleague, Mr. CASTRO, wants to do is to make sure that the Department of Health and Human Services follows its own written policy. It is as simple as that. HHS' own policy, section 3.3.16 states: "ORR and its care providers must immediately report the death to appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities. ORR must also notify the child or youth's parent, legal guardian, or next-of-kin; attorney; and applicable consulate of the death."

My God, if we can't do that, who are we? Where are our values? Shame on us if we are not protecting these children and reporting when something is wrong or when they have died.

Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense amendment. I strongly support it. I thank the gentleman for offering it.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat what my amendment is. My amendment is to make sure that if a child dies in government custody, that that death is reported to the Congress. I am shocked that anybody in this Chamber would disagree with that provision.

I am saying that if somebody dies in ORR custody, they are going to tell us. So to be opposed to this amendment means that you want to be part of a coverup and make sure that the government does not say anything about a child's death.

The reason that this is so important is because last September a young 10-year-old girl died. This Congress and the American people were not told for 7 or 8 months about that young girl's death.

Today, we offer an amendment to make sure that the Congress is told, that the American people know what is going on with their government. And when I offer that amendment on the other side, I am opposed, people are against it. They want to cover up these deaths? They don't want the American people to know that people are dying?

There have been, in the last few years—actually, in less than a year—six children who have died in government custody, and more adults over the last few years.

This is already the rule with the Department of Homeland Security with ICE. This is extending it to ORR.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, it is already the rule. We are wasting our time here today. These are reported.

The hypocrisy of coming to the floor and claiming to be for the children, while opposing the President's supplemental budget that actually will take care of these children.

The Members who are going to vote and who support this opposed the President's funding request to actually take care of the thousands of children who are crossing the border every week. Without that money, you can't take care of these children.

So the proponents of this amendment—again, this is a totally unnecessary amendment because this is already the policy of the administration. This is make-believe. This administration reports the deaths. It is the hypocritical proponents of the amendment who oppose funding to take care of children on the border for purely political purposes.

If they really want to take care of the children on the border, this bill would have included a supplemental appropriation to take care of those children. In fact, that amendment was considered in committee and along party lines rejected. The majority rejected money to take care of the children and now come to the floor and claim to be for the children.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his passion, for his advocacy, and for truly making sure that we set the record straight.

The gentleman from Texas has his heart in the right place. Actually, the gentlewoman who spoke earlier, she and I actually met the very first time, we came together—a liberal from the northeast, a conservative from the

south—to actually address human trafficking together.

I think it is high time that in a bipartisan way we get together, work together on this supplemental, and let's do it tonight. Instead of having show votes, let's make sure that we provide the money that the President has requested to make sure that the humanitarian needs at the border are taken care of.

The gentleman from Maryland is exactly right, now is the time to act. Let's show the compassion with our vote.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, we are sitting here 10:30 at night, and I am mystified that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are preaching about this issue, which is already the policy of the administration, and yet we are not funding the \$4.5 billion request from the administration to deal with the problem at hand.

Our border is being overrun. My friend from Texas knows this, we know it, if you go spend any time on the border. We had 144,000 people apprehended on our southern border. HHS has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied alien children this year, a 57 percent increase from last year. I could go down stat after stat after stat.

Little girls are being abused on the journey and cartels are profiting while we ignore it. Talk to the mayor of Uvalde, Texas, and throughout the southern area of Texas, talk to the people about what is actually happening in the communities.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. I cannot believe, for the life of me, that we can't come together in a bipartisan fashion to pass \$4.5 billion to fund the necessary beds, to fund what is necessary to house these children.

When people talk about kids in cages, are they directly attacking Border Patrol? Have they spent time with Border Patrol who are trying to figure out whether a kid's dad is actually the dad or whether it is somebody who is using that child?

That is happening today while this body waxes on about whatever amendment we are throwing on the floor right now that is already part of the administrative policy. We are not actually addressing the problem. And the American people sent us here to do that: Oh, by the way, oh, no, we are demanding votes.

Heaven forbid this body votes. Heaven forbid we follow the Constitution, which says something about a quorum.

Maybe we should actually be in this body voting on the things the American people sent us here to do, like secure the border and ensure the safe passage of migrants in the United States of America under our rule of law.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, we have a disagreement. I don't believe this is the law right now. If it already is the law, then what is the big deal with supporting this amendment? All it does is reaffirm the law. I am surprised that we can't agree to it.

I want to give you an example and a story of why this is so important. Last September, when Darlyn Valle died in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, news of this death was not revealed to the American public or Members of Congress until just a few weeks ago because of a CBS investigation.

Darlyn Valle was 10 years old when she died while in ORR custody. She was in ORR custody in my hometown of San Antonio when she became gravely ill and staff sent her to the hospital. However, beyond those few details, we have limited information surrounding her death because the administration has decided to deny it to Congress, even after we asked the officials repeatedly about any injuries, abuse, or deaths on their watch.

This amendment seeks to end this confusion and enhance transparency in our government. I want to repeat that again. Last fall, when we were asking this administration whether any child had died or been seriously injured in government care and custody, their answer was no.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the bottom line is, let's stop the charades. This is already an administration policy.

I understand the desire to score political points against this President, a president who has come to Congress and said that we need more money because of the flood of children across the border. There were 145,000 people who crossed the border last month, including thousands and thousands of children—he needs money to take care of them—and the majority refuses to bring this bill to the floor. In fact, in a motion to recommit, they voted against it and in committee they voted against it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.
Chairman, I demand a recorded vote. clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

N O T I C E***Incomplete record of House proceedings.******Today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.***



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Senate

The Senate met at 10 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.

Revive us, O Lord, for Your Name's sake. Fill our Senators with Your Spirit and lead them to Your desired destination. Keep them so dedicated to Your purposes that they will do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly. Equip them to bear the responsibility they cannot assign to others but must carry in the strength You provide. Give them the wisdom to be quick to listen and slow to speak as You incline their hearts to live with integrity.

Lord, may faith replace fear, truth arise over falsehood, love prevail over hate, and peace abide with us all.

We pray in Your strong 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

The Senator from Iowa.

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

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

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSIONS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Congress needs to address the crisis facing multiemployer pension plans. The Fi-

nance Committee is continuing its work on retirement income security, including those issues with the multi-employer plans.

While we work to enact the first round of reforms in the retirement savings accounts, known as RESA, which is now before the Senate, there is still more work to do. We have the benefit of the joint select committee's work on multiemployer plans last year. We know what is going on, we know what is broken, and we know the various options for repairing the system.

It is time to put pen to paper and fix these plans that will protect the workers who have paid into them.

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. 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.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this week we are continuing to confirm more unobjectionable nominees who had to move through the Senate more slowly than they should. Yesterday we confirmed Sarah Daggett Morrison to serve as U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, and despite the fact that our Democratic friends forced us to file cloture on her nomination, when she finally received a vote, she was confirmed 89 to 7.

That is probably because Ms. Morrison, like the other nominees we are considering this week, is thoroughly

noncontroversial and very well-qualified for the job. Thanks to the modest reforms to the Senate rules we put in place this spring, more nominees who fit this description are being confirmed in a fraction of the time it would have otherwise taken.

So I hope the strong bipartisan support we saw yesterday will be shown to the jurists we will vote to confirm on the Federal bench today: Pamela Barker to the Northern District of Ohio; Corey Maze to the Northern District of Alabama; Rodney Smith to the Southern District of Florida; Thomas Barber to the Middle District of Florida; and Jean-Paul Boulee to the Northern District of Georgia.

Together, these nominees possess more than a century of legal experience. Their résumés include work in State attorneys' offices, as county judges, and as State solicitor general. They include a former U.S. Army defense counsel and a U.S. Supreme Court litigator. Each has demonstrated a commitment to upholding the Constitution and preserving the rule of law. Each deserves strong, bipartisan support.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on another matter, the Trump administration's new agreement with Mexico marks an important breakthrough in the ongoing border crisis. It kept harmful tariffs from going into effect and cemented new steps to make certain that immigration enforcement and the rule of law are priorities on both sides of the border.

But, of course, the Mexican Government was not the only outstanding party with an unmet responsibility to address this crisis. Right here in Congress we have been waiting for 6 weeks now—6 weeks—for our Democratic colleagues to get serious about the administration's urgent request for more resources for border security and humanitarian efforts.

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



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This week's progress with our Mexican neighbors throws the Democrats' refusal to act into even starker relief. My colleagues and I have come to the floor day after day, week after week, detailing all the evidence that our southern border is in a state of crisis. The inflow of would-be illegal immigrants is unprecedented. Our facilities and our efforts to house and care for the individuals we detain are stretched literally to the breaking point. In short, the men and women stationed on our southern border are running on fumes. They have been charged with the tasks that circumstances have made incredibly difficult, and they are begging for more funding to keep up.

As I noticed yesterday, the most recent data show that apprehensions last month reached a 13-year high, with higher numbers in every category—more individuals, more family units, and more unaccompanied children arriving at border facilities that are already at overcapacity. The Border Patrol is teetering on the brink. They are nearing the point where they will be unable to perform even the most basic humanitarian and security functions for lack of resources. This is even with funds being diverted away from other important priorities at the Department of Homeland Security on a contingency basis.

So let me say it again one more time. The Department of Homeland Security has had to pull money and people off of other critical missions just to try and meet the overwhelming surge of human traffic down at the border. This is the Department that includes the Transportation Security Administration, the Secret Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Congress's inaction has backed them into a corner.

The officials who are responsible for protecting the homeland and safeguarding these individuals could not have been clearer in their pleading to Congress. They could not have been more clear. The Acting Homeland Security Secretary has told us already that "given the scale of what we are facing, we will exhaust our resources before the end of this fiscal year"—"exhaust our resources before the end of this fiscal year."

The Acting Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement has said: "We are begging." "Begging." "We are asking Congress, please help us."

By any honest reckoning, this constitutes a crisis. That is why Americans across the entire political spectrum agree that Democrats in Congress need to put aside their allergy to finding an inch of common ground with President Trump and finally agree to get something done.

We know exactly what the holdup has been. The New York Times reported in late May exactly why this money didn't make it into the disaster funding package despite Republican efforts. "Democrats balked at allocating billions of dollars more toward border security." "Democrats balked." That is the New York Times.

Around the same time, one House Democrat admitted as much. He told reporters: "In my opinion, we do have to come up with some money. But we've got to convince our more progressive friends. . . ."

Well, look, I am sorry that a humanitarian crisis is not convincing enough to the far left. I am sorry that two separate New York Times editorials haven't made an impact on House Democrats either.

So here we have it. The New York Times editorial page, May 5—incredibly enough: "Congress, Give Trump His Border Money." That is the New York Times saying: "Give Trump [the] border money." They didn't listen.

So several weeks later, on May 23, as I quoted, "Democrats balked at allocating billions of dollars more toward border security."

On June 9, a couple of days ago, in the New York Times: "When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?"

Here is the situation. The Trump administration and the New York Times are on the same side—and House Democrats don't want to take this up? Goodness, I am having a hard time remembering the last time the New York Times editorial page was on the same side as the Trump administration or Republicans in Congress. It is not a common sight, but here we are.

All of us agree that the border crisis is unacceptable and unsustainable, but still, House Democrats will not act. Yesterday, even my colleague the Democratic leader admitted where this extended delay is coming from. He told reporters that the House wasn't for it, but we were.

Yes, I guess that was true, but in any event, apparently that is where we are now. The House Democrats are the problem. So if they are serious about wanting to resolve this, I hope they will get a grip—get a grip on their far-left colleagues—in a hurry.

So here is what we are going to do. Chairman SHELBY has announced that the Appropriations Committee is going to vote on a \$4.5 billion package a week from tomorrow, with more than \$3 billion in humanitarian funds to expand shelter facilities, increase dedicated care for unaccompanied children, and another billion dollars to prop up critical security missions. I am grateful to Chairman SHELBY for interest in this and his leadership, along with the work of Senator CAPITO and Senator BLUNT.

I cannot urge my Democratic friends strongly enough to finally—what does it take to convince them to get serious?—find their way to yes.

House Democrats may want to come down to the left of the New York Times editorial page—there is not much space over there—but the rest of the country thinks it is just crazy—because it is.

Partisan theater in the House doesn't improve the conditions in border shelters. Melodramatic hearings and Presidential harassment don't secure the border. "The resistance" doesn't pay

the bills. This spectacle of opposition for opposition's sake, even on such an obvious nonpartisan priority, has been more than embarrassing. It is completely irresponsible. It needs to end soon.

In the coming days, it will. We are going to act in the Senate, and we are going to move forward to find the funding necessary to try to solve this humanitarian crisis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

ANNIVERSARY OF PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, on June 12, 2016, our State was attacked. Forty-nine innocent and beautiful lives were senselessly lost, and the lives of countless families and loved ones were forever changed.

The attack—an attack on America, our State, the city of Orlando, our Hispanic and gay communities—was a terrorist attack. This act of terrorism was an attempt to rip at the seams of our society, to divide us, to instill fear in our hearts. But Floridians are strong. Floridians are selfless. Floridians are fighters.

The days I spent in Orlando following the shooting will always be with me. I talked to many parents who lost their children. I went to funerals and wakes, and I sat in hospitals. It was one of the hardest things I have ever done as Governor and as a parent.

Through our State's most challenging times, we also saw incredible bravery and heroism. We saw it in the brave members of law enforcement who selflessly ran into danger to help those in need; we saw it in the doctors and nurses who tirelessly worked to save lives; and we saw in the community that came together after this horrific tragedy to repair and rebuild.

Three years removed from this unimaginable loss, our State is changed forever. Every year on this day, the State of Florida stands united with heavy hearts to honor the victims.

I vow to never forget that evil exists in this world, and we must always stand up against those who wish to harm us. And we vow to always remember the beautiful lives taken far too soon.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HEINOUS ATTACK AT THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB ON JUNE 12, 2016

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 246, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 246) honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 246) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant Democratic leader.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened carefully this morning to Senator McConnell of Kentucky, the Republican leader, who came to the floor to speak to the issue of the border crisis which we now face. I acknowledge, as everyone should, that we are facing an unprecedented number of people who are presenting themselves at our southern border from primarily three countries—El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

These people who are presenting themselves, for the most part, are not trying to sneak across our borders; they are literally coming up and presenting themselves—identifying themselves—to the first person they find in a uniform. The reason is they want to apply for asylum in the United States. They want to make the argument that they have credible fears that might entitle them to be considered as asylees in this country, which is a legal classification.

After they state that they seek that status, they are taken into our system. They then, ultimately, go through a hearing process, but that hearing process is not done quickly. In fact, it can take months and sometimes years before the actual hearings take place. Because we are seeing so many people coming—especially young children who are accompanied by their parents or who are even on their own—it has created a special challenge for our border authorities.

I was down in El Paso just a few weeks ago. I met with the Border Patrol agents and the Customs and Border Protection agents, and we talked about the challenges they face. In my mind, there is no question that the numbers have overwhelmed the system to the point at which there are things happening down there that are absolutely unacceptable by American standards. I will give you an example.

Those who present themselves at the border are processed and put into detention cells, but these detention cells are not large enough to accommodate the number of people who come to our border. In El Paso, there was a cell that had a plate glass window on the outside so one could see everyone inside. Above the door of that cell was a sign that read "Capacity: 35." I counted the number of people in that cell on the day I visited. There were 150 who were jammed shoulder to shoulder inside the cell. About 20 of them, maybe 30, had an opportunity to sit on benches along the perimeter, but for the most part, they stood. They stood all day. They were fed their meals while they stood up, and I have no idea how they possibly worked out their sleeping arrangements. There was just no room for all of them to lie down on the floor at any given time, and there was one toilet in that room for 150 people. I learned afterward that the number in that cell increased shortly thereafter to 200. Next to it was a cell for women—capacity 16. Inside that cell, I counted 75 women, including women with nursing babies.

We now have press reports that state, because of the desperate situation these detainees face, there have been attempted suicides. This is in the United States of America. This is a situation we need to address. I couldn't agree more with the Republican leader from Kentucky that we need humanitarian assistance quickly to provide temporary housing or whatever is necessary so that there will be humane treatment of those who have been detained at our borders until they are processed through our legal system.

I might say, although the Republican leader came to the floor to blame the Democrats for not coming up with more money in a timely fashion, it was just this February when we joined, on a bipartisan basis, in voting for \$400 million more for humanitarian assistance at the border. There has been no resistance from this Senator or from this side of the aisle when it has come to

humanitarian assistance in addressing the issues that have been before us.

We remember—and it was not that long ago—the Trump administration's policy that was called zero tolerance. Do you remember? Certainly, I do. Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced that we were then going to have a policy of treating as criminals those who came across the border.

Now, understand what I mentioned earlier. You present yourself at our border for the purpose of seeking asylee status so that you will not be considered a criminal when you present yourself, which is perfectly within our legal system. Rather, Jeff Sessions said, if you come to our border and do not have legal status in the United States, you shall be treated as a criminal. In his having said that, there was a problem. It meant that they separated the children from their parents because, under Sessions' zero-tolerance policy, the parents were presumed to have been engaged in criminal conduct.

The result was awful. There were 2,880 infants, toddlers, and children who were separated from their parents at the border under the zero-tolerance policy. Yet there was a swift public reaction against it, and court cases were filed to stop this policy. In one of the few times since he was elected President, this President came forward and said he was wrong—that this policy was not good and that he was going to end it.

The problem was, in his having separated those children, our government has not kept track of where their parents have gone and how we might possibly reunite them in the future. It took a Federal judge in Southern California to come forward and mandate that our agencies of government find those children and reunite them with their parents.

We didn't accomplish it completely. Overwhelmingly, it took weeks and months for us to put them together because no one thought to keep track of where the parents were headed and where their children were headed. Eventually, we put it together for all but, say, 100, I think—the final number of children for whom we just couldn't find their families and parents.

That was a horrible situation, but it is a reminder to us today as we reflect on what is going on at the border. For goodness' sake, we should all demand the humane treatment of people at our border, particularly of the children. Six children who came to our border died while they sought this asylum status. That is unacceptable.

In fairness to the Department of Homeland Security and to all of those involved in it, I don't believe for a second that they consciously allowed this to happen, but we did not provide the kind of medical assistance that might have ordinarily been provided in these circumstances. We are told that this is changing for the better, and I salute and applaud the efforts to reach that.

When it comes to the humanitarian assistance that Senator McConnell

spoke about on the floor this morning, I could not agree with him more. We need to put the resources in place. There are serious differences of opinion about the policy at the border—of the so-called Flores consent decree and the TVPRA legislation. There is also no common agreement between the parties in the House and Senate on that policy's language. I am not sure we will reach an agreement when it comes to some fundamental questions about how long you can hold a child in detention, for example. In the Flores decision—and this was a consent decree entered into by our government—we say that you can't detain a child for more than 20 days. The proposal now is 100 days.

Let me ask an obvious question. As a father and as a grandfather, what impact does it have in one's holding a child in detention for 100 days? Imagine, if you will, all of the possible circumstances of these kids in their having come to the border, what they have been through to reach this point, and what we then do in response. I think we need to be very sensitive to the reality that children are often harmed in ways we can't even imagine by things that happen so early in their lives. The notion of a longer detention needs to be carefully scrutinized to make sure we are never doing anything at the expense of these children and their long-term development.

I wanted to raise another issue too. While I agree with Senator McCONNELL when it comes to the humanitarian treatment of children and young people and others, too, at the same time, we are in a circumstance now where the President of the United States, in September of 2017, eliminated a program called the DACA Program.

I know a little bit about this because 18 years ago I introduced a bill called the DREAM Act, and the DREAM Act said that if you were brought to the United States as a child, where you didn't have any conscious part of the decision to come to this country, and you grew up in this country, went to school, did not have a criminal record, and went through a basic background test, then, you ought to be able to be allowed to stay in the United States and ultimately achieve legal status. That is the DREAM Act. We haven't passed it or enacted it into law, though I have tried many, many times. But we did prevail on President Obama to create the DACA Program so that these young people can step forward, pay a fee, go through a background check, be finger-printed, make certain that they were no threat to the United States, and be allowed to stay in this country for 2 years at a time without fear of deportation and be allowed to work.

Ultimately, 790,000 of these young people came forward. I have told their stories on the floor of the Senate many, many times. They are incredible young people who simply want a chance to be a part of the country—the only country they have ever known.

President Trump decided to abolish the DACA Program, leaving these

190,000 people in a precarious situation in terms of their legal rights and their future.

Fortunately for them, the Federal Court stepped in and said that the President needed to justify eliminating this program. While we are going through the argument in court, they will be protected—790,000 will be protected. No new ones have been allowed to sign up.

I see that my friend from New York is here, and I just wish, if I can, to make a statement about one of these Dreamers and then yield the floor to him. I am certain that he has some important things to say.

But I would like to, if I can—he helps me with my signs when he comes to the floor. I thank Senator SCHUMER.

I produced on the floor more than 100 of these colored photographs of these Dreamers to tell their story. This is Pratishttha Khanna, the 117th Dreamer I have spoken about on the floor of the Senate. She was brought to the United States from India at the age of 10, and she grew up in Laurel, MD. Her parents were university graduates with professional degrees. They both worked long hours in blue collar jobs for less than minimum wage with no time off.

Pratishttha said:

My parents believed in the hallmarks of American values: Work hard and you can achieve anything. They encouraged me to study hard and be the best I can be.

This is exactly what this young lady did. She was an excellent student who was placed in the gifted and talented program, and she was a peer mentor who tutored fellow students in math. In high school, Pratishttha earned college credits in an advanced placement class, was a member of the color guard, and served as treasurer and vice president of the student government association.

In 2009 she graduated from high school with honors. She attended her local community college. Because of her undocumented immigration status, she was not eligible for financial aid and had to pay international student tuition. She cleaned homes and tutored high school students to help pay the tuition. She volunteered at a local infectious disease laboratory. She graduated with an associate's degree in biology.

Then, on June 15, 2012, President Obama announced DACA, the program I mentioned earlier, which was abolished by President Trump.

Pratishttha says:

[It was] a monumental day for my family. For the first time in many years, my family sat together to eat dinner. I saw tears stream down my father's face. He talked about everything my brother and I could achieve with the basic scraps of dignity given us by DACA. The stress and despair in his eyes was replaced with energy and hope.

In May 2014 Pratishttha graduated with honors with a bachelor's degree in biological sciences from the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Following graduation, she worked as a

scribe in the emergency department at Baltimore Washington Hospital Center. She kept studying, obtaining a nursing assistant and patient care technician certification. She then obtained a position at the medical intensive care unit at Johns Hopkins, while she continued working in the emergency department at Baltimore Washington Medical Center.

Her father passed away in November of 2015, just a few years after she was given DACA status. Through long night shifts in the ICU and the 5 a.m. shifts in the emergency department, Pratishttha had become the family's breadwinner.

She is now studying for a master of science in biomedical science at Western University of Health Sciences, in Pomona, CA. Her dream is to become a doctor.

She wrote me a letter, and she said: America is my home. My father's ashes will lay to rest here. I don't have another home. As assaults on immigrants and democracy run rampant, the world looks to Congress for leadership and justice.

The eyes of Pratishttha and hundreds of thousands of Dreamers are on Washington and on the U.S. Senate. Last week the House of Representatives passed the American Dream and Promise Act in an effort to save Pratishttha and the hundreds of thousands of others like her. We want you to be a part of America's future. You are an extraordinary person. Her life and what she has already given are an indication of why we need her in America's future. The fact that the Republican leader would come to the floor and speak about the humanitarian treatment of young children and overlook the fact that we have a bill that has been sent to us by the House of Representatives, which would help 790,000 and more with the American Dream and Promise Act, tells me that he is not closing in the loop on humanitarianism.

I call on the Republican leader in the Senate: Do not make this a legislative graveyard. Let's use the power of this Senate to pass the legislation that passed the House of Representatives and give this young woman and thousands more just like her an opportunity to be a part of America's future.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, let me thank my dear friend, the senior Senator from Illinois, for the passion, persistence, and intelligence he shows on behalf of the Dreamers, who simply want to be Americans, who have shown their part of the American dream, and whom we are truly blocking from achieving their dream—which is the American dream.

Thank you.

SEPTEMBER 11TH VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND ACT

Now, on another matter, Mr. President, just now Members of the House

Judiciary Committee unanimously passed a bill to address the shortfall in the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, which provides aid to the heroes and the families of the heroes who rushed to the towers selflessly on September 11, 2001.

Even in a divided Congress, even in a divided country, this issue is an absolute issue of moral clarity. On that fateful day, the men and women of the New York Fire Department, the New York Police Department, the EMS, and the construction labor unions who rushed to Ground Zero were like our soldiers. Like our soldiers, they rushed to danger for our safety without thinking of their own, and just as we don't leave soldiers on the battlefield behind, we must not leave the brave first responders behind when it comes to their healthcare. Yet, shamefully, it has always been a struggle here in this Congress to abide by that principle.

I have lived through the years when everyone said the first responders are getting respiratory illnesses and cancers they hadn't seen in such young people. They said they were crazy for thinking that it came from the pile. I lived through the years when, even though the science eventually confirmed that 9/11 was the cause, some in Congress complained that it was too expensive to provide these heroes with the healthcare they so very needed. Then, some said: This is a New York issue, and we are not going to help—as if we care about where our soldiers come from when they die on the battlefield.

After years of struggle, we eventually passed a healthcare program, but, initially, it wasn't even permanent. We have to fight every time when there is a problem, every time we need an extension, and every time it needs more funding. It is a painful and slow process, a difficult process, one that should never have been the way it has been. Every single one of the times, those brave first responders have had to come here to testify, wheeling through the halls of Congress, their bodies riddled with cancer, to beg Senators and Congressmen to help them get their healthcare.

My good friend, my dear friend Ray Pfeiffer—God bless his memory—who knew he was dying, would come down here again and again and again, not for himself—he knew it was too late for him—but to make sure his friends and their families got the help they needed.

It is shameful—there is no other word for it; shameful—that our great first responders have had to suffer the indignity of delay after delay after delay, of searching for some must-pass bill to tuck their issue into because this Congress, this Senate, did not think it was important enough to pass it on its own.

Let me tell you something. We are done with that. We are not doing this again—not this time. The House Judiciary Committee just passed the fix to the Victim's Compensation Fund. The full House will follow suit soon.

As soon as the House passes this bill, it should be on the floor of the Senate immediately as a stand-alone bill.

Once this bill passes the House, there will be only one person who stands between the brave first responders now suffering from cancer and illness and the money they need to save or extend their lives, and that one person is Leader McConnell.

So I say to Leader McConnell: This is not politics. This is not a game. These are our heroes—American heroes who are suffering and need our help. Your help, Leader McConnell, is needed now. I am imploring, pleading, even begging to Leader McConnell to put this bill on the floor immediately after it passes the House. I am imploring, I am pleading, I am begging Leader McConnell to give us a commitment today that, as soon as the House passes this bill, he will put it on the floor of the Senate as a stand-alone bill.

Once he puts it on the floor of the Senate, it will pass the Senate with strong bipartisan support. This is not a Democratic or Republican issue. The President will sign it. The brave heroes who have come down here time and again will breathe a sigh of relief, knowing they and their families, even if they are gone, will get the help they deserve.

We will reach the point soon—most likely this year—when more will have died from 9/11 related illnesses than on 9/11 itself. It has been over 17 years since 9/11, but, unfortunately, brave Americans are still dying. Brave Americans are still finding the cancers that were caused by their rushing to the pile, but only discovering them now. Let's do our job. Let's take care of them now.

ANNIVERSARY OF PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

Mr. President, today marks the 3-year anniversary of the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, FL. On that horrible night, 49 people were killed, 53 wounded and many more forever changed in an unspeakable act of terror.

The shooting was traumatic not only as an act of brutal violence, but as a hate crime against the LGBTQ community. The shooter chose the Pulse nightclub; drove a long way specifically to Pulse. And he did it in order to target innocent people for the simple reason of being who they were.

Today, our hearts are with the victims' families, with the first responders, and with the city of Orlando. We also cannot help but remember that we are the only nation in the developed world where mass shootings happen with such regularity, many of them driven by hate. We will never be able to root out all the evil, malice, and hate in our society, but I also know that we will never see a great reduction in gun violence or in hate crimes if we do nothing. So as we remember the victims of Pulse, let us also act. Let us consider legislation to improve common sense gun safety.

We have a bill ready, sent to us by the House months ago, to fix loopholes

in our federal background check system. But Leader McConnell has not allowed it to reach the floor. Why not?

Why is it one of the many forgotten bills of his legislative graveyard? Are Republicans so unwilling to buck the gun lobby that they will ignore a bill supported of 90 percent of Americans, the majority of Republicans, the majority of gun owners? Something needs to change. My Republicans friends need to break out of the vise grip of the NRA.

I urge Leader McConnell to get this Chamber working again for the good of the American people. Commonsense background checks would be a great place to start—today of all days.

HONG KONG

Mr. President, finally, 30 years and one week ago, democratic protestors gathered at Tiananmen Square, where the Chinese Communist Party brutally suppressed the will of the people.

Today, in Hong Kong, a similar scene is playing out. The Chinese government is once again showing its true colors, suppressing democracy, denying the will of the people, trying to claw back more power and control.

The people of Hong Kong are rightfully protesting the Chinese government's interest in remanding potentially innocent people to mainland China in order to put them through the corrupt Chinese prison system.

America stands with the people of Hong Kong in their protest against this blatant abuse of power by the government in Beijing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Romney). The Senator from Alabama.

EQUALITY ACT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, today I rise to talk about a matter that is very close to my heart and rooted in my faith and belief that we are all God's children created in God's image. It is an issue of fundamental equality, of basic human dignity, and it is consistent with the values we strive to embody as American citizens.

I stand today to honor the contributions of LGBTQ Americans—the contributions they have given so selflessly to our Nation—and to remind all of my colleagues of the great risks these Americans still face simply because of who they love and who they are.

It was 50 years ago this month that the gay community finally rose up. The Stonewall riots were a product of a brutal police force cracking down on the gay community. They found a voice that others had in the previous years. This Pride Month, June, we celebrate that 50 years of a rise in the voice of people to be treated just basically as everyone else. It is an important issue for me. It is an important issue for a number of reasons—first and foremost, because I am a father, but also, I am a product of the Deep South in which I was raised. As a kid, I came of age during a very tumultuous time in our Nation's history, a very tumultuous time in Alabama.

When I was a kid, our schools remained segregated for years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, and my Black peers faced very difficult and different prospects for their future in life, which was a direct result of the Jim Crow laws that were still on the books in my childhood.

Men, women, and children were regularly targeted for violent attacks simply because of the color of their skin, the way they were born, and their audacity—their audacity to yearn for freedom and love and acceptance and respect.

The wounds of those years left scars that are still visible in many places today—many places not just in Alabama but across the country. The inequality and divisive rhetoric of the time and the tensions it fomented fueled the violence and tragedy that were wrought upon so many innocent people, especially in the 1950s and in the 1960s in Alabama, in the Deep South, and so many other places across this land.

I raise this because history has shown us time and again that when our government sanctions discrimination or merely turns a blind eye to it, we cause irreparable harm to those people. In doing so, we also turn our backs on the fundamental promise of this great country—that we are all endowed with certain unalienable rights, “all” being the key word in that phrase. We are all endowed with certain unalienable rights.

Without exception, policies of legalized discrimination that are fueled by fear always become a black mark on our Nation’s history. Today, we can reflect on those incidents from the civil rights movement with more clarity and take pride in the significant progress we have made over time, but what we cannot do is delude ourselves into thinking this work is nearly concluded. There is still work to be done with regard to gay rights. There is still work to be done when you consider that LGBTQ people in this country are still not guaranteed permanent Federal protection against discrimination—they are still not. There is still work to be done when we see that the LGBTQ community youth are five times more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual peers—five times more likely to commit suicide. And we know there is still work to be done when LGBTQ youth are more likely to become homeless and to face physical and sexual exploitation.

Our former colleague in this body who was here for such a long time—he was here when I worked in the Senate in 1979 and 1980—Republican Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah spoke passionately on this floor last year, making an important point about the scope of the challenge we still face. He said:

Ensuring that our LGBT friends feel loved and accepted is not a political issue; we all have a stake in this. We all have family or loved ones who have felt marginalized in one way or another because of gender identity or

sexual orientation, and we need to be there for them.

Senator Hatch. I miss him, even though I am glad my friend from Utah is here.

Instead of love and acceptance, however, too often the LGBTQ community still faces hate, violence, and discrimination in the workplace, in the classroom, in the housing market, and, more and more, in our society.

In fact, today we remember the lives of 49 innocent people who were senselessly murdered in Orlando, FL, 3 years ago at Pulse, an LGBTQ nightclub.

Just last week, a Detroit man was charged with first-degree murder for killing three LGBTQ people in an apparent hate crime.

In my home State of Alabama, a local mayor recently made headlines around the country for advocating the killing of LGBTQ people, claiming it was the only way to “fix” the problem.

In Washington, DC, over the weekend, a panic ensued and thousands fled for their lives when it was believed there was an active shooter targeting the city’s annual Pride parade.

In Alabama, young Nigel Shelby, a high school freshman from Huntsville, ended his life this past spring after enduring bullying from his peers and struggling through bouts of depression. Mourning her son, his heartbroken mother called him the “sweetest child.” She said Nigel was “always full of joy, full of light.” As a father, I cannot begin to imagine the pain she and her family have experienced at this sudden loss. But I will tell you, as the father of a gay son, I have had to imagine the pain and uncertainty her child must have felt in a world in which he didn’t feel fully accepted.

These incidents are just a few of the most recent examples I could share. Quite frankly, I have hesitated to even mention incidents in Alabama because we sometimes have the stigma of discrimination in my State.

Most recently in Alabama, the Alabama Legislature passed a most restrictive law dealing with abortion and women’s rights. It was a callous law, and once again people are looking at Alabama and saying: What is going on? They look at this smalltown mayor and say: What is going on? But let me tell you, folks, for anybody who is listening to this, that is not Alabama. That is not the people of Alabama. That may be a gerrymandered legislature that represents only a small segment, but that is not the good people I know across the State of Alabama. Regardless of their political persuasion, regardless of their age, regardless of their religion, those instances do not represent the great State of Alabama.

Those are the most recent examples, but it is clear that the fear LGBTQ people can feel is by no means unfounded.

In this Pride Month, while we celebrate the LGBT community and the right for everyone to live and love as they choose, we cannot forget that for

this community, there is still much work to be done. That is why I have cosponsored and I am so proud to cosponsor the Equality Act, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. Our colleagues in the House of Representatives have already passed this legislation, which fills a gap in our Nation’s Federal civil rights laws by providing permanent protections for the LGBTQ community regardless of where they live.

This act is an important step. It is not a silver bullet, but it is an incredible, important step forward in what we can do to recognize the dignity of all people in this country.

Right now, these protections are simply a patchwork of State laws and other regulations. In 30 States, including Alabama, LGBTQ people are at risk of being fired, evicted, or denied other services because of their sexual orientation or gender.

I urge my colleagues to look at who is supporting the Equality Act. This is not a bipartisan issue; this is a non-partisan issue. If you look at the over 500 organizations, a couple of hundred major corporations—the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has endorsed this bill and is urging its passage because so many across the country recognize the importance of these protections.

How many times have you seen businesses and how many times have you seen the chamber—and I mean no disrespect to them—endorse a law that bans discrimination when they know it puts certain burdens on their members? This is a historic opportunity that we have here—a historic opportunity—and we need to take advantage of it.

According to the Public Religion Research Institute, a majority of people in every State support a law like this, including a majority of the folks in Alabama. Those majorities extend across party lines, religion, and demographics, but despite most Americans being on the same page about this, the minority in opposition to this bill and in opposition to the LGBTQ community in general seems to be firm. It seems to be solid. It seems to be vocal. Opposition to such expansions of civil rights protections usually is.

From where I sit, this is not a zero-sum game. My view on this is informed by my experience. Most of what we do here is informed by experience, and my view on this issue is informed by my own experience as a father, as someone who loves his son very much—as any parent loves their son. It is informed by my experience as a lawyer, having spent my career working for justice. No matter where the downtrodden might be, I have spent my career working to make sure people are treated the same under the law, knowing that if you can change those laws and you can get treated the same under the law, hearts and minds will follow. We have seen it happen time and again.

My view is informed by my religion, my religion as a Christian and my belief that we are called upon to love one

another. It is the same and similar view expressed by our colleague Orrin Hatch in his floor speech last year.

We are called to stand up and fight for equal treatment and dignity of our fellow human beings—dignity and respect—to fight for people like my talented and compassionate son Carson and for all other sons, daughters, nieces, nephews, grandsons, granddaughters, friends, and neighbors, all out there who deserve to pursue a full, free, joyous, and loving life.

Today the Senate has an opportunity to stand up and make a very clear statement that we will not allow State government-sanctioned discrimination of LGBTQ people. We will not continue to allow that discrimination to continue, but we have to make that stand, and that stand can start right here. It has already started in the House.

The time is now to send a message. The time is now to send a message to all people—to all people across this country—that we in the U.S. Senate believe that all people deserve to live with dignity, free from the fear of discrimination.

As I prepared these remarks and I read through them and made changes, I thought about my old boss whose seat I now fill, Howell Heflin. It was in the 1990s that Howell Heflin from Alabama, a son of the South whose relatives fought in the Civil War, stood before this body and said that it was time to remove the Confederate battle flag from all Federal Government-sanctioned emblems. It was a bold statement. Now we have a son of the South standing up for what in the Bible Belt is that love and respect, a son of the South who is now talking about his family, talking about discrimination, and reaching out to people across the aisle and within my own party to say that it is time; it is time to make that move.

So I ask my colleagues to take this step with me, to do the right thing by calling on Leader McConnell to bring this legislation to a vote in the U.S. Senate. Let all 100 Senators stand up and be counted one way or another. Every voice counts. Let every U.S. Senator say where they are by a vote on the Equality Act and to do it sooner rather than later.

This is a matter of civil rights, this is a matter of human rights, and this is a matter of being on the right side of history. We have an important opportunity right now to get it right. It is right now. It is the right time.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1803 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

NOMINATIONS AND BORDER SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, to borrow from Yogi Berra, it is *deja vu* all over

again in the Senate this week. Once again, the Senate is taking up a lot of judicial nominations, and, once again, we will spend a lot of time considering noncontroversial nominees.

Now my colleagues across the aisle have started to complain about the Senate's focus on nominations. I am pretty frustrated myself, not because we are considering these nominees—it is our constitutional duty, after all—but because we are being forced to spend so much time on their nominations, but that is what my Democratic colleagues have obliged us to do.

Back in the day, most of the judicial nominees we are considering would have been confirmed without the time-consuming cloture vote process. By this point in President Obama's first term, Republicans had required cloture votes on just three of President Obama's judicial nominees—three, Mr. President.

Contrast that with today. As of June 5, Democrats have required cloture votes on 76 of President Trump's judicial nominees—76 to 3. Now, of course, some might leap to the conclusion that this is not obstruction for obstruction's sake. They might assume that President Trump has been nominating unqualified or deeply controversial candidates for judicial office, and the Democrats have no alternative but to obstruct and delay the nominations—except that is not the case because Democrats have repeatedly made it clear that they have no problem with many of the President's nominations by turning around and voting for the same people they have obstructed.

That is right. Again and again, Democrats have voted in favor of the very same nominees they have delayed. Take Monday and Tuesday's confirmation votes on two nominees for district judge. Democrats forced cloture votes on both nominees. Yet when it came time to confirm them, Democrats turned around and supported the nominations. One nominee received the support of 24 Democrats, including the Democratic whip, while the other nominee was confirmed with the support of 39 Democrats, almost the entire Democratic caucus.

Democrats aren't obstructing because they oppose all or even most of President Trump's nominees; they are obstructing because they still can't get over the 2016 election. It has been 2½ years since the last Presidential election—2½ years. We are closer to the next Presidential election than to the last. Yet Democrats still can't let the 2016 election go.

I realize their preferred candidate did not win, and I realize they are not fans of President Trump, but Democrats act like they are the only people who have ever lost an election, like they are the first to have to deal with a candidate they don't like.

To my Democratic colleagues across the aisle, I would like to say: Welcome to life in our democracy. Welcome to life in a free country. While it is never

fun, sometimes your candidate is going to lose. That is what happens when you have free elections.

I am not suggesting that Democrats should start rubberstamping every item on the President's agenda. They have serious philosophical disagreements with the President's policies, and it is right that they should air them, but to reflexively oppose everything the President says or does simply because he is the President is deeply irresponsible. There are serious consequences to pointlessly delaying nominees, such as backlogs in our court system or a government that isn't functioning the way it should because of vacancies in leadership positions.

There are even more serious and immediate consequences to obstructing other measures. Right now, Democrats are holding up desperately needed funding for the serious humanitarian and security crisis at our southern border simply because it is the President making the funding request. The security of our country and the well-being of tens of thousands of immigrants are at stake, and Democrats are refusing to address the situation because they don't like the President.

In the first 8 months of this fiscal year, nearly 411,000 unaccompanied children and families have crossed our southern border, more than in any previous full year. Resources are stretched to the breaking point. Shelters are overloaded, and providing adequate medical care is becoming more and more difficult. Federal agencies are simply running out of money. Money appropriated for the care of unaccompanied children could run out by the end of this month. That means caregivers for these children would have to work without pay, and private organizations with Federal grants to care for these children would go without their funding.

Democrats like to style themselves as the party of openness and compassion, and yet they are willing to ignore a humanitarian crisis of massive proportions out of political spite—not to mention the serious security issue.

The Department of Homeland Security is being forced to divert resources to deal with the humanitarian crisis pulling more than 700 Customs and Border Protection Officers from legal points of entry to assist with the surge of migrants.

I don't think there is a Member in this body who wouldn't agree on the importance of fully staffing our ports and cargo processing so we don't create new vulnerabilities, but Customs and Border Protection is left with little choice.

After 2½ years of unprecedented partisanship and obstruction from Democrats, I would like to think that the Democrats would finally turn their focus to the business of government. Unfortunately, I think it is more likely that their obstruction will continue and that we will see a lot more pointless delays when it comes to nominees

and more difficulty getting Democrats to work with us on legislation.

I do hope—I do hope Democrats can hold their relentless obstruction long enough to provide humanitarian relief along our southern border and to address the increasingly precarious security situation. It doesn't seem like too much to ask.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I came here to make my climate remarks, but I can't resist the opportunity—both as a Senator who actually gets quite a lot of bipartisan legislation passed with my Republican friends but also somebody who sits on the Judiciary Committee—to point out that there actually are quite a few firsts happening that I think help explain why the floor has become a battleground for so many of these nominees.

One first has been that this is the first time, I think, in anybody in the Senate's lifetime experience in which the blue slip is not honored for circuit court judges, in which a judge on the circuit court of appeals associated with the Presiding Officer's State of Oklahoma or my State of Rhode Island—we get rolled. We do not have the ability to approve or disapprove those judges. That is a long tradition of the Senate summarily thrown out.

This is the first time, I think in the history of the United States, in which the selection of judges is being done by a private group funded with anonymous money. That is a very bizarre way to go about picking judges. That is the way it is taking place right now. In fact, the gentleman named Leonard Leo from the Federalist Society who is doing the picking was admitted by Trump's legal counsel to have been insourced for the selection process. That is a first. We never had a private organization pick our Federal judges funded with anonymous money.

Finally, there are some qualified appointees to the bench. I voted for a considerable number, when I thought they were qualified. The problem is, when the unqualified ones come through, they get stuffed through just like anyone else. It is a rarity when we get somebody so flagrantly unqualified as the lawyer who did not know what a motion in limine was—a standard motion before any trial in a Federal court—had no idea what it was. It was actually a Republican Senator who was able to determine that and asked further questions because, frankly, it is pretty astounding to want to be a trial judge and not know what that is. So there have been some firsts, and if we could go back to where we were beforehand, I think we would see a smoother process.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. President, I am here today for my weekly "Time to Wake up" speech.

We know a lot of things now. We know our atmosphere is filling with

carbon dioxide to a point unprecedented in the history of the species on our planet; we know global temperatures are climbing and warping the weather across our country and around the world; we know our oceans are warming and acidifying in a way that the geologic record shows is a precursor to massive ocean die-offs; and we know the kind of action we must take to stop these changes and to avoid their worst consequences. We have known this, in fact, for a very long time.

However, the fossil fuel industry, just like the tobacco industry before it, whose apparatus it appropriated for this purpose, used phony manufactured doubt as its weapon of choice to fight against climate action. For decades, the fossil fuel industry and its armada of phony front groups waged a deliberate campaign of lies, propaganda, and political pressure. At the vanguard of this effort was ExxonMobil—America's largest and most influential oil company.

Internal reports uncovered by InsideClimate News show just how well Exxon privately understood the climate science, even before the public was aware of the issue.

This graphic shows the cover page of an internal Exxon briefing, prepared by Exxon scientists in 1982—to inform Exxon management about what they termed "the CO₂ greenhouse effect." The report says it was not to be distributed outside the company.

Exxon scientists reported to Exxon management in this 1982 report that there is "little doubt" that atmospheric CO₂ concentrations were increasing and increasing due to fossil fuel burning. They state in this report that the resulting greenhouse effect "would warm the earth's surface, causing changes in climate affecting atmospheric and ocean temperatures, rainfall patterns, soil moisture, and . . . potentially melting the polar ice caps."

That was in 1982.

In 1982, Exxon also projected future global temperature increase based on their own expectations of fossil fuel burning. The Exxon modeling projected that by 2019, atmospheric CO₂ would reach between 390 and 420 parts per million. This in a band of 170 to 200 parts per million that had prevailed through the entire history of our species on the planet for millions of years. They predicted we would jump out of that boundary to between 390 and 420 parts per million, and they predicted then that global average temperature in 2019 would be around 1 degree Celsius warmer.

Fast-forward from 1982 to today. It is 2019, and guess what. CO₂ concentrations are currently 415 parts per million. And guess what. Temperature has, in fact, increased about 1 degree Celsius. In 1982, Exxon scientists almost perfectly predicted how fossil fuel burning would warm the world and told Exxon management in this report. The scientists understood the damage this

warming would go on to cause, and they knew it was bad.

Exxon scientists predicted to the company that temperature would increase 2 degrees Celsius by 2050 and 3 degrees Celsius by 2080.

Among the report's warnings is this:

There could be considerable adverse impact including the flooding of some coastal land masses as a result of a rising sea level due to melting of the Antarctic ice sheet. . . . Such a rise would cause flooding on much of the U.S. East Coast, including the state of Florida and Washington, D.C.

Exxon's 1982 report stated that unrestrained carbon emissions have the potential to cause "great irreversible harm to our planet." "Irreversible." Interestingly, that is a word Donald Trump and his family used about climate change in 2009 when they signed this full-page ad in the New York Times calling climate science irrefutable and saying that the effects of climate change would be "catastrophic and irreversible." Yes, those Trumps.

Exxon understood that there was natural variability in the climate system. Before humankind began emitting massive amounts of carbon pollution into the atmosphere, global average temperature fluctuated by around half a degree Celsius on either side of its long-term average. This natural variation allowed Exxon to claim that an increase in global temperatures of up to half a degree Celsius could be due to natural causes.

This chart from the Exxon report explains that the signal would become undeniable—no half-degree-Celsius excuse—the signal would become undeniable that this was human-caused warming around the year 2000.

Exxon also understood that we needed to act quickly to head off the worst harm. Here is what Exxon's scientists told the company: "Once the effects are measurable, they might not be reversible and little could be done to correct the situation in the short term." Exxon scientists knew what had to be done: "Mitigation of the greenhouse effect would require major reductions in fossil fuel combustion."

In 1982, 37 years ago, Exxon understood climate science very well. They understood the uncertainties. They knew how much global temperature could increase. They pegged it nearly perfectly. And they knew the damage climate change would do, and they told Exxon management.

What did management do with this knowledge? Did they invest in low-carbon energy to develop the technologies needed to avert a future catastrophe? Did they work with governments on policies that would reduce carbon emissions and climate risk? Did they use their political might to move carbon capture front and center? No. Instead, they set out on a campaign to sow false doubt about climate science, to attack climate scientists, to block any good climate policy, and, of course, to extract and sell ever more fossil fuel. They knew it would be at the expense of the rest of society. They knew

it would be at the expense of future generations. They knew it would cause great, irreversible harm. They did it anyway.

Here are some highlights from Exxon's false-doubt campaign.

In 1996, 14 years after the 1982 report, Exxon produced this publication: "Global warming: who's right? Facts about a debate that's turned up more questions than answers." Here, Exxon paints climate science as uncertain. It includes a statement by Exxon's then-CEO Lee Raymond that the "scientific evidence remains inconclusive as to whether human activities affect global climate." Raymond didn't mention the conclusions of the 1982 report completely exploding that statement—a report they had then sat on for 14 years. Directly contrary to Exxon's 1982 report, Raymond also warned against what he called "precipitous, poorly considered action on climate change," and he claimed that there was ample time to wait and better understand the climate system. But the 1982 Exxon report understood it quite perfectly.

Then came this 1998 Exxon publication: "Global climate change: everyone's debate." It is full of the familiar, phony climate-denial arguments. In this publication, Exxon CEO Raymond writes: "The current state of climate science is too uncertain to provide clear answers to many key questions about global climate change." Well, the 1982 report had enough answers for them to know what to do. Raymond didn't mention the 1982 report.

Nineteen ninety-eight was a year after the Kyoto Protocol. The fossil fuel industry fought to ensure that the United States would never ratify that protocol.

Exxon helped the American Petroleum Institute develop a plan they called the "Global Climate Science Communications Action Plan." The plan was to sow false doubt—doubt that the 1982 report completely blew out of the water—about climate science. The plan said: "Victory will be achieved when . . . average citizens and the media 'understand' uncertainties in climate science." It set out a national media strategy to exaggerate the uncertainties in climate science, including a plan to "identify, recruit, and train a team of five independent scientists to participate in media outreach." Train a team. It planned to distribute a "steady stream of climate science information"—for that, read "misinformation"—to science writers, newspapers, and TV journalists around the country.

If you think Exxon's false-doubt campaign is a thing of the distant past, think again. At Exxon Mobil's 2015—this decade—shareholder meeting, Exxon CEO Rex Tillerson was still alleging uncertainty, saying that we "don't really know what the climate effects of 600 parts per million versus 450 parts per million will be, because the models simply are not that good." Tillerson, like Raymond, didn't men-

tion the 1982 report, which modeled very well the climate effects. Exxon by then had sat on the 1982 report for 33 years.

If this all seems somehow familiar to you, it ought to be because Exxon stole its false-doubt strategy directly from the tobacco industry's science-denial playbook.

In 1999, the Department of Justice filed a civil lawsuit against the major tobacco companies and their associated industry groups, alleging that the tobacco companies had "engaged in and executed—and continued to engage in and execute—a massive 50-year scheme to defraud the public."

In 2006, U.S. district court judge Gladys Kessler, in a lengthy and authoritative opinion that was upheld on appeal by the U.S. court of appeals, found the tobacco companies' fraudulent campaign to have amounted to racketeering. In her ruling, she found that the tobacco industry "coordinated significant aspects of their public relations, scientific, legal, and marketing activity in furtherance of a shared objective—to . . . maximize industry profits by preserving and expanding the market for cigarettes through a scheme to deceive the public."

Take that sentence and replace the word "cigarettes" with "fossil fuel," and Judge Kessler's finding describes exactly what Exxon and other companies did: coordinated significant aspects of their public relations, scientific, legal, and marketing activity in furtherance of a shared objective—to maximize industry profits by preserving and expanding the market for fossil fuel through a scheme to deceive the public.

In the face of increasingly obvious and overwhelming evidence, Exxon and the fossil fuel industry have recently backed away a little bit from their false-doubt efforts on climate science, but have they really changed their stripes, or have they, in their long battle to prevent meaningful climate action, just fallen back to new battlements?

Take carbon pricing. Economists from across the ideological spectrum say carbon pricing is the most efficient and the most effective way to reduce carbon emissions. In the past year, Exxon and BP each announced that they supported carbon pricing and would give \$1 million to Americans for Carbon Dividends, a group advocating for carbon pricing. But these donations are a drop in the bucket compared to the tens of millions Exxon has given to political machinery peddling climate denial and opposing carbon pricing or compared to the \$13 million BP just spent to defeat Washington State's carbon pricing initiative.

Senator SCHATZ and I have some firsthand experience because we have introduced a revenue-neutral carbon fee bill in the last three Congresses. I can assure you, Exxon has made no effort to support it.

Industry support for carbon pricing seems to mysteriously evaporate in

proximity to an actual carbon pricing bill.

Science writer and environmentalist Bill McKibben sums up Exxon's climate strategy well. I quote him here:

[T]he world's largest and most powerful oil company knew everything there was to know about climate change by the mid-1980s, and then spent the next few decades systematically funding climate denial and lying about the state of the science.

That is its record. It is responsible for where we are in Congress. After the Citizens United decision, it paid to slaughter bipartisanship in Congress on climate change with its new Citizens United political weaponry. It paid a whole armada of front groups to lie about climate change, and those front groups are still out there and are still lying. The industry is behind the relentless climate antagonism we have seen from business groups, like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, as if clean and renewable energy doesn't involve commerce and manufacturing. It created and funded a vast apparatus of denial and obstruction, and it has lied and lied and lied.

There is every reason to believe that the oil industry, with Exxon at the lead, remains just as opposed to meaningful climate action today as it has been for three decades. With its long history of lying, it is easy to believe that whatever corporate sinews might bind Exxon to the truth are long atrophied and degraded and that this is just another chapter in the industry's great climate scam—that this is the "pretend to support a carbon price" chapter of the scam.

Even if somewhere in Exxon's corporate bowels there were some flicker of sincerity, it would not be enough for Exxon to just stop the scam. After all of the evil Exxon has done, it needs to undo its evil, not just stop doing evil.

It is not enough to stand next to the burning house you have lit on fire and pledge no further arson. Even if you are sincere about no further arson, it is still not enough. You need to help step in and put the fire out. You need to put your heart and your back into putting out the fire that you lit.

When you are sincere, Exxon, I will be in. Let's solve this. Yet you have a long record and much to atone for. Meanwhile, our planet remains on course for the great, irreversible harm your own scientists predicted nearly four decades ago.

It is due to Exxon's political mischief that we have yet to wake up in Congress to what Exxon itself predicted 37 years ago.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

SOCIALISM

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I confess that my fascination—or maybe "obsession"—is another word to describe it—with what some people proclaim to be their newfound belief in socialism is really a mystery to me. It is something

I have thought and read quite a bit about just so I could try to understand what they could possibly be thinking.

A recent poll found that 4 in 10 Americans say they prefer living in a socialist country to a capitalist country—40 percent. For those of us who have witnessed the rise and fall of socialism over the course of our lives or who have even read about it in the history books, that is a major cause for concern. Yet today's socialists try to distinguish themselves from those countries that have actually implemented socialism—Venezuela, the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and other failed socialist nations. They are saying that they are democratic socialists.

As a matter of fact, one of our Senate colleagues who is running for President—the junior Senator from Vermont, not the distinguished Senator on the floor—is speaking today at an event in defense of democratic socialism. I have to say, if you ask me, that is an oxymoron. You can't support democracy and socialism at the same time. Those two ideals are completely at odds with one another. Yet what we see happening is people who use labels to confuse the American people and who claim to be what they are not—literally being Trojan horses for ideas that have been demonstrated to have failed throughout the world's history.

Many of these so-called democratic socialists have gotten into the habit of suggesting that Scandinavian countries are successful models for their ideology. They will point to the economic successes of these countries, combined with their expansive government-run programs—free higher education, universal healthcare, subsidized childcare. They will say: "Look, it works." Robust welfare programs are not the cornerstones of socialism, although many seem to think that this is the case.

The poll I mentioned earlier found that there is a broad disagreement about what exactly constitutes socialism. To me, one of the most interesting findings of some of the polling is when you ask some people what "socialism" is, they say, "Well, that is being social." They also say, "Well, it is universal healthcare, tuition-free education, and a living wage." Only two-thirds of the people say it involves a state-controlled economy, and fewer still believe socialism involves the state control and the regulation of private property, the media, and communications.

Let me be clear. The most fundamental aspect of socialism isn't the social benefits it provides; it is having the government in control. It is the surrendering of your individual freedom and choices to government coercion and brute force. That is the only way people can be forced into limiting their freedom, their activity, and their incomes is by brute government force. That is the single most important, distinguishing feature of socialism.

So those who claim that these Scandinavian countries with social security programs are shining examples of socialism could not be more wrong. These countries largely operate free markets, and they are the first to correct us and say they are not socialists. Nevertheless, so-called democratic socialists continue to name these countries as successful examples because the only true examples of socialism don't poll quite nearly as high. The prime example is Venezuela.

Venezuela's troubled story began in the late nineties when then-Presidential candidate Hugo Chavez delivered an impassioned speech that promised to lead Venezuela into a socialist paradise. He talked about the country's wealth being stolen by evil capitalists and greedy corporations, and he promised hope and change if he were elected. That sounds pretty similar to what we hear from the so-called democratic socialists today.

For any Americans who wonder if that hope and change being promised by these candidates might actually work, let me reassure you that there would be a lot of change but that it would not be the type of change you would want. Again, look at Venezuela. The government took over businesses, shut down free markets, and suppressed free speech. As a result, one of the richest countries in the world is now among the poorest. Basic commodities like food, medicine, and water are in short supply. About 6 months ago, I myself was at the border between Colombia and Venezuela, and I witnessed Venezuelans going across the border into Colombia in order to pick up some of the basics of life—medicine, food, and the like.

Of course, with regard to freedom of the press, well, you can throw that out the window in Venezuela, and, of course, crime rates have skyrocketed. That is why you don't see caravans of people attempting to immigrate to countries like Venezuela—it is just the opposite. The United Nations announced last week that more than 4 million people have escaped Venezuela—4 million refugees from Venezuela—and that a quarter of those have left in the last 7 months. The UN Refugee Agency referred to this mass exodus as the "largest in the recent history of Latin America and the Caribbean."

That is what happens under socialism. Citizens flee poverty, government control, and corruption in search of opportunities to build better lives for themselves. The trouble is, no matter what word you put in front of the word "socialism," it doesn't really matter because it is still socialism.

I think Winston Churchill summed it up best, as he frequently did, when he said:

The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings. The inherent virtue of Socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.

I can assure you that if these democratic socialists get their way, there

will be no shortage of miseries to share.

I urge all of our colleagues and all Americans to learn, to share the lessons of history, and to remind our fellow citizens that so-called democratic socialism is nothing more than a Trojan horse that would destroy our country and destroy our way of life. Most fundamentally of all, it would destroy the American dream.

We can look around America and find good examples, but, of course, I am partial to the example of the State of Texas as to how free market ideals and less government can produce more prosperity, more freedom, and a better quality of life. Yet, if our Democratic friends—particularly those who are running for President—get their way with Medicare for All, the Green New Deal, and a host of other disastrous policies, the sort of prosperity and opportunity and freedom of choice that you see now in places like Texas will be out the window.

When our friend the minority leader, the Senator from New York, calls the Senate a legislative graveyard, in one respect, he is entirely right, because we are going to do everything we can to make sure the U.S. Senate is a firewall against these disastrous socialist policies.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. President, on another matter, there has been a lot of discussion since the election of 2016 about election security, and correctly so. With the first primary of the 2020 election being only 8 months away, there could not be a more critical time to discuss the work that has been done since 2016 to secure our Nation's election infrastructure.

There has been a lot of focus over the last 2½ years on what exactly did and did not happen in 2016. We know there was a lot of meddling by Russian state actors who tried to sow discord and confusion and pit American against American through the use of social media and propaganda. There is one piece of information that has remained perfectly clear—and it is of some comfort to me—which is that no votes were actually changed or altered, but we can't assume this will be the case in the future. What we did see was a concerted effort by the Russian Government to infiltrate our systems and sow division and discord among Americans, as the Presiding Officer knows, which was the conclusion reached by the intelligence community assessment in January of 2017, which was supported by the Senate Intelligence Committee's unclassified summary of that assessment last summer, and which was again reiterated in Special Counsel Robert Mueller's recent report.

I don't want to mince words on this point. Any attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to interfere with our elections is unacceptable and would severely undermine our self-government and our Democratic values.

Across the Federal Government, there was an immediate effort to prevent what happened in 2016 from repeating itself in 2018. The Intelligence Committee began investigating measures taken by the Russian Government in 2016 to find out, one, what happened, and, two, how we can prevent that from happening in the future.

While there was evidence of continued disinformation campaigns, the Intelligence Community found that 2018 was largely interference-free. Again, we can't assume that will be the case going forward, but 2018, thankfully, was largely interference-free. That was the conclusion of the FBI Director, Chris Wray, but he called 2018 "a dress rehearsal for the big show," and that is the 2020 Presidential election.

We have to continue to work to strengthen our efforts to protect our elections, and I believe we are already doing some good work in the Senate to accomplish exactly that. Just last week we passed the Defending Elections against Trolls from Enemy Regimes Act, or the DETER Act. This legislation was introduced by our colleagues Senator GRAHAM and Senator DURBIN, and it sends an important message to foreign governments that attempts to meddle in our elections will not be tolerated.

That legislation makes individuals who have done that—who have attempted to interfere in our elections—categorically inadmissible to the United States.

It passed by unanimous consent here in the Senate, meaning not a single Senator voted against it.

In addition, I hope we will soon vote on the Defending the Integrity of Voting Systems Act, which was introduced by Senators GRAHAM, WHITEHOUSE, and BLUMENTHAL. This legislation amends the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act to make it easier to federally prosecute individuals who engage in election interference. It is an important way to protect voting machines and fight back against those who seek to undermine our democratic processes. I hope these bills and others like them can quickly work their way through Congress so we can get them to the President's desk ahead of the 2020 election.

What we tonight want to do is to centralize our system of local and State-run elections here in Washington, DC. Actually, one thing we learned is that the decentralization of our voting process locally and in the States has been one of the most significant protections against interference in our elections. But, of course, in addition to our legislative efforts, we have approved hundreds of millions of dollars in funding to help States prevent future election interference.

When the American people cast their ballot in 2020, they should be able to do so with confidence, and that is precisely what we are working to provide.

We will continue our work to ensure that State, Federal, and local election officials have the tools and resources

they need to safeguard our efforts and to prevent foreign governments from meddling in our democratic processes.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we have had many discussions on what is happening on appropriations bills. So I thought I could help clear some things up.

Next week, the Senate Appropriations Committee will mark up a supplemental appropriations bill. We are doing this to address the humanitarian crisis, which it is, on our southern border. There is absolutely no need for this to be a partisan process. So many of us, Republicans and Democrats, agree we need to address the humanitarian crisis on our southern border.

We have seen the news reports showing crowded conditions at Custom and Border Protection facilities. We have seen the pictures of women and children sleeping outside on the ground because the facilities are full. I have gone through places where they basically have cages holding children—and this is happening in America. And we have seen the numbers of unaccompanied children in our care swell as kids come across the border looking for help and compassion.

Now, most of these people are fleeing violence or dire poverty in their home countries. Most know how dangerous the trek north will be, but they feel they have no choice but to make the trek anyway. Some have said they know they may die on the trek north, but they are going to die from gang violence and the murderers back home if they do not. They fear for their lives.

By the time they reach us, they are exhausted, they are scared, and they are hungry. The vast majority actually just turn themselves over to Border Patrol Agents as soon as they cross into the United States. Rather than try to evade law enforcement, they look for the U.S. authorities in uniform. They turn themselves in to them and are then escorted by Border Patrol through the billion-dollar, actually useless, Trump wall. They are not looking to do us harm. They are looking for mercy.

Now, we may disagree about what has led to this crisis and what changes may be needed to our immigration system. But I take issue with claims from across the aisle that Democrats oppose any and all solutions to address this crisis. Everybody knows that is simply false.

We have a responsibility to make sure that the people in our care are treated humanely. After all, we are Americans. We ought to show the world we stand for American values. As vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I take this responsibility seriously.

The Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement—the Agency that cares for

unaccompanied children who cross the border—is running out of money. They are expected to exceed their Federal appropriations by the end of this month. Because they are running out of money, they have already begun to scale back on services that are not critical for life and safety, including education, recreation, and legal services. We ought to take action. Customs and Border Protection processing facilities are vastly over capacity. That not only creates dangerous conditions for the migrants who are in our care but also dangerous conditions for our Border Patrol staff.

We have seen these pictures of men and women and children sleeping outside with Mylar blankets in temporary shelters, under bridges, and in overcrowded conditions inside facilities that cannot accommodate them. I have seen this. It cannot continue. We have to do better. We Americans have American values. We should act like it.

The Senate Democrats are willing to provide money to address these problems. We have a responsibility to do so—Republicans and Democrats both—but we also have a responsibility to put basic conditions on this money. We want to make sure the taxpayers' dollars are appropriately spent. We cannot provide a blank check, especially to this administration.

HHS and DHS facilities have to meet appropriate standards. So the care we provide reflects the fact that we are Americans with American values. We must not let detainees languish outdoors in 100-degree temperatures for more than 30 days without showering or changing clothes—and that is happening.

Children in our care should only be housed in facilities that meet State licensing requirements—not in cages. They should have access to education, recreation, and legal services. DHS should not be using information on potential sponsors for unaccompanied children to deport them. We found that has happened. We had people willing and capable of taking care of these children instead of the U.S. taxpayers spending thousands upon thousands of dollars. Instead of saying thank you, we say: Well, we are going to check your background. Maybe we should deport you.

It makes me think about the number of people who have served in our military and overseas that are immigrants and then get deported. Now, that is hard to understand. It is probably easier to understand for people who have refused to serve, but it is hard to understand.

That is no different than saying: Oh, you served our country, you faced dangers, and you were shot at wearing the uniform of this country. But we are throwing you out.

Now, Members of Congress with oversight responsibility of these Agencies should be able to have access to detention facilities. The Trump administration should not request these resources

from Congress and then not tell Congress what they are going to do with it by saying: We sure as heck are not going to let any Member of Congress—Republican or Democrat—see what we do with it.

Money appropriated for humanitarian assistance should be used for humanitarian assistance. It should not be diverted to pay for a wall, which would do nothing to solve this humanitarian crisis.

Now, these should not be controversial propositions. They are reasonable conditions to include. They should get bipartisan support. We can do it if Republicans want to, but what we are not going to do is allow the Trump administration to use this humanitarian crisis to supplement funding for an enforcement agenda that is not only controversial but also ineffective and cruel.

For example, the President has asked for funding to increase ICE detention facilities by 7,600 beds. There is no need for this increased funding. We should not provide it.

The administration's inclination at every turn is to just use detention to solve our immigration problem, while not actually working to solve our immigration problem, at enormous cost to the American taxpayers. It is expensive, inefficient, and it is wrong. The other thing is that it does not work. Alternatives to detention exist. They are safe, effective, and enormously less expensive to the taxpayers.

The administration needs to use the resources it has for ICE detention services to house those people who truly present a danger to our communities. Yes, house somebody who is a criminal. House somebody who has a criminal record. But do not lock up every man, woman, and child simply for being here without proper documentation, spending thousands upon thousands of taxpayer dollars to lock up a 5-year-old. They are really not the people we should worry about. But the Trump administration's dramatically escalating the arrest and detention of immigrants who have no criminal record makes no sense. It is an enormous waste of taxpayers' dollars.

We carefully negotiated ICE bed levels in the fiscal year 2019 Homeland Security appropriations bill just a few months ago, which got strong bipartisan support. That was just a few months ago; there is no reason to revisit it now just a few months later.

Congress should also ensure that funding it approved 2 years ago—overwhelmingly, by both Republicans and Democrats—to deal with the root causes of immigration from Central America is spent for those purposes. If we do not deal with the reasons people are leaving their countries, of course they are going to keep coming. That is just common sense, and that is why we appropriated these funds. That is why Republicans and Democrats voted to appropriate these funds and the President signed those appropriations bills.

We should insist they are used for the purposes that Republicans and Democrats voted for them to be used.

When President Trump decides to withhold a half a billion dollars of that funding, that is self-defeating. That does about as much to stop illegal immigration as tweeting about it does.

So in addition to being ready, willing, and able to help address humanitarian issues at the border, Democrats are also advocating for longer term solutions that both parties should support if we are serious about solving this crisis.

As some Senators recall, when I was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, we had months of hearings, weeks of markup, hundreds of pieces of information coming, and witnesses, and I brought a comprehensive immigration bill to the floor 6 years ago. There were 68 Senators, Republicans and Democrats alike, who voted for it. Even though it passed the Senate, the Republican Speaker of the House refused to bring it up.

The irony is that yesterday the Acting Homeland Security Secretary testified that if we had enacted that bill—the bill I brought to this floor, which 68 Senators voted for—it would have made a difference in the current crisis. It is unfortunate that the Republican Speaker blocked it.

He did say it would violate the Dennis Hastert rule, and they had to uphold that. Well, no, it violated common sense by not bringing it to a vote.

So as we did back then, any immigration reform we consider today has to be done on a bipartisan basis. That is how we got the big vote here. I know that these are controversial matters. Of course they are. That is why we struggle over them. But bipartisanship is the only way to get things done around here.

Given the urgency of the need on the southern border, I hope my Republican colleagues will not use this bill as a vehicle to force debate on divisive immigration proposals that should be left to the authorizing committees, not to the Appropriations Committee. If we turn this into a protracted debate about immigration reform, we will only delay much needed humanitarian assistance on the southern border.

We could do both. Pass the appropriations bills, but then let's have a real debate, as we did a few years ago, on immigration reform, something that got two-thirds of the Senate—Republicans and Democrats—to vote for it.

As I said at the beginning, consideration of a supplemental appropriations bill to address the humanitarian crisis should never be a partisan issue. We all want to make sure that we appropriately care for the vulnerable families seeking refuge at the United States of America's border.

I urge all Members to focus on areas of agreement in this package. There are a lot of areas we can agree on, Republicans and Democrats. Focus on it, pass it, and get assistance out the door as quickly as possible.

I see another Senator is waiting.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, thank you for the recognition and opportunity to speak with my colleagues about an issue that I think is so incredibly important.

We just heard the Senator from Vermont discuss the issue at the southern border. I made a return trip—one of many I have made to the southern border over the past decade—this past Friday. I have to tell you, I thought this situation was just a terrible situation a decade ago. As I have continued to visit and work on issues that deal with illegal immigration, illegal aliens, working on immigration reform over the past decade, many times with great frustration because we cannot achieve bipartisan agreement, I saw a situation on the southern border this trip that was far worse than I ever could have imagined.

In the middle of all of this are some very brave Border Patrol agents, ICE agents, DHS agents, Coast Guard that are there providing healthcare—they are carrying out their job every single day. I am grateful to them for their service. I am so impressed by their resolve to protect this Nation—to protect it.

There is a lesson we could learn from these Border Patrol agents. As they go out, underfunded, disrespected, not knowing what they are going to encounter, there is a lesson that every single American could learn. These men and women are dedicated. They show up. They do their job. They value—they value—citizenship in this country. They value this Nation's sovereignty. And one of the things they know is that citizenship—citizenship—is something the American people should hold very dear. It should not come to somebody illegally approaching our country. It should not come to somebody who is coming here to do us harm.

I will tell you this: To enter one of those reception centers or retention centers in the El Paso sector—which is there in Southwest Texas and right on the New Mexico-Mexico border—is to enter an area where you can just feel the chaos and the uncertainty. It permeates the air.

People know this is difficult. The American people should know this is very difficult. It is a terrible situation that our men and women of the Border Patrol are dealing with—to see young mothers alone with their babies, waiting for answers from a Federal agency about where they are going to go or what is going to happen to them because somebody in Central America lied to them—a cartel lied to them, misrepresented to them what they were going to see.

I heard from a Border Patrol agent that there are adults who are saying:

Well, this is not what we were promised. This isn't what we were expecting. Maybe we should just go back home. They were lied to.

This is why we need to get busy with changing the asylum laws, the magnet that is pulling people here. Change this. It is why I applaud the efforts of the President for making certain that we are dealing with Mexico—having them secure their southern border, having them call out the National Guard to make certain these cartels are not able to operate in Mexico.

Our Border Patrol—as I said, I am just so grateful we have them, and without Americans knowing, they are blessing our lives every single day because they show up and do the job that is in front of them without proper resources because there has not been bipartisan agreement here.

Then, every day they go home, and they have encountered people who have measles, mumps, H1N1 flu, TB, scabies, lice. That is what they are exposed to every single day as they do their job. Healthcare is not their job. Securing the southern border is their job, and everybody who is against giving the Border Patrol what they need to secure that border needs to begin to think twice about that and have compassion for these men and women who are on the frontline.

The appalling conditions absolutely shock the conscience, but they didn't surprise me. This is what is happening because people think they can get by with coming here illegally. Last month, 144,000 migrants crossed the border—last month. In Tennessee, that is just under the size of Clarksville, TN. Think about a whole city coming in.

In the first 8 months of this fiscal year, 411,000 unaccompanied children and families made that same journey.

This past weekend, when I was out with the Border Patrol, 12 people in 3 groups were apprehended right in front of me. That was in the timespan of 30 minutes. There were four from Honduras, and eight were from Cuba. That is just a handful of the approximately 1,000 illegal aliens per day who are apprehended in the El Paso sector.

Ninety percent of those people come as family units, clogging a system designed to process adults traveling alone. The sheer number of people our agents are struggling to process and control is staggering.

Right now, the facilities at the El Paso border station house are taking in 1,247 illegal aliens. That facility is built to accommodate 123. At just one station in the El Paso sector, \$26,000 a day is spent on food, just food—food. Where are they getting this money? It has not been appropriated. They are taking it out of their operations budgets. This is why they need us to surge resources to the southern border—resources for more agents, resources for more technology, resources for a border wall to stop illegal entry into this country.

If it were just a question of numbers, the situation may seem more manageable. But as I mentioned, disease, drugs, and a frightening disregard for the law have transformed these border stations into refugee zones.

Right now, agents at camps are working overtime every single day, trying to keep up. Loopholes in regulations controlling the release of unaccompanied minors to purported custodians are endangering the 11,507 children who crossed the southern border in May of 2019.

I want to be certain everybody understands this: 11,507 is the number of children who crossed that southern border in the month of May.

To make things worse, we are seeing child predators and traffickers cross the border in increasing numbers. Girls as young as 10 years of age are being given pregnancy tests—10-year-olds—because traffickers or adults who are not family members are the ones who are bringing them in. This is an area where my colleagues across the aisle need to work with us and put a stop to this. We don't know if these children are going to smuggling rings, or sex rings and being sent to a pimp, or to labor gangs and being sent to a boss. We don't know because many of the people who are the so-called custodians who are accepting these children, who are their sponsors, guess what, they are in the country illegally.

On June 7, border agents seized enough fentanyl to kill nearly 2 million Americans. I was there in that port when they seized 5 kilos, but the drug lords and the cartels are undeterred. They are so bold in this; do you know what they are doing now? They are posting Facebook ads soliciting mules to run their deadly product across the border. We have to do better. This is something that should no longer be up for debate.

I sponsored the Accountability for Care of Unaccompanied Alien Children Act to codify information-sharing agreements between the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Health and Human Services. This would help protect minors from the ravages of exploitation and human trafficking, but that protection isn't possible if there are not going to be agents able and available to check on who is attempting to claim these children.

I know some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are not for these agencies sharing this information, but let me tell you something. If this is going to help keep children safe, if it is going to keep them out of these sex trafficking and human trafficking gangs, we need to know who is a criminal alien, who is in this country illegally, and these children do not need to be sent to them.

We know the White House in May sent an emergency request for \$4.5 billion in funds to increase shelter capacity at the processing centers, to feed and care for the detained migrants, to

hire agents and staff, and to bolster law enforcement's ability to shelter and protect unaccompanied minors. Our border agents need this money to protect our border and to protect our Nation's sovereignty.

Yesterday, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, acting DHS Secretary Kevin McAleenan expressed serious concerns for Border Patrol agents who are forced to play the part of a translator, caregiver, counselor, and nurse.

Let me ask a question. What do my colleagues think would happen if the Border Patrol decided they had had it? They had had it. They were tired of it, and they were not going to show up for work, to work overtime, to work hard hours, to do a job they are not trained to do. They are trained to protect the border; they are not trained to be a caregiver and a nurse. What would happen if they reached the breaking point, and they didn't show up—because, let me tell you something, this border has reached a breaking point.

It is time for us to realize, yes, there is a crisis. It is a humanitarian crisis; it is a national security crisis, and it is time that our Border Patrol be shown the respect—the respect they deserve by funding the needs that they have to protect each and every one of us and to help keep this Nation safe and secure.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

YEAR-ROUND SALE OF E15

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, yesterday I had the privilege of joining President Trump in Nebraska and Iowa for the official announcement of the year-round sale of E15. The announcement is the product of years of work across party lines to fight for the hard-working agriculture producers in Nebraska.

If you ask any family who lives in rural America, they will tell you how important fuel prices are in their lives. With longer-than-average daily commutes to work or to drop off their children at school, escalating gas prices make life more difficult for everyone.

A needless barrier has restricted consumers from filling up their vehicles with E15 fuel during some of the busiest months of the year—the summer driving season. Each year, from the beginning of June to mid-September, retailers were unable to offer fuels with higher blends of ethanol without a Federal Government-issued waiver. This means that renewable solutions to reach our Nation's vital fuel needs have been needlessly anchored to an older era. The ban on the year-round sale of E15 has robbed Americans of an opportunity to save money at the pump with the purchase of a cleaner fuel.

Nebraska stands proudly as the largest producer of biofuel west of the Missouri River. We are home to 25 ethanol plants, which produce a total of more than 2 billion gallons of renewable fuel each year. According to the Nebraska

Ethanol Board, our ethanol plants provide over 1,300 good-paying jobs to Nebraskans, and this creates a \$5 billion impact on our State. As I have said before, for Nebraska and much of the heartland, restricting the year-round sale of E15 was equivalent to benching our best player during the most important game of the season.

For years, I have been fighting to put an end to this unnecessary ban that has restricted our farmers, retailers, and consumers for far too long. In 2017, I introduced the Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act, with the senior Senator from Iowa, to put an end to this decades-old regulation. The bill sought to extend the Reid vapor pressure waiver to ethanol blends above 10 percent.

At the same time, I began holding very productive discussions with President Trump on the importance of E15 to the people of Nebraska but also to the people of rural America. The President agreed that this commonsense solution was needed. Last year, I was very proud to join him at the White House as he directed the EPA to allow for the year-round sale of E15.

Yesterday we turned a new page as President Trump's directive officially became a reality for farmers and ethanol producers. It was great to accompany the President, Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue, and EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler to deliver this encouraging news.

We landed at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska and headed to the SIRE ethanol plant in Council Bluffs, IA. There, we heard President Trump give a speech highlighting the essential role of our farmers, ranchers, and the ethanol industry. We also heard from a few Nebraskans on how this is impacting them.

The first speaker was Kevin Ross. He is from Iowa. He is a sixth-generation farmer, and he is vice president of the National Corn Growers Association. He said:

I work in the greatest industry we have in this country, and that's agriculture. We are blessed by God to have the science that has let us achieve new heights in production. Whether that's yield of corn, the efficiency of this ethanol plant, or gains in my cattle, agriculture continues to do more with less. . . . The economic benefits and the clean air delivered through biofuels are wins for the seventh generation on my family farm and wins for all U.S. citizens.

Another guest speaker was Randy Gard. He is the chief operating officer of Bosselman Pump & Pantry and Bosselman Enterprises, located in my State of Nebraska at Grand Island. He said:

Today is a great day for the American farmer, the ethanol industry, fuel retailers, and the American consumer.

After consulting with their customers, this company started offering E15 fuel a few years ago. Mr. Gard continued:

We started to install the infrastructure, started to put all the marketing information behind it, and we came up with something

fairly simple but compelling. We said E15 is simply better fuel and it costs less. . . . It was easy for our employees at our stores to articulate, easy for our customers to understand, and it must have worked because in 2017, our sales of E15 increased over 300 percent. In 2018, they went up another 225 percent. And with the help of President Trump opening the door for year-round E15, our newest projections for this year show an increase of another 400 percent.

Hearing the confidence of Nebraskans is encouraging, and this is why I have been determined to make the year-round sale of E15 a reality for them.

The nets that have constricted innovation and market expansion in rural America for far too long have now been cut, and the news couldn't come at a better time for our farmers and for our rural communities.

Last March brought unimaginable setbacks due to the historic flooding that ravaged through Nebraska and large regions of the Midwest. On top of higher input costs, tighter margins, and decreased commodity prices, these factors have created anxiety for our farm families. The lift of the year-round ban on E15 gives ag producers some much needed certainty during these very difficult times.

America's consumers and retailers will also reap the benefits. They will no longer face confusion at the pump, as E15 will be labeled consistently, regardless of the season. With more competition in place, consumers can make the best fuel decision for their families and for their wallets. Retailers will no longer need to make those unnecessary, expensive adjustments to their infrastructure every year to accommodate for this regulation.

The year-round sale of E15 implementation comes on the heels of more great news. EPA Administrator Wheeler recently announced that he signed a final rule which will implement legislation that I was proud to champion, the Fair Agricultural Reporting Method Act, also known as the FARM Act.

This bipartisan legislation protects farmers, ranchers, and livestock markets from misguided, burdensome EPA reporting requirements. Due to regulations that were originally meant to address industrial pollution, chemical plant explosions, and the release of toxic materials into the environment, farmers faced uncertainty about reporting animal waste emissions on farms and ranches and other operations.

These reporting regulations were not intended to affect livestock or animal agriculture. Yet our agriculture industry worried about this unnecessary burden for years. I have heard time and again directly from Nebraska's farmers and ranchers on how these regulations were cause for concern.

The FARM Act implementation delivers a permanent fix to this issue by providing ag producers with exemptions to animal waste reporting requirements.

In closing, I want to thank the bipartisan group of my Senate colleagues

whose years of determined efforts paved the way for the fruition of these important measures, and I want to offer my sincere thanks to President Trump for following through on his commitment to rural America.

I look forward to seeing the positive results that these commonsense, bipartisan measures will bring to hard-working men and women in the good life and throughout America's heartland. I am proud to fight on behalf of Nebraska's farmers, ranchers, and ag producers, who continue to fuel and feed the world.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

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

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I want to talk a little bit about the border—not the important need to secure the border, which I am for, but I want to talk about the humanitarian crisis we have seen occurring at the border. Frankly, the Senate and the House—the Congress—have been watching that occur for too long.

It has been several weeks now since the administration notified Congress that the money that was allocated for what would have been a traditional set of challenges at the border is about to be spent and that there is no money left for some of these issues we have to deal with at the border in a particular way.

We have seen the flood of people approaching the border to be not only incredibly different in numbers but incredibly different in context. Probably 20 years ago, 90 percent of the people who came across the border were coming directly from Mexico.

By the way, when that happened, the law was changed so that if they came across from Mexico, you could send them right back to Mexico. Hopefully, our neighbors in Mexico are working with us to still have some potential to do that with people who come across the border and come through Mexico—not necessarily Mexican in their nationality but come through Mexico to the border—to go back and wait for what needs to happen for their case to be heard in Mexico rather than here.

Most of the people coming today are coming from Central America—Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. In the last year, I think the principal place that has people coming to our southern border—over 1 percent of the population of all three of those countries has come from those countries collectively.

Clearly it is a problem, but it is especially troubling to look at the numbers of children who are coming to the border unaccompanied. Just last month, about 130,000 people came to the border. You can multiply that by 12 pretty quickly and see 1 million people or more coming to our border to come in without the right kinds of documents. Another million, by the way, come into

our country through the normal process. We have about 1 million immigrants a year who legally immigrate to the United States. We are not a country that does not want people from other countries to come here; we just want them to come here based on the law and the requirements for everybody else who would like to come to the United States.

Of that 130,000 people who came in May, 11,507 of them were children without families. It is really important for us to understand as we discuss this that we are not talking about children who came with their families and were separated from their families once they got here. There are plenty of those children coming right now with families because it is pretty clear that saying you want asylum and saying you have children with you and your family is one of the things that check a couple of boxes that more likely will have you in the United States waiting for your case to be heard sooner rather than later. But these are 11,507 children who came by themselves. About 30 percent of them are under 12, and about 70 percent of them are between 12 and 18.

You have 11,000 children coming a month. We think in the calendar year, that will be about 88,000 children—not in the calendar year but in the fiscal year, the spending year, the year that started October 1. We already believe that number is going to approach 88,000.

Usually, within 72 hours of those children showing up at the border by themselves, the Department of Homeland Security transfers them to the Department of Health and Human Services, which is much better positioned to take care of them than they otherwise would be. The Department of Health and Human Services enters into agreements with Lutheran charities, Catholic charities, and other groups—almost always not-for-profit—that would provide shelter on a clearly understood basis. This is something where HHS knows the kinds of housing these children are going into, provides shelter, provides medical care, and provides other services, such as education, that are provided by these groups that contract with us. As part of their goal, they also make an effort to find a safe and appropriate place as soon as possible for these kids to be with relatives who are already in the country or an alternative that would be appropriate.

Of the 14,000 or so spaces that we have—beds is one way to look at this, places to sleep—people are going into and out of those as soon as we can find somewhere safe for them to go. So, ideally, children would stay a very short time in one of these facilities while the Department of Health and Human Services, working with that security provider—security for the children—finds a sponsor. Again, it is usually a family member. But other people stay a long time.

The older teenagers tend to be harder to place, frankly. For some of the Cen-

tral American countries, they don't have the family connections that immigrants at the border have had in the past, so there is no family to put them with. Some of these older teenagers wind up staying longer than they would want to or that we would hope that they would have to, but it is just the way it is.

Of those 11,507 kids who came to the border in the month of May, a few of them may have been in the facility for less than a day. Some of them may still be in the facility they went to because there is nowhere safer than that for them to go right now.

The problem is that Health and Human Services is running out of space, and they are also running out of money. In April, Secretary Azar, the head of Health and Human Services, came to Congress and said: I just want to give you a warning. We are going to be out of money on this current pace by sometime in June.

By the way, we are now in June, and Congress has not stepped up and done what is necessary to take care of these kids.

Let's think about all the alternatives that can happen. One of the alternatives is you just provide less assistance. Maybe the education goes first and the recreation time goes second, and you wait longer to get into the transitional space that we would want you to be in, and you are waiting more than 72 hours.

The other alternative is totally unacceptable, which would be what you would do with people who are over 18. You say: OK, if you are 18 or 28 or 38, we will hear your case at some future time. We are going to release you into the United States, and you come back at a future time, and we will hear whether there is merit. We will decide your case at that time.

Well, you can't release a 12-, 13-, or 14-year-old boy or girl into the United States and hope that is going to be a good thing for them to have happen to them. With the inadequate funding, they stay in facilities with the Border Patrol longer than anybody would want them to.

As I said, the administration estimates that by the end of September—that would be the end of our spending year, the one we have allocated money for—there will be about 88,000 kids who have come across the border by themselves, and the American people would want you to take care of them until you can find a safe place for them to be. No thinking American would say: Well, just let them go back across the border by themselves. Let them out in the United States and see what happens to them. Nobody would think that.

That is 88,000. The previous high was 59,000 in 2016. It looks like already we are probably just about to get to that number right now. With the time between now and September 30 left in the spending year, we have already had more kids come than we had in the previous high year.

Congress, which appropriated money for what we thought would probably be no more than 59,000 kids during the course of the year, didn't appropriate enough money. So we knew we might not appropriate enough money, so we had a transfer authority, where you could take some money—up to a certain amount—from other accounts, and you could transfer that into the account to take care of more kids than we would have thought. That money is gone too.

The Department is being forced to cut back on some of the things they have tried to provide for children who have come into our care through certainly no fault of ours and maybe not much fault of theirs—redirecting money from programs like refugee programs that are designed to help people who come truly as refugees. That money is now being used for unaccompanied children.

Remember, Health and Human Services is legally required to take care of these children but is also legally required not to spend money they don't have. If Congress doesn't act quickly—and we intend to act on this bill within a week—HHS, the Department of Health and Human Services, will have to tell the grantees—these normally not-for-profit organizations—well, if you just keep taking care of these kids, at some point we will give you the money we had agreed to give you to take care of these kids. But between now and then, you spend the money and hope you will be reimbursed. It is kind of like a government shutdown, except just for this one group of people—unaccompanied children. It is a government shutdown. There is going to be no money available. These critical services—you go to the outside groups that have been willing to step forward and provide shelter, and you say: Just keep providing the shelter, and we will pay you if we can. Some of these groups may have all kinds of money and be able to afford to do that. My guess is, not so much so, and not many of them will have.

So we need to step up. We need to adapt to this change in circumstances that we didn't anticipate. We anticipate that as many people might come as has ever come before, but we didn't anticipate that maybe 30 percent more people would come in this category than ever came before.

In the disaster bill we just passed—by the way, this is a shameful thing to have to say—it took over 8 months for Congress to cover the disasters that Congress has normally covered right away. Health and Human Services has asked for money in an emergency funding situation to take care of this. Congress should take this request seriously and pass this funding before there is no money from any source to take care of even the basic needs that these unaccompanied kids in our country need to have taken care of.

Over the weekend and 2 weeks before, the New York Times—which is no advocate, by the way, for the Trump administration—basically said: Give the administration the money. This is a legitimate crisis, and it needs to be treated like that.

In their last editorial, they said: “Unequipped to deal with the crush, border facilities and migrant shelters are dangerously overcrowded, and the staff is overburdened.” They went on to say: “Dysfunction, disease, and even death are a growing reality.” The Washington Post said the same thing.

Let’s deal with this immediate humanitarian crisis. Let’s deal with it like the people whom we work for expect us to deal with this. Let’s get this humanitarian crisis taken care of before we see a human catastrophe occur. I hope we can do it, and I hope we can do it quickly.

With that, I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF RODNEY SMITH

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, Judge Rodney Smith has an impressive record of honorably serving the State of Florida, and I am proud to support his confirmation as a district judge for the Southern District of Florida. After receiving a bachelor’s degree from Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University and a law degree from Michigan State University, Judge Smith worked as a personal injury attorney. He then pursued a career in public service as a senior assistant city attorney for the city of Miami Beach, before his appointment to the Miami-Dade County Court in 2008. In my role as Governor of Florida, I had the honor of appointing Judge Smith to the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court in 2012. Judge Smith will continue to serve our State and Nation well on the Federal bench.

NOMINATION OF THOMAS P. BARBER

Madam President, I am honored to support Judge Thomas Barber to serve as a district judge in the Middle District of Florida. Judge Barber graduated from the University of Florida in 1985 and received a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1992. Since then, Judge Barber has served as an Assistant State Attorney, an assistant Statewide prosecutor, and a circuit judge for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Florida. Our citizens deserves judges like Judge Barber that are committed to enforcing our law, not legislating from the bench. With his long and distinguished history of public service, I have no doubt Judge Barber will serve Americans honorably as a Federal judge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the votes following the first vote in this series be 10 minutes in length.

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

Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Barker nomination?

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 5, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 155 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Baldwin	Graham	Reed
Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Bennet	Hassan	Roberts
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Brown	Inhofe	Schatz
Burr	Isakson	Schumer
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kaine	Shaheen
Carper	Kennedy	Shelby
Casey	King	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Lee	Sullivan
Cornyn	Manchin	Tester
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Thune
Cotton	McSally	Tillis
Cramer	Menendez	Toomey
Crapo	Merkley	Moran
Cruz	Moran	Murkowski
Duckworth	Murphy	Udall
Durbin	Murray	Van Hollen
Enzi	Paul	Warner
Ernst	Perdue	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Peters	Wicker
Fischer	Portman	Wyden
Gardner		Young

NAYS—5

Gillibrand	Klobuchar	Warren
Harris	Markey	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Daines
Booker	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The bill clerk read the nomination of Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

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

Mr. INHOFE. 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 bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 156 Ex.]

YEAS—62

Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Roberts
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Brown	Hoeven	Rosen
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Inhofe	Rubio
Cardin	Isakson	Sasse
Carper	Johnson	Schatz
Cassidy	Jones	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sinema
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Manchin	Thune
Crapo	McConnell	Tillis
Cruz	McSally	Toomey
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—34

Baldwin	Hirono	Shaheen
Bennet	Kaine	Smith
Blumenthal	King	Stabenow
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Markey	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Harris	Reed	
Heinrich	Schumer	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Daines
Booker	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am requesting that these 10-minute votes be true 10-minute votes—in fact, less than 10-minute votes.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 157 Ex.]

YEAS—78

Baldwin	Feinstein	Paul
Barrasso	Fischer	Perdue
Bennet	Gardner	Portman
Blackburn	Graham	Reed
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Roberts
Braun	Heinrich	Romney
Brown	Hoeben	Rosen
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cantwell	Inhofe	Rubio
Capito	Isakson	Sasse
Cardin	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Carper	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kaine	Shaheen
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Coons	King	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Tester
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	McSally	Udall
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Young

NAYS—18

Blumenthal	Klobuchar	Schumer
Casey	Markey	Smith
Gillibrand	Menendez	Stabenow
Harris	Merkley	Van Hollen
Hassan	Peters	Warren
Hirono	Schatz	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Daines
Booker	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida.

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

Mr. CORNYN. 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 Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 19, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 158 Ex.]

YEAS—77

Barrasso	Fischer	Perdue
Bennet	Gardner	Portman
Blackburn	Graham	Reed
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Roberts
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Brown	Heinrich	Rosen
Burr	Hoeben	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cardin	Inhofe	Sasse
Carper	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Casey	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Jones	Shaheen
Collins	Kaine	Shelby
Coons	Kennedy	Sinema
Cornyn	King	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Tester
Cotton	Leahy	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Udall
Duckworth	McSally	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murkowski	Wicker
Ernst	Murphy	Young
Feinstein	Paul	

NAYS—19

Baldwin	Markey	Smith
Blumenthal	Menendez	Stabenow
Cantwell	Merkley	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Murray	Warren
Harris	Peters	Wyden
Hirono	Schatz	
Klobuchar	Schumer	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Daines
Booker	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

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

Mr. CRUZ. 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 senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 159 Ex.]

YEAS—85

Baldwin	Grassley	Reed
Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Hawley	Roberts
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeben	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Jones	Shaheen
Carper	Kaine	Shelby
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sinema
Collins	King	Smith
Coons	Lankford	Stabenow
Cornyn	Leahy	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Lee	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	McSally	Toomey
Cruz	Merkley	Udall
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Paul	Young
Fischer	Perdue	
Gardner	Peters	
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—11

Blumenthal	Harris	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Casey	Markey	Warren
Gillibrand	Menendez	

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander	Daines
Booker	Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

Mitch McConnell, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, John Hoeven, Johnny Isakson, John Thune, Shelley Moore Capito, John Boozman, Mike Rounds, Pat Roberts, James E. Risch, Richard Burr, John Barrasso, Roy Blunt, David Perdue, John Cornyn, Tom Cotton.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs), shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 160 Ex.]

YEAS—93

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Roberts
Blunt	Hirono	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rosen
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Brown	Inhofe	Rubio
Burr	Isakson	Sasse
Cantwell	Johnson	Schatz
Capito	Jones	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Carper	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Casey	King	Shaheen
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sinema
Coons	Leahy	Smith
Cornyn	Lee	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sullivan
Cotton	Markey	Tester
Cramer	McConnell	Thune
Crapo	McSally	Tillis
Cruz	Menendez	Toomey
Duckworth	Merkley	Udall
Durbin	Moran	Van Hollen
Enzi	Murkowski	Warner
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Wyden
Gardner	Perdue	Young

NAYS—4

Gillibrand	Sanders
Harris	Warren

NOT VOTING—3

Alexander	Booker	Daines
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 93, the nays are 4.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, 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. BARRASSO. 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.

HEALTHCARE

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor of the Senate today to remind people what the far-left Democrats want to do with our healthcare.

I am a doctor. I think it is a right people have to know what the Democrats are proposing. They are peddling what to me is an extreme one-size-fits-all healthcare plan. It is a scheme, as I look at it, because, essentially, Democrats want Washington to take over your healthcare and my healthcare and the healthcare of all Americans and actually control all healthcare in this Country. They want to take private health insurance away from 180 million people who get their insurance through work.

Under this system, the health plans that many people like will be gone—not just for today, not just for tomorrow, forever gone. There will be no more individual plans, just Washington's one-size-fits-all plan.

Democrats have been lining up to support this socialist scheme all across the country. Many leading Democrats running for President have done so. They back it, and 112 Democrats who are Members of the House of Representatives are behind it as well.

Radical Democrats, led by Senator BERNIE SANDERS, have decided that Washington bureaucrats—not you, not me, not your doctor—should call the shots. What care do you need? Washington, DC, bureaucrats will decide. How soon will you get the care? Washington, DC bureaucrats will decide. Where can you get the care? Washington, DC, bureaucrats will decide.

The problem with this scheme is it will have a dramatic impact in this country on patient care. As a doctor with decades of experience, I know Washington shouldn't control your medical decisions. That should be up to you and members of your family. You should make your own decisions after you consult with your doctor, not with a faceless bureaucrat.

For decades, I have given medical health advice on the radio and on television. Each time, in giving one of these reports, I close with the line: "Here in Wyoming, I am Dr. JOHN BARRASSO, helping you care for yourself."

Helping you care for yourself—you see, you and your doctor are partners working together, and a good doctor will focus on what is best for you. Doctors in local communities know who their patients are, and they know what their patients need.

What doctors don't need is a Washington bureaucrat telling them how to do their jobs. The point is to protect patient care and to protect patient choice. For example, Medicare is a

medical lifeline for our seniors. Still, with 60 million people relying on Medicare, the program is being stretched to the breaking point.

Waste, fraud, and abuse have made the problem worse. In 2018, the Government Accountability Office found \$48 billion in improper Medicare payments. The government's watchdog wants reforms, and we need reforms to protect our seniors, so we must strengthen this vital program for our seniors.

Just think if we pack every American into one government system, which is what the Democrats are proposing. They call it Medicare for All, which would quickly become Medicare for None. One-size-fits-all care will kill the doctor-patient relationship.

This massive plan is expected to cost a dramatic amount of money. Those who looked into this have estimated the cost to be \$32 trillion. It is a hard number to comprehend. And that is just for the first 10 years.

Washington is going to have to find ways—and they will be looking for ways—to save money, and we have heard what ways they will be. The Wall Street Journal notes that any savings would have to come from cutting payments to doctors, cutting payments to providers, cutting payments to hospitals, and restricting care. They are talking about rationing care—limiting the care that you need, that you want, that the government now will say you cannot have.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office looked at this. They agree. They say "the public plan might not be as quick to meet patients' needs." It may not be as quick to meet patients' needs? So you are diagnosed with cancer, and they are not going to be quick enough to face your needs? Care will be rationed both in treatment and in technology.

Democrats, of course, don't want you to know about healthcare rationing. You need to know. You have a right to know. You deserve to know what they are proposing. The care you get will be entirely the government's call because the Democrats' plan bans all private insurance in the country. If you have it through work, you will lose it.

What about paying your doctor directly for services? Well, Washington Democrats have a plan for that. They want to put an end to that as well. Doctors would have to leave the government-run system. They couldn't take care of any other patients who are on that system if they entered into a private contract with individual patients.

Even the Washington Post newspaper admits the plan has problems. The Post recently ran this headline: "No matter what Sanders says, there's no Medicare-for-all without tradeoffs."

I agree. And the tradeoffs could turn out to be fatal. Democrats' one-size-fits-all healthcare means you will pay more to wait longer for worse care.

As a Senator and a doctor, my focus continues to be on improving patient

care. Real healthcare reform is needed in this country. Reforms are needed to lower the costs without lowering the standards. Regrettably, what the Democrats are proposing lowers the standards and raises the costs—the exact opposite of what is so vitally important for all of us.

These are the issues that Republicans are working on right now: empowering you to buy coverage that works for you, lowering the cost of your prescription drugs, protecting you when you have a preexisting condition, and eliminating surprise medical bills. But with the Democrats' one-size-fits-all care, you would lose the insurance you get through work, and you would lose Medicare Advantage if you are a senior who is one of the 20 million people who gets their insurance through that program.

They call it Medicare Advantage because there are advantages for seniors who are on it. It coordinates care. There is preventive care. Those are the advantages.

You will likely lose the doctor-patient relationship that you have depended on for years and lose the freedom to make your own medical decisions.

I say it is time to reject this one-size-fits-all scheme that would make all of us pay more and wait longer for worse care. Instead, let's work together to give patients the care they need from a doctor they choose, and do it at lower costs.

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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. 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. CASEY. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

MEDICAID

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, we are on the floor, and I will be joined by colleagues to talk about the program we know as Medicaid—a program that I think we are beginning to appreciate more, especially in the last couple of years—and the impact it has on the American people.

Unfortunately, the debates on healthcare have resulted in Medicaid becoming a target. Too often, both in the Senate and in the other body—the other body, the House—the Medicaid Program has been the subject of attempts to do at least one of three things, if not all three.

One is attempts to decimate the program by way of funding cuts over the next 10 years. We know the President's budget has proposed cutting Medicaid by \$1.5 trillion over 10 years—that is

with a “t”—roughly, \$150 billion each and every year for 10 years. That is a bad idea, and we are going to fight that with all we have.

Other attempts to slash Medicaid have been perpetuated over time, either to cut it over 10 years or to cut it in a particular year.

The third thing we have seen is sabotage efforts by the administration when it comes to the exchanges resulting from the Affordable Care Act but also attempts to sabotage the Medicaid Program itself. I will develop that in a moment in terms of the attempts by the administration.

Medicaid is a program that, I think, tells us who we are as a nation. We are a great nation for a number of reasons. We all know we have the strongest military and the strongest economy. When we are at our best, we are an example to the world. We are also the greatest country in the world because of the way we attempt—don't always do the right thing and don't always do as much as we should—but because of our attempts to take care of folks who need help and to give opportunity to folks who might need a door to be opened or an opportunity to be presented to them.

Medicaid is one of those examples of American greatness when we get it right. Medicaid is the program that we know is responsible for making sure seniors can get into nursing homes. Absent Medicaid, millions of seniors wouldn't be able to have the benefit of skilled care in a nursing home. Something on the order of 60 percent of seniors have an opportunity to get skilled care because of Medicaid. Absent Medicaid, it is highly likely they wouldn't be able to get that care, especially when you consider the cost of care to just one family. It would cost tens and tens of thousands of dollars.

Medicaid is the program that takes care of a huge share of the Nation's children, and a subset of that, of course, is children with disabilities. We are told, just in Pennsylvania alone—the most recent number I have seen—54 percent of children with disabilities have their healthcare provided to them by Medicaid. Thank goodness that is the case, and we have to make sure that continues.

Just consider the birth of a child. We know, whether it is Pennsylvania or the Nation, the number exceeds 40 percent. Forty percent of all the births in the country—more than 40 percent, I should say—are paid for by the Medicaid Program. So the Medicaid Program affects the family in so many different ways: the family, when it comes to a birth, in very high numbers across the country; the family, when it comes to providing healthcare for children and to give children the opportunity not just to have coverage and insurance but to have early screening, early diagnosis, and testing—the kind of preventive care, in a sense, that we hope anyone would receive but especially a young child.

Medicaid, of course, goes from, to use Senator Hubert Humphrey's line, “the dawn of life to the twilight of life”—from children all the way through to older Americans and folks in between there who might have a disability. Probably every Member of the Senate has received a letter from a family who has a loved one with a disability, especially a child, expressing how Medicaid is important to them.

We all know these debates are critically important to what happens to Medicaid. If we allow the majority in the Senate, and if we allow the administration to have its way, we would have substantial cuts to Medicaid—maybe not a trillion and a half, as the administration has proposed, but substantial cuts that would hurt the American family.

I wanted to highlight some of the ways I mentioned earlier that the administration has tried to sabotage Medicaid. That is my view of it. Here are some examples: Starting in January of 2018, the administration undertook an effort to allow States, for the first time, to take away Medicaid coverage from people who are not working or who are not engaged in work-related activities for a specific number of hours each month. In Arkansas, for example—this was the first State to implement this new policy by the administration—over 18,000 Medicaid beneficiaries lost coverage in 2018 due to the new requirements. Almost one in four people were subject to the new rules.

While a Federal district court recently struck down restrictive waivers in both Arkansas and Kentucky, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the so-called CMS, continues to approve these policies in additional States.

So that is one attempt to knock people off Medicaid in the calendar year 2018—18,000.

Another attempt was in the State of Utah. HHS, Health and Human Services, a Federal agency, has also approved an unprecedented authority for States to deny coverage for people who otherwise would be eligible for Medicaid. This authority undermines Medicaid's guarantee of healthcare coverage to low-income people who meet the eligibility criteria set by Congress.

Earlier this year, Health and Human Services approved a proposal to allow the State of Utah to cap enrollment based solely on State funding decisions. So, in other words, once the number of enrollees reaches the State's funding cap, other eligible people would be shut out of coverage. An arbitrary enrollment cap limits enrollment on a first-come, first-serve basis and would treat similarly situated people very differently, depending on when they apply for coverage, effectively holding low-income people's healthcare coverage hostage—hostage to State lawmakers' annual budget decisions on how many people should get coverage. So this is another way to limit Medicaid coverage.

Now, Health and Human Services is reportedly working on a block grant guidance for States that could give States the latitude to cut coverage of services or provide payments in ways not allowed under Federal law.

So here are just a couple of examples of what the administration is doing that I would argue is sabotage: cutting Medicaid by providing waivers that have not been provided before to the States. I don't think coverage of Medicaid should be determined by a purely budgetary decision at the State level. States have to balance their budget. They have constraints. The Federal Government should ensure that anyone who is eligible for Medicaid should receive it. There are those who say: Well, if you go down that path, the Federal Government will not be able to afford it.

I have heard words used on this floor and other places around the Capitol that the cost of Medicaid is "unsustainable." That is the word that is used over and over—unsustainable.

I wonder if the same people, the same Members of Congress, use the word "unsustainable" for corporate tax cuts that went into effect starting in late 2017, where there was a corporate tax reduction voted on in the Senate where that reduction went from a 35-percent rate down to a 21-percent rate. The original idea was to go from 35 to 20, and it ended up at 21. So that is a 14-point reduction in the corporate tax rate. We were told, if we did that, if we all agreed to do that—I did not agree with it—but if we were to agree to do that and the bill went through and became law, which it did, that somehow wages would be increased for workers across the board. In fact, the White House, at that time, promised that wages would go up \$4,000 per worker—\$4,000. I haven't had a steady stream of workers coming to my office saying they got a \$4,000 wage increase because of the December 2017 tax bill. In fact, they are telling me the opposite. Many of them are paying more than they were before that tax bill.

I make that point and relate it to Medicaid very simply because the same folks who talked about and have advocated for and even voted repeatedly to cut Medicaid are the same folks who often supported a corporate tax cut that cost over a trillion dollars and was not paid for. Then the same people say: Oh, my goodness. We have a trillion-plus hole in the budget so we have to go and cut Medicaid or Medicare. So what results now is a little more than a year later—a year and a half later, after the tax bill passed, what do we have? We have the administration coming forward saying: We have to cut Medicaid by a trillion and a half over the next 10 years and Medicare by over \$845 billion over the next 10 years. That is the tradeoff: cut Medicaid and Medicare, in essence, to pay for a corporate tax cut.

Remember, every point they reduce that corporate tax cut—when they

went from 35 to 34, the cost of that is \$100 billion over 10 years. Then, when it went from 34 to 33, another \$100 billion is implicated in that cut, and you can see the reduction. For every point of the corporate tax cut, it will cost the Nation, over 10 years, \$100 billion.

So when folks start talking about the cost of Medicaid being unsustainable, I just think that is a camouflage for what they really want to do, which is to cut Medicaid and reduce those who are eligible.

I am going to try, with everything I have, to prevent them from doing that because last time I checked, Medicaid was a program about us. It is an "us" program, not a program for someone over there—someone who is distant from us. Medicaid, as we found out most recently in the debates about healthcare, is a program about us, about who we are. It is about babies being born. It is about kids with disabilities. It is about children who live in families who are very low income. The families are thereby eligible for Medicaid, and that child not only has coverage but has the kind of early preventive healthcare we would hope every child has.

And Medicaid is also about the members of our family who are senior citizens trying to get skilled care.

So we are going to have a long discussion today, at least for the better part of an hour, about Medicaid, and I am grateful that colleagues of mine are willing to come to the floor and talk about this critically important program and what is at stake for our families.

Mr. BROWN. I want to join my friend Senator CASEY today to talk about the importance of Medicaid. I want to echo his comments and Senator WYDEN's comments, particularly given the attacks from the White House and State legislatures and, frankly, too many in this body.

I am still incredulous when I think about what happened in this body and has happened many times. In my State, 900,000 people have insurance because of the Affordable Care Act. The expansion of Medicaid meant hundreds of thousands of families can rest easier knowing they will have health insurance when they need it.

I have sat in this body a number of times and watched my colleagues—mostly on that said of the aisle, well-dressed, well-paid, health insurance paid for by taxpayers—who are willing to cast a vote to take insurance away from hundreds of thousands in their States. Again, these are elected officials who have taken an oath of office, who have insurance paid for by taxpayers, and they are willing to take insurance away from others.

I will illustrate with one story. Fourteen people in Ohio die every day from an overdose—more than any State in the country. I know it is a serious problem in Montana and a serious problem all over the country but more in Ohio than most places. Our State

legislature wants to make it harder for Ohioans to get that care and so does President Trump. President Trump continues to try to take insurance away.

These aren't people sitting at home. Most of these people under Medicaid expansion were workers making \$10, \$12, and \$15 an hour, working every bit as hard as Senators do, but they don't have jobs that provide insurance so they depended on the expansion of Medicaid. These are people working hard.

This President wants to take their insurance from them. Senator McCONNELL, down the hall, wants to take their insurance from them. They cast votes. This isn't hyperbole or me making this up.

Let me tell you a story real quick. One of the best treatment centers in Ohio is called Talbert House. I was at Talbert House one day in Cincinnati. I sat with a man and his daughter. He turned to me, put his hand on his daughter's arm, and said: Without Medicaid, my daughter would be dead. How dare Members of this body—elected officials who are supposed to represent the public interest—take away insurance from people like his daughter. Every day I just can't believe it.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I will at this time yield the floor to my distinguished colleague from the State of Washington, Senator MURRAY. We are honored by her presence here on the floor. I will come back a little later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague for starting this really important discussion that all of us should be very well aware of, and I appreciate his leadership.

People across this country have been absolutely clear. They want us to fight for families who are struggling with high healthcare costs and help to make sure that everyone in our country can get quality affordable care. But while Democrats have been coming forward with solutions and calling on Republicans to come to the table to address the healthcare sabotage they have helped President Trump accomplish, instead, they have been repeatedly on the other side, refusing to fight the fire and having only just shown real interest in fanning the flames.

There are so many glaring examples about how President Trump has worked to sabotage families' healthcare. We are here today to focus on just one—the tireless efforts to undermine Medicaid.

It is a program that helps people across the country get affordable, quality healthcare. State after State has now worked to expand Medicaid in recent years, and time after time, we have all seen the benefits of those efforts. Data shows us that Medicaid has helped reduce racial disparities in healthcare. It has helped us increase

access to treatment for opioid use disorder. It is a critical need as our country confronts a nationwide epidemic. It has helped to improve maternal and infant health, another area where we desperately need to make progress.

Medicaid expansion has helped tens of millions of people get quality, affordable healthcare. That is exactly why States that expanded Medicaid have seen their uninsured rates drop more than those that did not.

Yet some Republicans have tried every trick in the book to try to undermine that progress. Back when Republicans were first calling for their harmful TrumpCare plan, they made clear that they wanted to put Medicaid on the chopping block in a very big way—not only rolling back Medicaid expansion but proposing deep cuts for moms and kids and people with disabilities and seniors who need those long-term services and support. Even after people across the country spoke up and pushed back and defeated that backward proposal, Republicans have still tried to take away care from millions of families across the country who rely on Medicaid.

President Trump has called for enormous cuts to Medicaid in his budget proposals. He has pushed for burdensome paperwork requirements that serve no real purpose except to put up barriers that make it harder for people to get the care they need and easier for him to take their care away.

Here in Congress, Republican leadership made clear that their preferred way to pay for the expensive tax breaks they gave to corporations and the wealthy was to cut programs like Medicaid that gave healthcare to those who struggle and are in need.

Even as President Trump and Republicans fight against the wishes of people across the country for these backward proposals, they are fighting to dismantle Medicaid in court as well.

If President Trump gets his way in his blatantly partisan lawsuits, not only will protections for people with preexisting conditions be struck down, not only will young adults be dropped from parents' plans, not only will essential health benefits that ensure coverage and that include prescription drug coverage and maternity care and more go away, not only will lifetime annual caps on coverage return—even for people who are insured through their employer, by the way—but if President Trump has his way in court, Medicaid expansion also will be struck down and tens of millions of families in this country will have the care that they rely on today taken away.

That is wrong, and Democrats are not going to stand for it. We are going to be here to defend patients' care and look to expand coverage and improve quality for families.

I am really proud that my home State of Washington is leading the way. In my home State, instead of taking Medicaid away from people, we are taking on even more challenges

through the program. Our State is showing how Medicaid can help to provide people with long-term care benefits in their home, and how it can help address employment challenges and housing needs and other social determinants of health that improve the health of our entire communities.

In short, we are showing how Medicaid can do more, while many Republicans here in the Nation's Capital are trying to get it so it does less.

Enough is enough. It is time for Republicans to stop sabotaging our families' care, stop trying to take coverage away from families and make it more expensive and out of reach, stop trying to undermine Medicaid and the lives of the millions of people who rely on it and start working with Democrats to fight for patients and for families.

If Republicans want to keep sitting by and cheering on the harmful healthcare sabotage proposals, they are going to keep seeing families and patients and Democrats standing up to hold them accountable.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President I want to thank my colleague from the State of Washington for outlining the challenges presented now to Medicaid in terms of efforts by Republicans, which I have described with three words: decimate, slash, and sabotage. I think all three are an accurate description of what they have tried to do.

But I am also grateful that Senator MURRAY was highlighting some of the great benefits of the program in her initial remarks on the floor.

We just had a report yesterday from a great organization called Protect Our Care. I will not read the entire report, but I was struck by a few findings that they summarized in that report, quoting from various studies about the impact of Medicaid. Here are just a few. A number of these findings relate to Medicaid expansion, which was the expansion of Medicaid that became law when the Affordable Care Act was passed back in 2010, but it is only now, years after Medicaid expansion has gone into effect, that the impact is being felt in a very positive way.

For just a couple of highlights here on Medicaid expansion, for example, expansion was associated with lower rates of maternal mortality. In this case, the research was done by the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families. The research also found that States that had expanded Medicaid experienced 1.6 fewer maternal deaths per 100,000 women than States that refused to expand Medicaid.

As folks might remember, the law allowed States to expand Medicaid, but a number of States had not taken advantage of that. There is a clear advantage for States that expanded on this indicator for maternal mortality.

A second finding, in addition to reducing maternal mortality, is that

Medicaid expansion has also been associated with a significant reduction in infant mortality.

A study published in the American Journal of Public Health in April of 2018 found that the decline in infant mortality was more than 50 percent greater in States that expanded Medicaid, compared to those that did not. So there is a second finding on infant mortality.

Beyond improving health surrounding childbirth, Medicaid expansion improves access to family planning. A University of Michigan study found that one-third of women enrolled in the State of Michigan's expanded Medicaid Program reported that their coverage improved access to birth control and family planning services.

Michelle Moniz, a doctor, the study's lead author, concluded that her team's findings "suggest that the expansion provided an important service for populations with a high unmet need for family planning care."

So there are just three examples and three different studies, with one validating the benefit of Medicaid expansion to reduce maternal mortality. So fewer pregnant mothers are dying, in the case of one study, because of Medicaid expansion.

The second study is talking about reducing infant mortality because of Medicaid expansion, and the third says that, because of Medicaid expansion, there is improving access to family planning.

So those are just three examples in three different studies about the benefit of Medicaid expansion.

Unfortunately—and it is important to put this on the record—when you see the Republican bills to repeal the Affordable Care Act, every one of them seems to have one thing in common: They don't simply talk about limiting Medicaid expansion. They don't just talk about cutting it back. A number of these proposals that we have debated here—and I guess we only had a vote in the Senate on one—they all have in common that they want to eliminate Medicaid expansion—not just cut it but eliminate it.

Somehow, for some reason, and I will never understand this, my Republican colleagues want to get rid of Medicaid expansion. They seem to think it was a bad thing, that it was a bad result for the American people that Medicaid expansion became law and States were able to take advantage of it, increasing the number of people covered by something on the order, at last count, of 12 million people.

Why is it a bad thing that 12 million people got healthcare? I will never be able to understand that, as long as I live. Why is it wrong, why is it bad that 12 million more people got healthcare through Medicaid expansion?

Is it also then, by extension, a bad thing to reduce maternal mortality? Is that a bad thing as well? Is that a bad result? Is it also a bad result of Medicaid expansion that we were able to

show in States that expanded Medicaid that infant mortality goes down? Is that a bad result? Is it a bad result in States that expanded Medicaid, as opposed to States that did not, that in addition to the reduction in maternal mortality and infant mortality, that there was access to family planning? Is that a bad thing as well?

I don't think many Americans would reach that conclusion. They would argue, I think, just upon the coverage question, that 12 million people or more getting healthcare is an advancement—that we are all better off when 12 million get healthcare coverage.

There seems to be a prevailing point of view here among some that if the guy next to you gets healthcare, somehow that diminishes you. That is contrary to all the evidence, contrary to all the studies about coverage. But in the case of Medicaid expansion, it is not simply that 12 million more Americans got coverage, but now there is empirical data and empirical results that tell us that maternal mortality is likely to go down and infant mortality is likely to go down. That is a good result.

That is why, when people talk about cutting Medicaid by a trillion and a half over the next 10 years, or eliminating Medicaid expansion, they have some explaining to do.

Now, maybe if they have a study showing that in States that did not expand Medicaid they have a strategy to get infant mortality numbers down and maternal mortality numbers down, let's hear the competing argument. I haven't heard that, though. I am still waiting for it.

Here is another good result of Medicaid expansion. It has also proven to be a potent tool for reducing—this is according to the Protect Our Care report from yesterday. Again, I am still quoting from it. Medicaid expansion has proven to be a potent tool for reducing racial disparities in healthcare. Black babies are twice as likely, according to this report, as White babies to be born at low birth weight, and are 1.5 times as likely to be born prematurely.

One study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in April 2019 found that when considering low birthweight babies and preterm birth outcomes overall, Medicaid expansion was associated with significant improvements in relative disparities for Black infants compared with White infants in States that expanded Medicaid versus those that did not—significant improvements in relative disparities. That is a good result we know about now—not a theory, a good result from Medicaid expansion.

I will give you another one. This is about opioid use disorder. I have no doubt that the problems we have had all across the country—the epidemic of substance use disorder, a subset of that being the problems with opioid addiction—and all of the horror and misery and skyrocketing deaths from that

scourge, that public health emergency—I have no doubt that the concern about that is bipartisan. We have done a lot of bipartisan work here in the Senate to dedicate new dollars—billions and billions of dollars—to help on that. The only problem is, we need many billions more just to meet the treatment needs of those who are already in that awful grip of an opioid addiction.

We have bipartisan concern and bipartisan action. That is good. I want to acknowledge that. But here is the problem: When it comes to Medicaid expansion's role, there seems to be a little disconnect between and among Members of the Senate on that.

Here is what Protect Our Care tells us: Multiple studies suggest that Medicaid expansion plays a crucial role in improving access to treatment for opioid use disorder.

A February 2018 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of data from the Federal Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality found that Medicaid expansion dramatically reduced—I will say it again—dramatically reduced the share of opioid-related hospitalizations in which patients were uninsured, so making sure that more people in the grip of that addiction who present themselves for help actually have insurance coverage.

Here is a quotation from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities study: “The share of hospitalizations in which the patient was uninsured fell dramatically in states that expanded Medicaid: from 13.4 percent in 2013 (the year before expansion took effect) to just 2.9 percent two years later.” So it went from roughly 13 percent down to basically just 3 percent. So that is another result.

I have to ask the question again. Why is it a bad thing that roughly 12 million people got health insurance through Medicaid expansion? Why is it a bad thing that Medicaid expansion now has a demonstrated track record on reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality and helping begin to bridge a racial disparity between a child who happens to be an African American child versus a child who is not? Why is that a bad thing?

Why would you propose, with that track record—and I am only mentioning a few—why would you propose eliminating the program? That seems to be the prevailing point of view in virtually every healthcare bill that is offered on this side of the aisle—to take Medicaid expansion and eliminate it over time. Why would you do that?

I could understand better the argument where they said: Well, look, we have a new idea. We have an idea that will reduce infant mortality, maternal mortality, bridge some of those racial gaps, and cover 12 million people with a new program, a new approach. I would listen a little then and maybe consider their ideas. But when you call for the elimination over and over again of a program with that track record in

just a couple of years—and this isn't longitudinal data over decades; we know right away the benefits of more people getting coverage, more children getting treatment, and people in the grip of an opioid addiction having insurance and therefore having coverage.

In Pennsylvania, there are tens of thousands of people—not thousands, tens of thousands—who are getting treatment for an opioid or substance use disorder condition solely because they happen to live in a State that expanded Medicaid. If they lived in a State that didn't expand it, they would be pretty much on their own when it comes to getting treatment or services for that kind of an addiction.

I really have trouble understanding what my colleagues have presented. If you want to introduce a bill to change healthcare, I think it is incumbent upon you to have an alternative, have a better way of covering as many people, have coverage that is affordable, and have a strategy that will accomplish what we have already accomplished through the Affordable Care Act. That number is even bigger. It is the Medicaid expansion number plus folks who get their coverage through the exchanges. That number is above 20 million.

So if you have a better proposal, you ought to present it. But they haven't. That is unfortunate because now we are facing the prospect of not just proposals that could pass and be signed into law by this President that would destroy the opportunity for 20 million people to have healthcare, but a big share of that would be cutting Medicaid expansion.

The other part that is a direct threat to Medicaid itself is the lawsuit making its way through a Federal court. I have heard a number of my colleagues say: Oh, no, we want to preserve protections for preexisting conditions. We want to preserve most of Medicaid. We want to cut the costs, and we want to preserve it.

Well, if you have those goals, if you say you are really for having all those consumer protections from the Affordable Care Act, and if you really care about seniors getting into nursing homes because of Medicaid and you care and you want to preserve that, and you care about kids with disabilities who have their healthcare through Medicaid and you want to preserve their healthcare, and you want to preserve healthcare for kids from low-income families through Medicaid—if you believe all that, you have to oppose the lawsuit. You can't make the argument that you care about those Americans and you care about healthcare and protections and all of that and then say you support the lawsuit. You have to come out against the lawsuit.

Make a statement—you should if you are serious about it, if you are honest about it—or maybe file something with the Federal court, maybe a formal filing to say: Here is why I oppose the

lawsuit. File a brief. Do something. But at least tell the American people the truth. If you are going to be for preserving these kinds of protections, you can't be for the lawsuit. In fact, you would have to be unalterably opposed to the lawsuit if you really care about those kinds of major healthcare issues, including Medicaid.

If you were really concerned about Medicaid and you wanted to preserve most of it and you had ideas about how to change it for the better, you can't support the sabotage by the administration because the effect in a number of these States with these waivers is that people lose their Medicaid coverage—as I said, we now know that in 2018, 18,000 people in Arkansas lost coverage. That will be replicated in other States. Tennessee now is one of the States considering a block-grant proposal. Utah—I mentioned what they are doing—tying Medicaid to the State budget, instead of covering folks who are eligible as opposed to tying coverage and care to how much money is in the State budget.

I think that if you are going to make an argument in favor of Medicaid, you have to oppose the lawsuit and you have to stop the sabotage.

The third thing you can do to be honest about what you say you believe in—and constructive here—is to say we shouldn't cut Medicaid by \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years, as the administration proposed. Just say you are against what the administration proposed and you don't think we should cut it by \$1.5 trillion. And you should add your opposition to the cuts to Medicare. The administration proposal is to cut Medicare by \$845 billion over 10 years. You should oppose that as well.

If you do that—if you oppose the sabotage, oppose the lawsuit, and oppose the budget cuts—then we can have a conversation about lowering the cost of healthcare, lowering the cost of prescription drugs, and preserving Medicaid as much as humanly possible even when costs go up. It is pretty apparent to me that a lot of Americans rely upon Medicaid.

How about if you represent a State, for example, that has a substantial rural population? I represent the State of Pennsylvania, which has 67 counties, but 48 of them are considered rural. We have a lot of rural communities, a lot of counties where there may not be agriculture in every corner, but there are a lot of small towns and a lot of rural communities, and they tend to be one and the same. These are communities that are faced with several levels of challenges. They often have job loss because a substantial employer has left. They often have infrastructure problems because they have a lot of bridges that are structurally deficient. They have all kinds of other economic challenges that sometimes relate to the markets and agriculture and so many other problems. Many of these communities also have a so-called digital di-

vide—they are living in a county where 40, 50, 60 percent of the people who live in that county don't have access to broadband, high-speed internet.

In addition to all those problems in some rural areas, they also have a problem with healthcare access. The good news here is that there are a lot of kids in rural areas who get their healthcare through—guess what—Medicaid. Big numbers. In some places, the numbers of children covered by Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program are much higher than in urban areas.

In a rural area, if you start cutting Medicaid and eliminating Medicaid expansion, as many around here want to do, you are not only going to hurt a child in an urban community or in a small town, but you are also going to hurt a child in a rural community very badly.

It gets worse from there. If you cut Medicaid, rural hospitals that are already on the brink of failure or bankruptcy or at least downturn in their ability to balance their budgets—a lot of those rural hospitals will fail. We know that. The data is pretty clear on that.

If all of your focus is on a rural area and you think rural children should have the chance for good-quality healthcare, and if you think rural hospitals—sometimes the biggest employers in a community—should remain open, you should really care about Medicaid. You should really be worried about proposals to cut it by \$1.5 trillion over a decade, as the administration proposes. You should be very concerned about proposals to eliminate Medicaid expansion because guess what is another challenge in a lot of these communities—the opioid substance use disorder crisis.

My colleagues are here, and I want to make sure they have an opportunity to weigh in as well. We are privileged to be joined by two colleagues.

I yield the floor to my colleague from the State of Oregon, the senior Senator from the State of Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before Senator CASEY leaves the floor, I just want to make a couple of remarks, as the senior Democrat on the Finance Committee, a ranking member. I particularly want to praise Senator CASEY for being our go-to person on the whole issue of Medicaid.

Ever since we began to see the substantial cuts in 2017, as Senator CASEY knows, he has been the person we have said is our go-to leader for the most vulnerable Americans who count on Medicaid being there for them.

I want to tell a short story about one of Senator CASEY's many contributions to those who find Medicaid to be just a healthcare lifeline. When the Trump administration began its attack on Medicaid benefits, I had been the director of the Gray Panthers at home before I got involved in public service,

and a lot of folks came to me. They said: Ron, that probably isn't a big deal for seniors because Medicare covers most of those nursing home bills. And I had to say: Gosh, that is really not the case. Medicare really covers only a small fraction of nursing home bills. It covers the bills that are essentially for hospital-like services, and most of nursing home care in America really ends up getting picked up by Medicaid. Something like two out of every three beds in long-term care facilities, which are custodial facilities, end up being funded by Medicaid.

Senator CASEY basically took it upon himself, as part of this effort, to lead the Democrats on the Finance Committee and to lead the Democrats in our caucus to go out and talk about what this really means to the most vulnerable people in America. As my colleagues know, probably 4 or 5 months into this debate with this relentless attack on Medicaid coming week after week after week, most Americans began to understand a little bit about what was on the line for millions of senior citizens.

I thank my colleague because he really began the effort to make the point that growing older in America is really an expensive proposition. Even when you save and you scrimp, you don't go on a vacation, you don't buy the boat, and you don't do the extra, growing older is really an expensive proposition. So if you have a widower on the corner in your neighborhood, and he always mowed his lawn, and he always helped with the sports teams and the like, and now he is getting kind of frail and may need some nursing home care, now we still have a safety net, an essential safety net for those people.

I am going to talk a little bit about some of the challenges of Medicaid. But I would like particularly to begin my remarks—Senator CARDIN has been an advocate in the Finance Committee, as well, on Medicaid—by pointing out that Senator CASEY, really, at the very outset of this discussion, began the effort to make the case that a lot of people weren't aware of, and that is that Medicaid is a safety net for millions of older people.

Here is the story of Medicaid in 2019. For the vulnerable in America, our people want to make sure that there is more access to Medicaid. Unfortunately, on the other side of the aisle, Republicans are taking that very access away. Just for a few minutes, I am going to draw out this contrast because there is quite a difference of opinion between how the majority party in the Trump White House are working against the interests of vulnerable folks across the country.

As I mentioned, 2016 saw the beginning of this all-out attack by Republicans on Medicaid—hundreds of billions of dollars in cuts, proposed caps, block grants, basically an unravelling of the program as we know it today.

Essentially, from Portland, OR, to Portland, ME, people said: No way. We

are not going to support this kind of attack on Medicaid. So in some States, like Utah, they chose the ballot box to actually expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act. The voters chose more access to Medicaid, not less. But Republican lawmakers in Utah had decided to deny them their choice. Just think about that one.

I sure hear a lot of talk on the other side of the aisle about States' rights and empowering people at home. This is an example of where voters chose more access to Medicaid, not less. The Republican lawmakers said: Hey, we know better than that. We are not going to give folks that choice. So Utah lawmakers took a hatchet to the plan that voters approved on election day and started carving it out. The only expansion they would allow is a lot smaller than what voters wanted—spending more money to cover fewer people.

Then lawmakers in Utah followed a path cleared in other Republican-controlled States, and that was to punish those who were enrolled in Medicaid with essentially bureaucratic water torture, with such a barrage of paperwork that it was almost impossible to penetrate what was really necessary to get through the program. This has been seen in Arkansas, Kentucky, and elsewhere.

All of this, of course, is not couched in the bureaucratic maze of redtape it actually is. The discussion is always: Well, this is just about work. That is just not true. It is about getting people kicked off their healthcare.

When you talk about Medicaid patients, you are talking about people who are working and people who want to work. What we are up against are a host of Republican schemes that are basically putting stacks of paperwork between those who need healthcare and their doctors.

These are busy working people with kids to raise, older parents to care for, and bills to pay. Yet lawmakers are trying to force them to fill out stacks and stacks of paperwork just to make sure that somebody can actually find their way through the maze and see a doctor.

If you look at what happened in Arkansas in 2018, you get a sense of how destructive these bureaucratic schemes are to people's healthcare. There were 18,000 people who lost their Medicaid coverage—18,000 people. Trump officials swore up and down that those paperwork requirements wouldn't hurt anybody, but as we saw when the Secretary of Health and Human Services came before the Finance Committee earlier this year, they shrugged when you asked why so many people lost their coverage in Arkansas after the paperwork requirements were put in place.

A Federal judge even weighed in, blocking all of this paperwork, while the Trump administration continued to push the States to take them up. The schemes spread to States across the country, and it was not just paperwork.

With the Trump administration's blessing, Tennessee is the first State trying to turn its Medicaid Program into a block grant. This basically takes a sledgehammer to Medicaid as we know it now. Medicaid block grants mean putting nursing home care—which I just outlined earlier in discussing Senator CASEY's important role here—at risk for millions of seniors. You risk children and people with disabilities having to be cut off from their healthcare. But block-granting Medicaid is one of the top goals for Republicans in the Trump administration.

Finally, Trump administration budget slashers are trying a new, additional scheme that is going to hurt so many people across the country. In this particular area, they basically are trying to bring some mathematical sleight of hand so they can change key economic measures in ways that boot vulnerable people off Medicaid and off food stamps.

What they are doing here—again, this is all shrouded in language that just sounds eminently reasonable—is basically talking about where the poverty line ought to be, and then they want to find an artificial way to push the poverty line down without doing anything to lift people out of economic hardship. So you are talking about parents who work long, hard hours and still struggle to make ends meet, people who are trying to find affordable housing, who have practically given up the idea of being able to save for retirement, and who are still trying to pay college tuition. What does the Trump administration say? These people just have life too easy.

The impact of this change would be enormous. Three hundred thousand children could lose comprehensive health coverage, and a quarter million adults could lose their coverage.

Colleagues, this is the Medicaid agenda for Senate Republicans and the Trump administration: Let's go out there and look under every possible rock to find a scheme to restrict access to Medicaid. That is the agenda. Find a way to cut the funding, to deny expansion after the voters approved it.

We now have two members of the Finance Committee with a long, long history of advocating for vulnerable people facing health challenges, so I am going to close and just say this: Ever since I was director of the senior citizens—the Gray Panthers—I always said that the single most important issue in America is healthcare. Whether it is North Dakota or Michigan or Maryland, if you and your loved ones don't have your health, everything else pretty much goes by the board. Somehow that message has not gotten through to the majority here in the Senate because under this majority and under the Trump administration's healthcare agenda, they are buying into a completely different set of principles. They are willing to set millions of Americans back with respect to their

healthcare needs. On this side of the aisle, we are going to keep fighting to protect Medicaid.

As I indicated, our next two speakers have a long track record of advocating for the vulnerable. I am just going to make a unanimous consent request. Senator CARDIN has been very patient with respect to waiting to speak.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I thank Senator WYDEN for his extraordinary leadership on the Senate Finance Committee as our ranking Democratic member, who recognizes the importance of healthcare. To Senator CASEY, who has been our companion in regard to Medicaid, in regard to children, and in regard to the basic importance of healthcare as a matter of right, to Senator STABENOW, who has really led our efforts on behavioral health, incredible efforts that have been made to provide community services, particularly to those who are most vulnerable, we recognize the importance of moving forward and advancing healthcare for all Americans. That is why we are taking this time to express our real concern about President Trump's proposal, his budget proposals, which would cut Medicaid by \$1.5 trillion, the effort to repeal the Medicaid expansion that we saw under the Affordable Care Act, the thought of turning Medicaid at the Federal level into a block grant, capping our participation and putting the burdens on our States.

It is a direct attack on vulnerable Americans, jeopardizing their access to healthcare. There are 70 million Americans that depend on Medicaid. There are 1.2 million Americans who are veterans and who are women, children, and seniors.

In Maryland, almost half of our Medicaid population are children. For seniors, one out of every five Medicare-eligible beneficiaries also needs Medicaid. They are dual eligible. And 60 percent of the adult Medicaid enrollees are workers, and 70 percent are from communities of color.

Medicaid expansion has made a big difference in access to healthcare. It has reduced health inequalities. The uninsured rate in the State of Maryland has dropped from 10.2 percent to 6.6 percent. That is important not just for the individuals who now have health coverage. It stops the cost shifting and the distortions in our healthcare system with people who do not have health insurance.

If we were to eliminate Medicaid expansion, 289,000 Marylanders would lose their coverage—the essential health coverage that it provides for our children in the early periodic screening and diagnostic treatment so that we can help children live healthier lives through correction of healthcare problems and prevention of more serious healthcare issues.

As Senator WYDEN pointed out, in long-term care, three out of five of our

residents in nursing-type, long-term care facilities are Medicaid payments. It would be devastating with that type of cut on their long-term care needs.

We made major advancements in Medicaid on covering behavioral health and addiction. One out of every three individuals who are part of Medicaid expansion have a behavioral health issue. The opioid crisis is well known to all of us. We know that part of the solution is getting people help and treatment through Medicaid expansion and the Medicaid Program providing that safety net to millions of Americans.

The expansion of dental services is something I have been engaged in ever since the tragedy in 2007 in my State, when a youngster died from lack of access to dental care, Deamonte Driver. Medicaid is a lifeline for dental services.

So in the United States of America, the wealthiest Nation in the world, healthcare should be a right, not a privilege. We made progress in the Affordable Care Act. Let us build on that success but not move in the wrong direction. Rather than cutting Medicaid, we should be looking at ways to work together to improve coverage and affordability. Rather than eliminating the Medicaid expansion, we should be looking at additional ways to cover those who have no health coverage or inadequate health coverage. Rather than limiting the Federal program as part of Medicaid for our States, we should be looking at ways to strengthen the Federal-State partnership so that we work together so that every American has access to affordable, quality care.

I urge my colleagues that that should be our goal. Let's work together. Again, I thank Senator CASEY for bringing us here today under this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I was looking to my colleagues because I think we all understand and are trying to accommodate each other's schedules and have the opportunity to speak on the floor. So I appreciate the opportunity to say a few words. I first thank Senator CASEY for organizing this very important discussion on the floor, and Senator CARDIN and Senator WYDEN for their passion, and I want to join them in speaking out about protecting Medicaid.

We are talking about people, the majority in nursing homes. We have three out of five seniors in Michigan who have nursing home care and get that through Medicaid, which is critically important, as well as children and families. So I want to lend my support to them, and then I wish to expand the talk about another very important piece of healthcare and how we bring down costs for people.

I have always believed that healthcare is a basic human right and everyone should be able to afford the

medicines they need. We have seniors in nursing homes that are there. We talked about Medicaid. In fact, they are more likely than not going to be involved in needing prescription drugs, some kind of medicines, and I am deeply concerned that people are not able to get their medications at a price they can afford to get what they need. Unfortunately, that is certainly happening in Michigan right now.

As we know, over the past decade or so, the costs of medications have really skyrocketed. It is actually shocking to see the numbers going up. Between 2008 and 2016, prices on the most popular brand-name drugs have gone up over 208 percent. I know that in Michigan most people's salaries haven't gone up 208 percent. And if someone is living on a pension or Social Security, that certainly hasn't gone up 208 percent.

So these are huge increases. And according to AARP, the average price of brand-name drugs that seniors often take rose at four times the rate of inflation just in 2017—four times the rate of inflation. So even if you are getting a small little increase, an inflationary increase in your salary or in a pension, your medicines could have gone up four times higher.

I hear from seniors all over Michigan about what a struggle this is. I know we all hear this. Some people are forced to cut back on other necessities, like groceries or paying their bills. Others cut their pills in half or skip doses. You know, this has gone on and on for too long. Some folks stop filling their prescriptions altogether, risking their health.

Suzanne lives in Howell, MI. She takes several medications, including insulin, and she shared her story with me. Unfortunately, for Suzanne, the price for insulin has gone from \$21 a month to \$278 a month to \$410 a month—the same medicine. The same medicine was \$21 a month and now is up to \$410 a month.

Suzanne isn't alone. In fact, insulin prices overall have tripled in the past 15 years, and let me just add that insulin was discovered over 100 years ago by two Canadian doctors who felt they should not be reimbursed for their patent because this discovery was so important for changing people's lives and the quality of their lives. They actually gave the patent to the University of Toronto for three Canadian dollars over 100 years ago, and yet we are now seeing the price triple just in the past 15 years.

This places a real burden on people with diabetes and their families.

Suzanne said this:

I don't even take the amount that I'm supposed to take. . . . We can't put money into our retirement. My husband has to work past [retirement age] because we can't afford to live.

She added:

This is a life or death drug. I have to have this drug to live.

Suzanne doesn't take insulin because she wants to. She takes insulin because

she will die without it. Nobody should be forced to risk their health or their life by cutting back on the medications they need to survive.

Unfortunately, the pricing of prescription drugs in this country is the ultimate example of a rigged system. In 2018, there were 1,451 lobbyists for the pharmaceutical and health product industry. That is almost 15 lobbyists for every Member of the Senate. Their job is to stop competition and keep prices high. Our job is to unrig that system and bring prices down. The No. 1 way we can bring prices down is to let Medicare negotiate.

Currently, Medicare is prohibited, as we know, from harnessing the bargaining power of 43 million seniors in America to bring down prescription drug costs. Why aren't we harnessing the market price through negotiation? That doesn't make any sense.

When Medicare part D became law in 2003, that language was put in there to stop negotiation. It didn't make sense in 2003, and it doesn't make sense today.

We know negotiation can work because it works for the VA, or the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration negotiates prices, and they save about 40 percent compared to Medicare. In fact, according to a recent AARP analysis, Medicare could have saved \$14.4 billion on just 50 drugs—\$14.4 billion on just 50 drugs—if they had had the same prices as the VA, and this was in 2016—\$14.4 billion.

In 2016, Medicare Part D plans spent \$3 billion on a hepatitis C treatment, HARVONI. Under VA pricing, that cost would have been \$1.7 billion. These are differences that are related to real money coming out of people's pockets when they are trying to just put food on the table and live their lives and be able to survive in many cases.

Medicare Part D plans spent \$1.8 billion on REVLIMID, which treats multiple myeloma, a type of blood cancer. Under VA pricing, Medicare Part D and American taxpayers could have saved more than half a billion dollars. Given the potential for such huge savings, it is no surprise that the American people support allowing Medicare to negotiate drug prices.

I hear it everywhere I go: Why can't Medicare just negotiate and get a better deal—commonsense?

One recent poll showed that 92 percent of voters support allowing Medicare to negotiate with drug companies. Only Republicans in Congress and pharma lobbyists are stopping negotiation from moving forward. We need to change the system and put people before profits. We need to put people before profits.

The best way to do that is to allow Medicare to negotiate with the drug companies. That could make a big difference for people like Jack, who lives in Constantine. Jack was diagnosed with stage IV prostate cancer late last year. His oncologist wanted him to start taking a drug called Zytiga. It

was going to cost an astonishing \$15,000 for the first month.

A generic medication had become available, but after Medicare and supplemental insurance, Jack still would have to pay \$3,400 the first month and more than \$400 each month after that.

In his letter to me, Jack wrote this:

I just retired in June, moving back to Michigan to be closer to my family, and this cost . . . is an extreme hardship.

He added:

Getting pharmaceutical companies to reduce their price so an average retiree can afford to use them would be a great place to start. I hope and pray you and your colleagues on both sides of the aisle would be able to get something done so people who need the medication that they need to thrive and survive are able to get it.

Jack is right. He and Suzanne and other people like them across Michigan and across the country deserve better than what is happening right now. I could go on, and I will not, through price after price after price. The reality is prices are too high. We pay the highest prices in the world. Every other country gets involved in negotiating prices on behalf of their citizens.

The drug companies told me at a hearing that they make a profit in every other country but they make more here. They charge more here. Why? Because they can.

So it is time for us to work together to allow Medicare to negotiate drug prices and put people before profits.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I stood before this body on December 11, exactly 6 months ago, to discuss what I called then "an escalating crisis on our southwest border." Well, 6 months later, I don't think this is a subject for debate anymore. Not only is this a crisis, but it is one that has escalated and continues to do so. Congress must take action or I feel it will come to deeply regret our inaction.

When I called it a crisis in December, 50,000 migrants had been apprehended crossing our southwest border during the previous month of November. It is now June, 6 months later, and we are looking at the numbers for May that approach over 133,000 apprehensions—the highest 1-month total in 13 years.

In 6 short months, the numbers of encounters on the border have increased by more than 156 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number has increased by more than 229 percent. Those are staggering figures.

To put this in context for my fellow West Virginians, in the month of May alone, the Border Patrol apprehended a population that is larger than our capital city, Charleston; Huntington, WV, our neighbor; and Morgantown, WV, combined—three of our largest cities in 1 month.

As I said standing at this desk in December, the flow of people across the border is not only larger but is also changing. Twenty years ago, the vast

majority of those crossing our border illegally were adult men from Mexico. In fact, in fiscal year 2000, 98 percent of those people caught at our border were Mexicans. Under U.S. law, migrants from Mexico can be immediately returned to Mexico by the Border Patrol, but today we are seeing families and not just adults.

Last month, of the over 133,000 people, nearly 64 percent of those who crossed our borders did that as a family unit, and the vast majority of them are from other places than Mexico. They are Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran. Of the more than 84,000 members of family units apprehended by Border Patrol last month, only 547, less than 1 percent, were from Mexico.

So unlike folks from Mexico, these folks who are coming cannot be sent home immediately under U.S. law. They remain in our country often for months or years as their cases work their way through the system.

To summarize, today we have significantly more people crossing our southern border, and because of who they are, whom they are traveling with, and where they are traveling from, each of these individuals causes us to have a more significant strain on our system. Our system makes it advantageous for migrants from places other than Mexico to cross the border with children. So more people than ever are making absolutely sure they are accompanied by a child on their long and often very dangerous journey from those places through Mexico.

All of these factors I have discussed have completely overwhelmed our system. Everybody in this Chamber ought to believe that and know it is true. Conditions at Border Patrol stations that were never intended to be used as migrant shelters are stunning. These facilities are bursting at the seams, and our Border Patrol agents are spending more time caring for these migrants than they are patrolling our border, which is their core function. At any given time these days, somewhere close to 20,000 individuals are being housed in Customs and Border Protection facilities not at all conducive to extended stays. In other words, these facilities were not meant for long stays.

People are upset. It is unsettling seeing pictures of people sleeping on concrete floors under Mylar blankets. I have been to these facilities and, yes, it is heartbreaking to see, but when drug lords are dropping off busloads of migrants in secluded parts of our southwest border, where there is virtually no infrastructure, there is not much to be done to improve the situation, unless we provide the resources to deal with this crisis.

So what is happening? In the last 5½ months, more than 22,000 family units that crossed our border illegally have been released into the United States—often without any place to go—and told to come back when their case comes up, which could be years. I am encour-

aged by the President, and I am very supportive of the President's plan and his administration's, where they successfully negotiated an agreement with Mexico that will lead to more migrants waiting outside the United States while their asylum claims are being processed. I believe the agreement will improve the situation on the southern border when it is fully implemented.

While we have to work to improve the situation going forward, we have to address the problem we have right here today. I am the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security. I must repeat to this body what I repeated here before, 6 months ago. We do not have a choice. We do not have a choice, but we must get this emergency supplemental done. It is the only choice we have from a humanitarian perspective. It is the only choice we have from a border security perspective.

If we fail, the Department of Homeland Security will be faced with even more difficult choices. It will either have to stop their efforts to improve these horrible conditions on our border or it will have to raid other agencies that are vital to our national security.

I don't want to see that happen. There was a very robust debate a few months ago about the crisis on our border. Was it real or was it manufactured? I stood here 6 months ago and said it is real and, quite frankly, I don't hear that topic up for debate much anymore. I think we all know it is real. It is tragic, but we can do something about it.

The New York Times, no less, is now deciding the situation is "a nightmare" and is imploring Congress to stop ignoring this crisis.

It was 103 degrees this past weekend at one of our entry points at McAllen, TX, which is the epicenter of this crisis. We know it is only June, and it is only going to get hotter. I hate to see what the situation will look like this summer if we fail to act.

I will end with this. The men and women of the Department of Homeland Security who work our border and are trying to process this influx of people are doing incredibly tremendous work. It is stressful, it is hard, and in many cases it is not the mission they signed up for when they joined the Department of Homeland Security, but they have stepped up to address a national need, and it is past time that we stepped up for them and for these children and these families in need.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

TAX REFORM

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, there are a lots of things we know about American workers today; that is, that workers understand that they are working harder than ever and have less to show for it. Productivity is up. Stock prices are soaring. Executive compensation has gone through the roof. Profits are up, but wages are largely flat. It is not

a coincidence, not an accident of the market. It is not an inevitable result of capitalism that compensation for executives just vaults skyward, that profits are up, and that stock prices are up and wages are flat. Capitalism doesn't have to be that way. It is just the way it is now.

Wall Street's laser focus on accumulated wealth for people who already have great wealth is by their explicit design. It comes at the direct expense of American workers. That is why I am laying out the case for how Wall Street undermines workers and some of the changes we need to make in this country to grow our middle class and make hard work pay off.

Each installment of this series, what we are calling "Wall Street's War on Workers," is posted on my media page. You can follow along at www.medium.com/@SenatorBrown.

I have talked about how Wall Street's business model encourages companies to pay workers low wages and to lay off workers. It is the cost of doing business to minimize the expense of workers. Today I want to talk about how corporations use stock buybacks to withhold profits from workers who create them. The workers create this value, these profits and, instead, Wall Street and these corporations keep more and more profits for their CEOs and for Wall Street investors.

Corporations focus on the short-term performance on the stock market, not the long-term success of their company and its workers. Their main goal becomes increasing stock prices quarter-to-quarter. That is how CEO's performances are evaluated. They are not thinking 10 years down the road. They are certainly not thinking of their country or community or even long-term of their company. They are thinking about stock prices quarter-to-quarter. That is how their performance is evaluated. They are compensated, in large part, with company shares.

Increasingly, corporations juice those stock prices by repurchasing their own stock—what we call a stock buyback. Because there are a finite number of company shares at any given time, purchasing shares will decrease the number of shares available to investors and therefore drive up the value of the remaining shares. Existing stockholders will see their stock value increase. Lo and behold, who are those existing shareholders? Many of them owning great numbers of shares are—shocking—the executives of the companies.

They offer an even more attractive option to executives than dividends because buybacks are more flexible, and they aren't taxed until the shares are sold.

Stock buybacks have been a way for companies to return cash to shareholders rather than investing in workers, rather than investing in new products since at least the 1980s, but since the past decade or so, the amount corporations are spending on buybacks

has dramatically increased. Between 2010 and 2017, corporations spent more than \$3 trillion on stock buybacks. How much is that? Three trillion is 3,000 billion.

You all remember last year down this hall, as I pointed out before, where Senator McCONNELL works, the majority leader's office, lobbyists were going in and out of there writing the tax bill a year and a half ago. We had that discussion a number of times. Last year, following President Trump's tax giveaway to corporations, that tax bill that was written down the hall in the leader's office, 75 percent of the benefits of that tax bill went to the richest 1 percent.

Last year, following President Trump's tax giveaway to corporations, companies spent \$1.5 million every minute of every day on stock buybacks. Since that bill passed—that giveaway to the richest people in this country—companies have spent \$1.5 million every minute of every day on stock buybacks.

A couple of years ago, Home Depot spent 99 percent of its net-net income on stock buybacks; IBM spent 92 percent. Think about that—99 percent and 92 percent of its income spent on stock buybacks. That is not money going to a \$14-an-hour worker at that company. That is not money going to reinvest in equipment or building the company or research. Ninety-nine cents on the dollar is going to stock buybacks to enrich the biggest—not the small-time investors, to enrich the biggest investors. Companies are spending close to 100 percent of their profits on that—not on wages, not on other things.

Do you know what? When all this was going on back when this tax bill was written—and I remember opening this door and pointing down the hall to Senator McCONNELL's office—around that time, President Trump invited some Senators of both parties to the White House. He promised us that every American would get at least a \$4,000 raise; some would get a \$9,000 raise. Do you know what happened? I know the President figured out he wasn't really telling the truth. He was doing his typical exaggeration.

When he said every American would get a \$4,000 pay increase, at least, that money didn't go to wage increases. In those two companies, more than 90 percent of it went to stock buybacks. It went to increases in salaries and wages but only to the top executives. Don't even try to tell us that these tax cuts for the rich trickle down to middle-income workers or trickle down to middle-income Americans. They simply don't.

Buybacks jumped even more after President Trump signed that bill. More money was spent on stock buybacks in 2018 than on debt payment, capital expenditures, research and development, on dividends.

Virtually almost every Republican voted for that tax bill. Don't try to come here, my friends on the other side

of the aisle, and say we are going to vote for this huge tax cut for rich people—this bill written down the hall in Senator McCONNELL's office—we are going to vote for a bill to give big tax cuts to rich people, and that money is going to work its way down to help the middle class. Don't even bother trying to lie to us and tell us that. That never happens.

Proponents of stock buybacks argue that companies purchase their own shares only after considering other value-creating investment options. There is not a lot of consideration of other options when more than 90 cents on the dollar is spent on stock buybacks. They expect us to believe America is truly out of ideas. Are all our factories as updated as they can be? Are all workers earning a fair wage they can live on? Of course not.

Talk to any family in Cleveland, where I live now; or Lorraine, where I lived before; Mansfield, where I grew up; or Chillicothe; or Marietta. Talk to anyone outside of Wall Street or the richest enclaves of this country. Ask these families if they can think of a better investment for the trillions of dollars in wealth American workers have created.

It doesn't have to be this way. The Tax Code is one of the best tools we have to influence businesses. Tax reform should have been an opportunity for companies to encourage people to invest more in workers.

When I went to the White House in that meeting with President Trump, I gave him a couple of ideas. I actually handed him legislation. I handed him the Patriot Corporation Act. Do you know what that bill does? It doesn't just give tax breaks to the big corporate lobbyists who come in and out of Senator McCONNELL's office. The Patriot Corporation Act says that if your company pays good wages, if your company provides decent benefits for health and retirement, if your company makes your product in the United States of America, you get a lower tax rate.

A comparable bill, the freeloader fee bill, says that if you, on the other hand, are a company where a huge number of your workers receive Medicaid because you don't provide health insurance, a huge number of your workers get food stamps because you don't pay high enough wages, and a huge number of your workers get section 8 housing tax credits, you pay a corporate freeloader fee. That corporation is penalized.

If the company does the right thing, they should have a lower tax break. If a company depends on American taxpayers to subsidize their low-wage employees, that company should be penalized. It is as simple as that.

The President said he liked these ideas, but then the special interests came funneling into Senator McCONNELL's office, lining up out in the hall as far as you can see. They were going

into the office petitioning, asking, begging, pleading for the majority leader to take care of them, and he did.

If we started corporate tax reform with the Patriot Corporation Act, we would have seen rising wages. Instead, we see exploding stock buybacks. Again, we know why. Depending on the size of the companies, stocks can account for as much as half of an executive's compensation. An executives' personal interest influences decision making.

One study of 2,500 companies found that the greater the percentage stock options in executive compensation packages, the more likely a company was to do stock buybacks. No kidding. If I am a CEO, and I see that my compensation depends on stock buybacks, I am going to maybe cash in and do stock buybacks. That is at least what we have seen.

We shouldn't be surprised that when the President and Leader McCONNELL handed them a windfall, those executives turned around, plowed their money right back into stock buybacks and into their own pockets.

A good example of that is really close to home for me. It is what happened to General Motors. General Motors pays almost no taxes anyway. It is a profitable corporation. Ten years ago, in this Senate, I was proud of what I did. I worked with Senator Voinovich, Republican from Ohio; I worked with President Bush, the second; and worked with President Obama in saving those two plant companies, Chrysler and GM. It meant that a lot of Ohioans and a lot of people around the country continued to have decent jobs.

What happened 10 years later? They closed their plants. They do major stock buybacks. The executives get richer, and because of this Trump tax law, more production goes to Mexico.

How do we stop this never-ending cycle of corporate greed and make sure the workers share the profits they created? It may not seem like it, but there are already regulations in place to prevent stock price manipulation.

The problem is, the SEC rule put in place in 1982 has big loopholes. We need to strengthen the SEC rules to ban buybacks and provide more transparency.

Some have suggested we ban buybacks altogether. That might sound good, but it will not do anything to put that money in the pockets of workers where it belongs. The goal is not to tax the rich. The goal is to quit giving them tax breaks, and the goal is to plow money into the middle class, to help American workers get their fair share, to help American workers share in the wealth they create for corporate America.

My proposal is simple. If corporations want to transfer wealth to Wall Street, workers simply get a proportionate share of the pie. For every \$1 million passed on to shareholders in the form of stock buybacks or dividends, corporations will have to pass

on \$1 to every worker in that company. I am calling it a worker dividend, and all public corporations would be required to pay it.

I will be introducing legislation to strengthen SEC rules and to establish the worker dividend in the coming weeks. It simply comes back to the dignity of work. We should honor work. We should respect work. It means better wages. It means retirement benefits. It means healthcare. It means more control over your work schedule. It means a safe workplace. It means childcare. It means all the values that we appreciate as Americans. With the dignity of work and respecting and honoring work, we would see a worker dividend.

Wall Street so often doesn't recognize that all work has dignity. Whether you swipe a badge or punch a clock, whether you work for tips, whether you work on salary, whether you are caring for an aging parent, whether you are raising your children, all work has dignity. Dr. King said there is no job that is menial if it has adequate compensation.

Wall Street considers shareholders' equity in a company to be all that matters. Workers have equity in a company too. It is called sweat equity. For the first time in years in this country, it is time that workers are rewarded for their work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, we are 8 months away from the first primary of the 2020 election. There is a false belief that the 2020 election is a year and a half away when it is 8 months away.

In his May 29 speech, Robert Mueller made the statement that there were multiple systematic efforts to interfere in our election. That allegation deserves the attention of every American. FBI Director Chris Wray made the statement that the 2018 election was a dress rehearsal for the big show.

There are a few statements that we can argue about in this body. I find absolutely no one arguing in this body that the Russians didn't try to interfere in our election of 2016. If you go all the way back in history to 2012, the Russians actively engaged in the Ukrainian election. In that election, they found multiple ways to interfere and to change the stories on social media. They found multiple ways to interfere in their election internally. That interference in 2012 was their practice run for what they launched on the United States in 2016.

It is not just against us. The Russian Federation has attacked every single NATO country's election—every one of them. It just happened to come to us last. I have no doubt that this will not be the last time the Russians will try to interfere in our elections.

As I walk through the entire first section of it over and over again, what

is clear from the Mueller report is they repeat what they have found and how they went through the process of what the Russians were trying to do in working with social media entities to try to create fake American accounts in order to put out fake information online and in trying to find as many different places as they could in order to put out stories to create confusion and chaos.

I have had multiple folks back in my State who have asked me, why would the Russians do this? It is because the Russians cannot match us militarily, economically, or culturally, so they use alternative ways of doing warfare. For them, their favorite type is just stirring up chaos. They look for every time Americans or any free democracy argues with another, and when they find democracies arguing with each other, they reach in and take both sides and try to elevate the arguments.

Basically, what I have told folks at home is that it is like two kids on the playground who are fighting. There is always a third kid on the edge of the playground who screams "fight, fight, fight" in trying to get as many people as possible to come to the fight. Well, the Russians are that other kid on the playground. They are not actually one of the kids fighting; they are just trying to make it louder and bigger.

The Russians have actively engaged in trying to stir up any kind of controversy, and elections are just one place in which a democracy has controversy. They stir up controversy just as much anywhere else they find it, but it is easier at election time when Americans are making decisions and taking sides on their own. They do this on social media, but we also know from the Senate Intelligence Committee and its excellent work in its bipartisan process, as well as from the Mueller report, of what they were trying to do in their reaching into election systems.

There were 21 States that had their elections systems probed by the Russians. That means, electronically, the Russians went in to see if the doors were locked. If they found that a door was locked and they couldn't easily get into the system, they would move on to another State and see if they could find a way to get into its system. The good news in this process is that the Russians were not able to get into a single election as far as their affecting any of the votes.

Through all of the investigations from every single State, from an intelligence investigation, from our intelligence community and its investigations, from the FBI and its work, and from the Mueller report, there were no votes that were changed. We know that. We also know that the Russians were looking and what they were trying to find. What they did find is access to voter databases. That tells us, for the next election, they will be looking to see if they can get to that again. This is the lesson we need to learn from this as they do their spearfishing—as they reach out to different election systems.

Here is what I think we can do in the days ahead and what we can have as our basic findings. As a nation, we need to be prepared for this. There are a couple of ways we can do it, and we have made very clear proposals in order to take this on.

We need to give security clearances to each and every State so that if we discover something on the Federal side and if anyone in the intelligence community identifies there is a problem, one can rapidly get to a State and ask, are you aware of this? That was not present in 2016. We didn't have points of contact between the Department of Homeland Security and every secretary of state in each State so they could also maintain rapid security, not only just normal communication but at the classified level as well.

We need the DHS to voluntarily engage with every single State and ask, would you like an additional layer of cyber protection? I can't imagine a State would not choose to add an additional layer on top of its existing cyber protection.

We also need to encourage States to be attentive to any vulnerabilities they have in their election systems. This is not something we can do at the Federal level. At the Federal level, we don't tell States and counties and precincts how they should do their elections; that is a State's unique responsibility.

We have a different election system in Oklahoma than what they have in Louisiana and in Texas and in Kansas. Although there are border States right around us, you would think we would all share and do it exactly the same, but we don't. That is actually a strength of our system. The Russians can't get into one system, hack into it, and then get into our entire election system, because States do it differently across the country. Yet we do need to be attentive if any State has a vulnerable system.

Right now, the greatest challenge we have is with the States that actually use paperless voting systems, for there is no way to verify the accuracy of those votes. If all of the votes are done electronically—and there are States that don't do it, like mine. We don't do it that way, but some States do. In fact, there are five States that do it that way. You are basically walking up to an iPad, pushing different buttons, and then walking away. That all looks very clean, and there is no threat like there was in 2000 of hanging chads because you can see it there. The problem is, if there were a problem with that software, there would be no way to verify that vote.

In my State, you mark on a paper ballot, and you run it through an optical scan. At the end of election day, they count up all of the things from the optical scan, and the paper ballots are secured away. If there is a question about a machine and its count, we can go back and verify it.

In other States, they have systems that are very similar to that of an iPad

in which you can kind of push your way through the buttons on it, do it all electronically, and look at it. When you decide "this is exactly how I voted" and you push the final button, it prints a paper receipt, basically, that is kept there. Then you can verify how you voted on the paper, which is stored on the machine, and you can also look at it electronically. It is very clean and very easy. There are other places that only use paper and count it all by hand because they are in the rural areas.

Any of those systems work. There is no reason for the Federal Government to tell each State how to do its local elections, but we do need to encourage those States to have systems that allow them to go back and audit and verify. We don't need to have anything at the end of election day that makes Americans doubt the strength of our democracy or the capability of our democracy to hold an election.

So here are the basic recommendations that are coming from the Senate Intelligence Committee and with which I will concur:

States should continue to run elections. We do not need to federalize elections, and we do not need to require that there be Federal certifications for election machines. There is no reason to play Mother May I? with someone in Washington, DC, on how it works. States need to run their elections, but the Federal Government should always be there to assist States and to say: If you have a question or if you want a second opinion, we can offer that.

The DHS should continue to create clear channels of communication between the Federal Government and appropriate officials at the State and local levels. Again, in 2016, when Jeh Johnson contacted State officials and said there was a problem with the election that was coming, State election officials pushed him away and said: We don't know who you are, and we don't know why you are calling us. We can't ever have that again.

The DHS should expedite security clearances for appropriate State and local officials.

The intelligence community should work to declassify information quickly. The last time the warnings came out about the Russian engagement in our election, it took over a year for States to learn that it was the Russians who had been trying to reach into their systems. That can never happen again.

On a national level, we should create voluntary guidelines on cyber security, best practices for public awareness campaigns, promote election security awareness, and work through the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the National Association of State Election Directors. All of them have a role. We should have active communication among each other and among the DHS. States should also rapidly replace outdated, vulnerable election systems.

I have had some folks say to me: Do you know what? Those five States that don't have auditable systems are going to need Federal assistance because it is going to be expensive. That seems like a great argument unless you look at the 45 other States that have figured out how to do it without Federal assistance. This argument that it is going to take \$1 billion to help those last five States do what the other 45 States have found a way to do without Federal assistance just doesn't wash with me. Those five States can do the same thing that the other 45 States have done and have auditable, efficient election systems.

We don't want Russia, Iran, or North Korea to tamper with our elections in 2020 or, for that matter, for there to be any domestic interference. We need to be able to prove the accuracy of our elections, and it shouldn't be a challenge for us in the days ahead. We are 8 months away from these elections, and we need to complete what we have started.

I do need to mention one thing. I am exceptionally proud of the DHS and the work it did in 2018. There were no grand stories about election problems in 2018 because the DHS officials worked tirelessly to help States and walk alongside them. State secretaries of state and local volunteers all around the country worked exceptionally hard to pay attention to the election issues. We cannot stop focusing on that. We need to be aware that the Russians don't just do it once; they do it over and over again, as every one of our European allies can tell us. They will keep coming with misinformation, and they will keep coming to try to destabilize. We, as well, can be clear and push back on this in the days ahead.

I have a bill called the Secure Elections Act, which we worked on for a couple of years, that answers all of these questions, and I look forward to its passage. In the meantime, I am grateful that those at the DHS are paying attention to this, and I encourage them to continue to not only consider these recommendations but to apply them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 2019

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, following leader remarks on Thursday, June 13, 2019, the Senate be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each; further, that at 10:45 a.m., Senator PAUL or his designee be recognized to make motions to discharge S.J. Res. 20 and S.J. Res. 26 and that the motions to discharge be debated concurrently until 11:30 a.m., with 7 minutes reserved for the chairman and ranking member, respectively; further, that at 11:30 a.m., the

Senate vote in relation to the motions to discharge in the order listed and that following disposition of the motion in relation to S.J. Res. 26, the Senate proceed to executive session and the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Crawford nomination; finally, that if cloture is invoked on the Crawford nomination, at 1:45 p.m. on Thursday, the Senate vote on the confirmation of the Stilwell nomination and the Crawford nomination; further, that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider consider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

NET NEUTRALITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is hard to believe that this week marks 1 year since the Trump administration and Federal Communications Commission Chairman Pai, chose to reverse the Commission's stance on net neutrality. What is net neutrality? The principles are simple. Internet service providers should be required to treat all internet content and traffic equally. They should not be able to block access to websites, to reduce the speeds at which consumers browse the internet, or charge consumers more based on the types of websites they are visiting.

The Trump administration believes that companies should be able to freely block or slow down consumers' access to the internet in the interest of higher profits. My Democratic colleagues and I believe that all content should be treated equally, and corporate financial interests should not be more important than protecting American consumers.

The fact is that most Americans agree with us. The decision to rollback net neutrality was unpopular a year ago, and it remains unpopular today. In March of 2019, a poll conducted by tech research firm, Comparitech, found that four in five Americans support net neutrality.

Make no mistake, at times, it seems like we are living in one of the most partisan times in our Nation's history, but on the topic of net neutrality, 86 percent of Democrats, 79 percent of Independents, and 77 percent of Republicans support protecting a free and open internet for American consumers.

Now more than ever, constituents are engaging with the issues of the day and are willing to let their elected officials know their views on what is important to them. I can tell you that, of the physical mail and emails my office receives, net neutrality has been one of the most important issues to Illinoisans. Since January 20, 2017, my office has received almost 200,000 letters on the topic of net neutrality, and by a mile, constituents are in support of the principles of net neutrality and want to reverse the action taken by the FCC.

I have got news for you: the Members of the House have heard their constituents loud and clear. Two months ago, the House passed the Save the Internet Act that would reaffirm the government's commitment to net neutrality and prevent major corporations from slowing down, blocking access to, or charging more for certain websites. When this bill arrived in the Senate, what have we chosen to do? A measure containing principles that 77 percent of Republicans support and received bipartisan support last Congress? Not a thing.

Leader McConnell and Republicans have instead proceeded to turn the Senate into a legislative graveyard. They have prioritized doling out lifetime appointments to our Federal courts while refusing to take action on many of our Nation's pressing most issues, including demonstrating a commitment to upholding a free and open internet.

REMEMBERING MOLLY HOLT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the passing of Molly Holt. Known affectionately as the Mother of All Korea's Orphans, Molly Holt dedicated her life to advocating for disabled, often homeless, children and adults in South Korea. Born to international adoption pioneers Bertha and Harry Holt, Molly carried the family legacy with a steadfast dedication to serving those less fortunate.

Molly first traveled to South Korea as a young nursing graduate, eager to assist her father as he attempted to provide care for the many children left orphaned by the Korean war. She spent most of her life working tirelessly with the residents of the Holt Ilsan Center in Korea, a long-term care facility for children and adults who have special physical, medical, or mental needs. Molly was a champion for the children at the Holt Ilsan Center, who affectionately referred to her as Unnie or big sister. It was through her steadfast advocacy that many children housed at the center were able to find permanent, loving homes.

Molly Holt will be remembered as an exceptional Oregonian, a woman who was guided by her strong convictions towards a life of charity and compassion. Even in the face of a debilitating illness, Molly remained committed to serving the people that she loved with her whole heart. Her passing is a loss

that will be felt across the world, but her legacy of earnest, passionate service will continue to inspire us for decades to come.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF TANGIPAHOA PARISH

• Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge the 150th anniversary of the founding of Tangipahoa Parish in my home State of Louisiana. It is a parish filled with hard-working and patriotic citizens who work day in and day out to better our State and our Nation.

Tangipahoa Parish is located in the section of the State known as the Florida Parishes. The word Tangipahoa means "those who gather corn" and refers to a sub-Tribe of Native Americans called the Acolapissa. The parish is 823 square miles, with the Mississippi State line serving as its northern border and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain at its southern border.

This part of our State is rich with history. The Natives used this area as part of a route to travel between Mobile and Pensacola and through Pass Manchac to Illinois and the Great Lakes. The Acolapissa Tribe also led Bienville and Iberville through Manchac, where they named two nearby lakes "Maurepas" and "Pontchartrain" to honor the French finance ministers who supported the New World colony, which Bienville named New Orleans.

The French and Spanish controlled their Louisiana territory for some time. However, the British controlled the Florida Parishes. The Louisiana Purchase gave Louisiana to the United States, but the Florida Parishes were not a part of the purchase. It was an international boundary between the Spanish and the United States until 1812 when Louisiana was named a State.

In the mid-1800s, the railroad industry brought development into the area. However, people felt inconvenienced by the distance they had to travel to conduct business in the nearby parishes. To solve this, citizens carved out their own parish from the four surrounding parishes. The boundaries were solidified by law in 1869, which created Tangipahoa Parish.

Tangipahoa Parish is home to the State's third largest public university, Southeastern Louisiana University. It is also known for its many festivals, including the Strawberry Festival, the Sicilian Heritage Festival, the Italian Festival, and the Oyster Festival. The pop icon Britney Spears is from the town of Kentwood, in Tangipahoa Parish.

Happy 150th anniversary to Tangipahoa Parish. You are etched in our colorful and rich history. Thank you for all of your contributions to our beautiful State that we are fortunate to call home.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF GARFIELD COUNTY

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a ranching community, a community that knows the meaning and value of hard work and that truly embodies the spirit of the great state of Montana.

Garfield County is 100 years old this year. After splitting from neighboring Dawson County in 1919, this group of homesteading pioneers voted to make Jordan its county seat and get to work doing what Montanans do best: making a living off the land.

Ranching is a way of life out here, one that has sustained families, built communities, and contributed to Montana's rural heritage.

While ranching and agriculture remain Garfield's top industries, the county is perhaps most well known for another export: bones.

Garfield County sits atop the Hell's Creek Formation. Millions of years before European settlers built their homesteads and long before the Assiniboiné and Crow tribes occupied the land, Garfield County was home to some of the most fearsome creatures ever to roam the Earth. Its *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Triceratops* fossils are some of the best preserved, and most renowned, specimens ever discovered.

Rexy, the mighty *Tyrannosaurus rex* who now roams the halls of the Natural History Museum in New York City, was discovered just north of Jordan, and is just one example of the paleontological contribution Garfield County has made, a reminder of an ancient history long forgotten and discovered anew.

The good people of Garfield County have much to be proud of. I rise today to honor them and to congratulate them on 100 great years.

I know the next 100 will be even better. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:20 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2609. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisi-

tion Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, 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 Congressional Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Mrs. HARTZLER of Missouri.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 2609. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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-1619. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals relative to the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1620. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the designation as an emergency requirement all funding so designated by the Congress in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, pursuant to section 251 (b) (2) (A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, for the accounts referenced in section 1204; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1621. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to United States citizens detained in Iran and efforts to secure their release; to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; Finance; and Foreign Relations.

EC-1622. A communication from the Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the final map and perimeter boundary description for the Whychus Creek Wild and Scenic River, in Oregon, added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1623. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to Emergency Release Notification Regulations on Reporting Exemption for Air Emissions from Animal Waste at Farms; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act" (FRL No. 9995-03-OLEM) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 7, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1624. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of

Columbia; Administrative Corrections and Emissions Statements Certification for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard" (FRL No. 9995-06-Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 7, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1625. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Revisions to the Utah Division of Administrative Rules; R307-101-3" (FRL No. 9994-88-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 7, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1626. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Medicare National Coverage Determinations for Fiscal Year 2018"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1627. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Child Welfare Outcomes 2016: Report to Congress"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1628. A communication from the Attorney-Adviser, Legislation and Regulations Division of the Visa Office, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Visas: Diversity Immigrants" (RIN1400-AE74) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1629. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary/Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1630. A communication from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting, a report relative to bankruptcy judgeship recommendations and corresponding draft legislation for the 116th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1631. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the Board's compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 2018; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1632. A communication from the Inspector General of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period from October 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1633. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1634. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy for the position of Inspector General, Office of Personnel Management, received in the Office of the President

of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1635. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy for the position of Director, Office of Personnel Management, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1636. A communication from the Chief of the Border Security Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Conforming Amendments to the U.S. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Travel Card Program Regulations" (RIN1651-AB24) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 7, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1637. 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 Deputy Secretary, Department of Transportation, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1638. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act; Incorporation by Reference of Successor Standard" ((16 CFR Part 1450) (Docket No. CPSC-2019-0012)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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-89. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to enact legislation preventing federal regulators from sanctioning depository institutions for providing financial services to legitimate marijuana-related businesses in states where marijuana has been legalized; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 101

Whereas, The medical and recreational marijuana industries are continually growing across states in the country, contributing billions of dollars to the economy. Many states have legalized the use of medical and/or recreational marijuana, while additional states may do so in the future; and

Whereas, Voters of the state of Michigan have approved the legalization of regulated medical and recreational marijuana use; and

Whereas, Marijuana is still illegal under federal law, creating confusion and uncertainty in banking, taxation, and other matters. Because of the federal prohibition, there is an extreme risk to provide financial services to marijuana-related businesses and service providers, resulting in a cash-intensive industry. In turn, it is very difficult for such businesses to accept noncash payments from customers and make noncash payments to employees, suppliers, governments, and others; and

Whereas, The proliferation of cash in the marijuana industry has given rise to signifi-

cant public safety risks, including in Michigan's communities. Holding large amounts of cash heightens the risk of robbery and violence; and

Whereas, Bringing the marijuana sector into the traditional financial services system is in the interest of the state and its residents. This development will increase public safety, grow the economy, and create jobs. Moreover, it will make transacting business with, and collecting taxes from, the marijuana industry easier. The federal government should respect the authority of Michigan and other states that have enacted policies concerning marijuana use; and

Whereas, The Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act of 2019 has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1595) to provide safe harbor from federal regulators for depository institutions that provide financial services to marijuana-related businesses and service providers in states that exercise jurisdiction over the marijuana industry. The measure has received bipartisan support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the U.S. Congress to enact legislation preventing federal regulators from sanctioning depository institutions for providing financial services to legitimate marijuana-related businesses in states where marijuana has been legalized; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-90. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to appropriate monies and federal entities to develop solutions to eradicate salt cedars in Arizona waterways; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2002

Whereas, the salt cedar tree, also known as the tamarisk, was brought to the United States in the 1800s as an ornamental plant to stabilize soil and control erosion; and

Whereas, salt cedars are now listed as an invasive species by the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas, salt cedars spread prolifically by both seed and sprouting, congesting thousands of acres of river land in Arizona; and

Whereas, the density of salt cedars creates dangerous conditions by congesting flood-prone areas, impeding water flow and exacerbating the impact of flooding; and

Whereas, by increasing the frequency and intensity of wildfires, salt cedars threaten existing and future infrastructure in surrounding communities; and

Whereas, this invasive plant out-competes native cottonwood, mesquite and willow and displaces riparian and other wildlife habitats by altering the ecology and hydrology of native systems; and

Whereas, each salt cedar tree consumes 200 to 300 gallons of water a day, which lowers the water table and creates large deposits of salt in the soil; and

Whereas, salt cedars negatively impact Arizona's economy by jeopardizing agriculture due to high water usage, tending to obstruct irrigation canals and limiting recreational opportunities; and

Whereas, eliminating salt cedars will sustain precious water supplies, reduce the risk of environmental disasters, and minimize structural and ecological damage and loss of life.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress appropriate monies to the State of Arizona to eradicate salt cedars from Arizona waterways.

2. That the United States Department of the Interior and the United States Department of Agriculture develop innovative solutions to control the proliferation of salt cedars.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-91. A resolution adopted by the County Council of Prince George's County, Maryland memorializing its support for additional oversight of major public private partnership agreements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-92. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and City Commission of the City of Miami Beach, Florida, urging the United States Congress to approve S. 788, "The Equality Act," which will serve to extend federal anti-discrimination protections to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) Americans by providing them with equal protection under the law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. INHOFE for the Committee on Armed Services.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Gene F. Price, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Shawn E. Duane and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) John A. Schommer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on January 30, 2019.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Alan J. Reyes, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Troy M. McClelland, to be Rear Admiral.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Charles A. Flynn, to be Lieutenant General.

Navy nomination of Capt. Mark E. Moritz, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Christopher A. Asselta, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Michael T. Curran, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Leslie E. Reardanz III, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Kenneth R. Blackmon and ending with Capt. Larry D. Watkins, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 5, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Scott K. Fuller and ending with Capt. Michael J. Steffen, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 5, 2019.

Navy nomination of Capt. Paula D. Dunn, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Pamela C. Miller, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Air Force nomination of Gen. John W. Raymond, to be General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Paul J. LaCamera, to be General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Michael E. Kurilla, to be Lieutenant General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Ricky L. Williamson, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Capt. Philip W. Yu, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Air Force nomination of Col. Arthur P. Wunder, to be Brigadier General.

Army nomination of Col. William Green, Jr., to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Vice Adm. Phillip G. Sawyer, to be Vice Admiral.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Eric P. Wendt, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Michael R. Berry, to be Major General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Michel M. Russell, Sr., to be Major General.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Biehler and ending with Brig. Gen. David N. Vesper, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 5, 2019.

Navy nomination of Capt. Huan T. Nguyen, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

Air Force nominations beginning with Thomas Joseph Alford and ending with Gabriel Matthew Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Elbert R. Alford IV and ending with Tracie L. Swingle, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Air Force nomination of Catherine M. Tolvo, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with Christian F. Cooper and ending with Ryan E. Snyder, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Keith A. Berry and ending with Steven P. Rogers, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Hassan N. Batayneh and ending with Asad U. Qamar, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Jason A. Koskinen and ending with Robin T. Bingham, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 5, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Jason Bullock and ending with Demetres Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Julie A. Ake and ending with D013176, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 25, 2019.

Army nomination of Shane R. Reeves, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Alwynmichael S. Albano and ending with Stanton D. Trotter, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Jason B. Alisangco and ending with D014026, which

nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Michael M. Armstrong and ending with Miao X. Zhou, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Glenn N. Juman and ending with Russell T. Mcnear, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Army nomination of Carmen Y. Salcedo, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Russell F. Dubose and ending with Timothy D. Forrest, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Michael J. Ballard and ending with D015102, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Army nomination of Andre L. Thomas, to be Major.

Army nomination of D013839, to be Major. Army nomination of Christopher B. Nettles, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Edward C. Adams and ending with G010558, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with Charles M. Abeyawardena and ending with G010449, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Army nominations beginning with John R. Abella and ending with D014810, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Marine Corps nomination of Shawn E. McGowan, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Michael R. Lukkes, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of James Y. Malone, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Navy nominations beginning with Matthew P. Beare and ending with Keith A. Tukes, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Richard L. Bosworth and ending with Matthew C. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Lane C. Aske and ending with Donald V. Wilson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark A. Angelo and ending with Gregory E. Sutton, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Rex A. Boonyobhas and ending with Sarah E. Zarro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Scott Drayton and ending with Thomas R. Wagener, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Keith Archibald and ending with David C. Webber, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Mitchell W. Albin and ending with Todd D. Zentner,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Adrian Z. Bejar and ending with Robert A. Woodruff III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Erin E. O. Acosta and ending with Christi S. Montgomery, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Dereck C. Brown and ending with Sherry W. Wangwhite, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with William H. Clinton and ending with Sarah T. Selfkyler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with James M. Belmont and ending with Jon M. Hersey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 29, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael R. Bruneau and ending with Hans L. Holkon, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael C. Cabassa and ending with Allan J. Sandor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Erin G. Adams and ending with Ian L. Valerio, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael E. Hall and ending with Darren L. Stennett, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Lillian A. Abuan and ending with Charles M. Tellis, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Virginia S. Blackman and ending with Abigail M. Yablonsky, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Brian J. Ellis, Jr. and ending with Sylvaine W. Wong, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Ziad T. Aboona and ending with Lisa A. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Ruben D. Acosta and ending with Luke A. Zabrocki, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with David L. Bell, Jr. and ending with Harold S. Zald, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with William R. Butler and ending with Omarr E. Tobias, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Brian J. Hall and ending with Phillip E. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Esther A. Bopp and ending with Roberta S. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Frechell I. Leachman and ending with Lee V. K. Stuart, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Jeremy T. Casella and ending with Joseph M. Zack, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Frederick G. Alegre and ending with Kenneth B. Wooster, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Miguel A. Castellanos and ending with Kevin A. Schnittker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Charlotte A. Browning and ending with Rachel H. Wadebrown, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Julie M. Barr and ending with Jacob S. Wiemann, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Liam M. Apostol and ending with Ann M. Vallandingham, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Anthony L. Lacourse and ending with Shannon C. Zahumensky, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Scott A. Higgins and ending with Peihua Ku, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Nathaniel A. Bailey and ending with Leonard N. Walker IV, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with David K. Boylan and ending with Ned L. Swanson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Onofrio P. Margioni and ending with Kurt D. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with David L. Bachelor and ending with Thomas J. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Andrew M. Cook and ending with Deniz M. Piskin, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nomination of Christina M. Allee, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of David A. Schubkegel, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Jon B. Voigtlander, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Rebekah R. Johnson and ending with Robert S. Thoms, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Matthew A. Buch and ending with Troy J. Sherrill,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 13, 2019.

Navy nomination of Meger D. Chappell, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Ryan D. Scully, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Brandon T. Bridges, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Mark S. Javate, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Chandler W. Jones, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Justin R. Taylor, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Kristine N. Bench and ending with David A. Ziemba, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Diego F. Alvarado and ending with Jared M. Wilhelm, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Anthony J. Falvo IV and ending with Brian T. Wierzbicki, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Becky L. Bujaki and ending with Nicholas T. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Albert E. Arnold IV and ending with James F. Wrightson, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Brian J. Banazwski and ending with Evan B. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Shane L. Beavers and ending with John J. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Levi Desjarlais and ending with Anthony R. Murphy, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nomination of Meera Cheerharan, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Selina D. Bandy, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Robert W. Boase and ending with Walter J. Zapf III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Mate W. Aerandir and ending with Rebecca L. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Hannah L. Bealon and ending with Billy W. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with Brielle L. Adamovich and ending with Chelsey L. Zwicker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nominations beginning with John I. Actkinson and ending with George S. Zintak, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2019.

Navy nomination of Martin E. Roberts, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Todd W. Geyer and ending with Anthony J. Smola,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 5, 2019.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 1792. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to maintain a publicly available list of all employers that relocate a call center or contract call center work overseas, to make such companies ineligible for Federal grants or guaranteed loans, and to require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging in customer service communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. KING):

S. 1793. A bill to establish a grant program for the purpose of public health data system modernization; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1794. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the metal composition of certain coins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1795. A bill to ensure greater accountability by licensed firearms dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 1796. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide student loan deferment for victims of terrorist attacks; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DAINES, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1797. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into two judicial circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1798. A bill to improve cyber governance structures in the Department of Defense and to require designation of principal advisors on military cyber force matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1799. A bill to require the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense to conduct a study to determine the optimal strategy for structuring and manning elements of the Joint Force Headquarters-

Cyber organizations, Joint Mission Operations Centers, and Cyber Operations-Integrated Planning Elements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 1800. A bill to provide for pilot programs to streamline decision-making process for weapon systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1801. A bill to ensure medications are affordable; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1802. A bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for military families; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1803. A bill to modify the Federal TRIO programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1804. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to issue guidelines relating to the appropriate inclusion of residential manufactured homes in Consolidated Plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. JONES):

S. 1805. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a guide on evidence-based strategies for building and maintaining effective obesity prevention and control programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROMNEY:

S. 1806. A bill to make the E-Verify program permanent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERDUE:

S. 1807. A bill to improve the funding process; to the Committee on the Budget.

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

S. 1808. A bill to require the Secretary of State to design and establish a Vulnerability Disclosure Process to improve the Department of State cybersecurity and a bug bounty program to identify and report vulnerabilities of Internet-facing information technology of the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1809. A bill to require congressional approval of national emergency declarations and to repeal the emergency powers and authorities most susceptible to abuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1810. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to allow schools that participate in the school lunch program to serve whole milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1811. A bill to make technical corrections to the America's Water Infrastructure

Act of 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1812. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct research on wildfire smoke, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1813. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide wildfire smoke mitigation assistance to States and units of local government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1814. A bill to authorize the President to declare a smoke emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1815. A bill to establish an occupational safety and health standard to protect farmworkers from wildfire smoke, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1816. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any crib bumper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1817. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve nutritional and other program requirements relating to purchases of locally produced food; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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

S. 1818. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking concerning seat belts on school buses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1819. A bill to make permanent certain Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs general provisions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Ms. MCSALLY):

S. 1820. A bill to improve the integrity and safety of horseracing by requiring a uniform anti-doping and medication control program to be developed and enforced by an independent Horseracing Anti-Doping and Medication Control Authority; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. REED):

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; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. THUNE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1822. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1823. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employment of children in tobacco-related agriculture by deeming such employment as oppressive child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 1824. A bill to amend the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 to require a report on how the People's Republic of China exploits Hong Kong to circumvent the laws of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 246. A resolution honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 247. A resolution recognizing June 2019 as "LGBTQ Pride Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. Res. 248. A resolution honoring the victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 249. A resolution commemorating the victory of the University of Maryland in the 2019 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 238

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 238, a bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY),

the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 239, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 290

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 290, a bill to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 359

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 359, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain Federally-subsidized loan repayments for dental school faculty.

S. 383

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 383, a bill to support carbon dioxide utilization and direct air capture research, to facilitate the permitting and development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, and for other purposes.

S. 386

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 457, a bill to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 511

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 546

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Cali-

fornia (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

S. 598

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 598, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase certain funeral benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 638

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 638, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

S. 753

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 753, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 809

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 809, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for qualified conservation contributions which include National Scenic Trails.

S. 833

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 833, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to participant votes on the suspension of benefits under multi-employer plans in critical and declining status.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of services for homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 988

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit prescription drug plan sponsors and MA-PD organizations under the Medicare program from retroactively reducing payment on clean claims submitted by pharmacies.

S. 997

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1042

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1042, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow certain alien veterans to be paroled into the United States to receive health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 1081

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1081, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1168

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1168, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure campus access at public institutions of higher education for religious groups.

S. 1222

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1222, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to provide hospital care and medical services to veterans in the Freely Associated States of the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, and to conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing regional offices, sub-offices, contact units, or other subordinate offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the Freely Associated States to provide such care and services, and for other purposes.

S. 1458

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1458, a bill to codify the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1499

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 1499, a bill to establish National Wildlife Corridors to provide for the protection and restoration of certain native fish, wildlife, and plant species, and for other purposes.

S. 1516

At the request of Mr. JONES, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1516, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen the future workforce and reduce the cost of postsecondary education by reducing rates of postsecondary remediation.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections for health insurance consumers from surprise billing.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1555, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the Transition Assistance Program for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1615

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1615, a bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide compensation and credit for retired pay purposes for maternity leave taken by members of the reserve components, and for other purposes.

S. 1641

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1641, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income interest received on certain loans secured by agricultural real property.

S. 1725

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1725, a bill to permit occupational therapists to conduct the initial assessment visit and complete the comprehensive assessment under a Medicare home health plan of care for certain rehabilitation cases.

S. 1728

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1728, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to sell the Alzheimer's semipostal stamp for 6 additional years.

S. 1761

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1761, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modernize certain forms and surveys of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution establishing the John S. McCain III Human Rights Commission.

S. RES. 205

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 205, a resolution expressing the gratitude of the Senate for the people who operate or support diaper banks and diaper distribution programs in their local communities.

AMENDMENT NO. 252

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 252 proposed to S. 504, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize The American Legion to determine the requirements for membership in The American Legion, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. KING):

S. 1793. A bill to establish a grant program for the purpose of public health data system modernization; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, Our Nation's public health system needs high quality, timely, and accurate data to protect the public from health threats like opioid overdoses, influenza, measles, and more. Effective prevention and response to health threats requires coordinated efforts between health care providers and public health officials across all levels of government.

Unfortunately, the public health data systems we rely on for our health and safety are antiquated and fragmented. Systems lack the interoperability needed to facilitate timely, secure information exchange. Too often, public health departments are forced to rely on systems with manual processes that are time consuming and error prone, such as paper records, faxes, and phone calls. Only two jurisdictions have begun the process to receive electronic case reports directly from health records, and only for a small number of diseases. Our public health data infrastructure lacks the automation, security, interoperability, and skilled workforce we need to confront the public health threats of today and tomorrow.

Today, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues, Senator ISAKSON and Senator KING, the Saving Lives Through Better Data Act to assist in building the 21st Century public health data infrastructure our Nation needs. The Saving Lives Through Better Data Act awards grants to State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments to improve data collection and

analysis, simplify provider reporting, enhance interoperability, promote electronic case reporting, and support earlier disease detection and response. Grant recipients must support interoperability standards endorsed by the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology or those adopted by the HHS Secretary.

The Saving Lives Through Better Data Act also requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct activities to improve its public health data systems. The CDC must also develop and utilize public-private partnerships to support State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments in modernizing and expanding electronic case reporting and public health data systems. The legislation calls for reporting on barriers public health authorities may face in implementing electronic case reporting or interoperable public health data systems as well as an assessment of the potential public health impact of making such improvements. We make the necessary investment to improve our public health infrastructure by authorizing \$100 million per year for each of fiscal years 2020–2024.

The Saving Lives Through Better Data Act will strengthen our public health data systems so we can be well-equipped to identify and respond to public health threats, which will save lives.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1802. A bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for military families; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Jobs and Childcare for Military Families Act, with my colleagues Senators BOOZMAN and TESTER. Enacting this bill would improve financial stability for Gold Star families across the Nation.

The families of America's servicemembers make sacrifices that often go unrecognized. Among them is packing up and moving frequently, with military spouses regularly having to quit stable employment to move to a new area and start over. This is compounded by the complex system of State licensing and certification requirements, which can limit these spouses' from taking jobs that utilize their expertise and experience. Because of this, military spouses have unemployment rates substantially higher than the national average, and are often underemployed when they do have jobs. Adding to the financial struggle that frequent periods of unemployment and underemployment cause, the rising cost of childcare puts a substantial burden on many military families.

The Jobs and Childcare for Military Families Act would help these families

in two ways. First, the bill makes military spouses an eligible population for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit. This tax credit has been proven effective in improving the employment prospects for other groups, and extending it to military spouses would help them find employment easier after moving to new areas. Second, the bill instructs the administration to implement dependent care flexible spending accounts for all servicemembers. These accounts would allow military families to contribute pre-tax dollars to accounts that they can then use to pay for childcare services, helping ease the financial burden of childcare.

I hope my colleagues will support this bill to help families who have made the greatest sacrifice for our Nation.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1803. A bill to modify the Federal TRIO programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Educational Opportunity and Success Act, a bill to strengthen the Federal TRIO Programs and improve their administration. Across the Nation, TRIO helps students from disadvantaged backgrounds gain access to a college education and provide many of the supports that they need to prepare for, succeed in, and graduate from higher education programs. I would very much like to thank Senator BALDWIN, Senator CAPITO, and Senator TESTER for joining me as original cosponsors.

In the State of Maine, TRIO Programs serve students from all over our State and are focused on increasing educational opportunities for first generation, low-income, and disabled students. From 2007 to 2017, TRIO has expanded from 20 programs to 28 in our State and has expanded from serving 6,690 students to nearly 7,500 students in our State. Over the course of my Senate service, I have been so inspired by the stories of countless TRIO students with whom I have talked. They have described to me firsthand the positive impact of these programs on their academic success and on their futures.

For example, Autumn Mallet from Bangor, ME, graduated from Bangor High School in 2015, unsure about whether she even wanted to pursue higher education. Neither she nor her parents had any experience with higher education. That is very typical of what I found in talking with students who are enrolled in the TRIO Programs. Autumn decided to enroll at Eastern Maine Community College, where she connected with TRIO's Student Support Services Program. Autumn called TRIO "irreplaceable" and her "full support system." The academic advisers were her "go-to people" when it came to signing up for classes, finding

tutors, navigating financial aid, and advocating for herself.

Autumn graduated in May 2018 with an associate's degree in liberal studies and secondary education, and she has gone on to the University of Maine where she is currently earning her bachelor's degree. At the University, she also taps into the resources of the Student Support Services Program. And, very movingly, Autumn is giving back to TRIO. She is a TRIO peer mentor at Eastern Maine Community College, helping students, just like herself, successfully navigate higher education and giving them the tools and the confidence to succeed. For Autumn, TRIO has made all the difference as she has pursued her own goals and helped other students achieve theirs.

Congress created the TRIO Programs because it recognized that low-income, first-generation students often face significant financial and societal obstacles to accessing and achieving success in higher education. The Educational Opportunity and Success Act would better serve those students by implementing key reforms.

First, and most important, our bipartisan bill would reauthorize the TRIO Programs for an additional 5 years.

Second, our bill would instruct the Department of Education to publish guidance at least 90 days before each grant competition, giving colleges and universities adequate opportunity to prepare the successful applications to secure the funding needed to offer the TRIO Programs.

Third, our bill would remove the administrative burdens in the application process for these schools, making sure that Federal funds get out the door more efficiently and to the programs and the students they are meant to serve. Under the current administrative process, many colleges and universities experience delays while the Department reviews administrative errors before making all of the grant awards. This reform would help to expedite the grant process.

Fourth, our legislation would institute commonsense guidelines at the Department of Education for TRIO grant applications.

Let me tell you what happened in 2017. In that year, the Department initially rejected dozens of applications for the Upward Bound Program based on arbitrary, nonsubstantive formatting criteria, such as line spacing and font size irregularities. This was bureaucracy at its worst. One of those applications was from the University of Maine at Presque Isle, which had been a longtime recipient of funding to provide TRIO Programs. Here is what happened with the University of Maine at Presque Isle. It submitted a 65-page application. In that application, the University of Maine of Presque Isle used 1½-line spacing instead of double spacing in the text appearing in the graphics on two of its application's 65 pages.

I am not making this up. For that reason alone, because the spacing was

1½ lines rather than 2 on just 2 of the graphs in a 65-page application, the Department of Education rejected it—based on that alone.

The Department's bureaucratic decision would have denied 960 disadvantaged Maine high school students the chance to fulfill their academic potential. Imagine that—that 960 students, who needed the support of the TRIO Program to be successful, would not have been served because of a tiny formatting error on 2 pages of a 65-page application. It was nothing substantive, just a formatting error.

After months of advocacy, I was able to work with the Department of Education and my Appropriations colleagues to reverse this ill-conceived decision, and I am very happy to report that the University of Maine of Presque Isle is today serving those students.

Our bill would prevent the Department of Education from rejecting applications simply on the basis of the formatting criteria that it suggests and instead would establish a straightforward process of correction for applications with minor formatting or budgeting errors. This is a commonsense reform that will prevent unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles in the future—obstacles that have a real impact on the lives of the students who are intended to benefit from the TRIO Programs.

Fifth, our bill would make it simpler for students who receive free and reduced-priced lunches and Pell grants to qualify for the TRIO Programs. Proving income eligibility can be a barrier to services, and this bill would make it easier to identify potential participants for the TRIO Programs.

The bill would also update TRIO eligibility criteria to reflect the most recent requirements for Federal financial aid. This would ensure that TRIO administrators would not have to consult multiple data sources and can instead use a student's most recent financial aid information to determine eligibility for the TRIO Programs rather than having them go through an additional process.

Finally, the bill would require the Department of Education to conduct additional virtual training sessions, better ensuring that all areas of the country—especially our small, rural communities—have the ability to know about and access the TRIO Programs.

As the longtime cochair of the Congressional TRIO Caucus, I have long supported the TRIO Programs. I have worked to ensure that they are reaching the students who most need them. So many students in Maine and across the country have truly had their lives changed by these wonderful programs, such as Upward Bound. They have been introduced to the world of higher education. They have been given the support they need to succeed. In my State, where so many families simply do not have experience with higher education, the TRIO Programs have made all the difference for their sons and daughters.

I urge my colleagues to support the bipartisan Educational Opportunity and Success Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. REED):

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; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, marine energy technologies generate electricity using the natural power found in ocean waves, tides, currents, and temperature differences in ocean water. This nontraditional form of hydropower has the potential to fuel American homes and businesses with renewable electricity and address the very real challenge of climate change. Additionally, establishing a commercially viable marine energy industry in the United States would support a robust manufacturing and construction supply chain and create thousands of good-paying clean energy jobs.

The Department of Energy (DOE) estimates that marine energy could produce enough renewable energy to power millions of homes. Furthermore, with more than half of the U.S. population living within 50 miles of a body of water, there is vast potential for marine energy to efficiently provide clean electricity to communities across the country—from large cities to remote coastal communities.

Because these promising marine renewable energy technologies are still in the early stages of development, federal support is needed to encourage private investments in marine energy projects, moving the United States closer to large-scale deployment of these innovative clean energy technologies.

The Marine Energy Research and Development Act advances this research by reauthorizing DOE's marine renewable energy programs from 2020 through 2021. The bill gives priority to projects and technologies that have the highest likelihood to lead to commercial utilization of new marine energy systems.

The bill also directs DOE to research ways of building a stable marine energy supply chain in the United States, as well as ways of harmonizing marine energy development with ocean navigation, fisheries, and critical infrastructure such as undersea cables.

The bill includes funding authorization for the National Marine Renewable Energy Research Centers, which are located in Florida, Hawaii and the Pacific Northwest. These three centers make use of federal funding and the resources of five universities to test and refine various marine energy technologies. The bill also provides DOE new authority to establish new National Marine Energy Centers.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1823. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employment of children in tobacco-related agriculture by deeming such employment as oppressive child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1823

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 "Children Don't Belong on Tobacco Farms Act".

SEC. 2. TOBACCO-RELATED AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Section 3(l) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(l)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking "in any occupation, or (2)" and inserting "in any occupation, (2)"; and

(B) by inserting before the semicolon the following: ", or (3) any employee under the age of eighteen years has direct contact with tobacco plants or dried tobacco leaves"; and (2) in the second sentence, by striking "other than manufacturing and mining" and inserting ", other than manufacturing, mining, and tobacco-related agriculture as described in paragraph (3) of the first sentence of this subsection,".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 246—HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HEINOUS ATTACK AT THE PULSE NIGHTCLUB ON JUNE 12, 2016

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 246

Whereas, on June 12, 2016, a gunman inspired by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria targeted the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, where he killed 49 innocent victims and wounded dozens more in a despicable attack;

Whereas the attack at the Pulse nightclub was an attack on the LGBTQ community, the Hispanic community, the City of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States;

Whereas the Orlando community continues to mourn the tragic loss of life, but has demonstrated remarkable strength, unity, and resilience in the aftermath of the horrendous event;

Whereas June 12 is designated as "Pulse Remembrance Day" in the State of Florida to honor the victims and survivors of the senseless attack;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for those affected by the tragedy; and

Whereas June 12, 2019, marks 3 years since the lives of the 49 innocent victims were tragically cut short by the senseless act of terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 49 victims killed in the attack at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(2) honors the dozens of survivors of the attack and pledges continued resolve to stand against terrorism and hate; and

(3) expresses gratitude to the brave law enforcement and emergency medical personnel who responded to the attack.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2019 AS "LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH"

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 247

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as "LGBTQ") include individuals from—

(1) all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve as law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, 50 years ago this year, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City,

are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States and many LGBTQ people in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family.”;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”) has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ people in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatment for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has maintained its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemics;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 30 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 35 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of suicide, homelessness, and becoming victims of bullying and violence;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed; and

(2) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of the world, including State-sponsored violence;

Whereas in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ people around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed, because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas people and countries around the world have come together in condemnation of attacks on LGBTQ communities in many countries, including in Brunei, where a draconian new set of laws was enacted in April 2019 that would impose the death penalty for same-sex relations;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all people in the United States from crimes motivated by the actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity of an individual;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ people in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ people in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride; and

Whereas the inclusion of LGBTQ people in the United States continues to expand every day and LGBTQ people in the United States remain determined to pursue equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolving clause as “LGBTQ”) people in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the United States Constitution and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all people in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of people around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all people in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured, and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248—HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE MASS SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 248

Whereas, on Friday, May 31, 2019, 12 people were killed in a mass shooting at the Municipal Center in Virginia Beach, Virginia;

Whereas 11 of the 12 victims were employees of the city of Virginia Beach with more than 150 years of combined service to the city, and the remaining victim was a contractor who had come to the Municipal Center for business;

Whereas Laquita C. Brown, a 4-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Works who was known for her love of travel with friends and her ability to light up a room with her presence, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Ryan Keith Cox, a 12-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities who was known for

his kindness and beautiful singing voice, and who ran into danger looking for more people to save after ensuring his coworkers were sheltered in a barricaded room, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Tara Welch Gallagher, a 6-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Works who worked as an engineer to provide clean drinking water for her community, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Mary Louise Gayle, a 24-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Works who was known as a cheerful coworker and devoted mother and grandmother, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Alexander Mikhail Gusev, a 9-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Works who emigrated from Belarus to Virginia Beach to find a better life and who was known as a generous and devoted coworker, friend, brother, and uncle, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Joshua O. Hardy, a 4-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities who was known for his kindhearted nature and love for his family and faith, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Michelle “Missy” Langer, a 12-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities who was known for her beaming smile and passion for the Pittsburgh Steelers, and who had plans to retire soon, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Richard H. Nettleton, a 28-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities who was a selfless leader in regional utility system planning and a veteran of the 130th Engineer Brigade of the Army, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Katherine A. Nixon, a 10-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities who was known for her intellect and who was a loving wife and mother of 3 children, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Christopher Kelly Rapp, an 11-month employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Works who was known for his kindness, his passion for playing the bagpipes, and his devotion to his wife, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Herbert “Bert” Snelling, a contractor who had come to the Municipal Center to get a permit and who was celebrating his 38th wedding anniversary, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas Robert “Bobby” Williams, a 41-year employee of the city of Virginia Beach Department of Public Utilities, who was awarded with 8 service awards in recognition of his lifetime of devoted work and who was planning on retiring later in the year to spend more time with his family, was murdered in the shooting;

Whereas the actions of those city employees who alerted their coworkers to danger and pulled them into shelter saved an unknowable number of lives;

Whereas police officers responded within minutes of the first reports of shooting, heroically risking their lives by running into the line of fire;

Whereas 1 police officer was shot while confronting the gunman and survived because he was wearing a bulletproof vest;

Whereas those who were present at, or responded to, the scene of the shooting encountered a “war zone” of horrific violence that will be forever seared into their memories;

Whereas mental health providers, counselors, and faith leaders have tended to the invisible wounds of the shooting, and will continue to do so for decades to come;

Whereas Virginia Beach Chief of Police James Cervera, Mayor Bobby Dyer, and City

Manager David Hansen have led their community through its darkest hour with courage, dignity, professionalism, and compassion; and

Whereas, within hours of the shooting, the residents of Virginia Beach had come together in an outpouring of support for those affected, showing the resiliency of love in the face of evil: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) joins the Commonwealth of Virginia in mourning the deaths and celebrating the lives of the 12 victims killed in the shooting at the Municipal Center in Virginia Beach on May 31, 2019;

(2) applauds the heroism, dedication, and compassion of the police officers, first responders, and emergency medical personnel who responded to the shooting and tended to the wounded, in some cases risking their own lives while saving others;

(3) recognizes the strength of the Virginia Beach community in coming together to show that this tragedy will not define them; and

(4) reaffirms its responsibility to find ways to prevent more individuals in the United States from dying in acts of violence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 249—COMMEMORATING THE VICTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND IN THE 2019 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN'S LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 249

Whereas, on May 26, 2019, the University of Maryland, College Park won a 14th National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as "NCAA") Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship;

Whereas the Maryland Terrapins women's lacrosse team of the University of Maryland, College Park (referred to in this preamble as the "Maryland Terrapins") has won the most national championships of any women's lacrosse program;

Whereas the 2019 NCAA Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship victory represents—

(1) the fifth national championship victory for the Maryland Terrapins under head coach Cathy Reese; and

(2) the 74th NCAA tournament victory for the Maryland Terrapins;

Whereas the Maryland Terrapins completed the 2019 women's lacrosse season with an impressive record of 22 wins and 1 loss;

Whereas the Maryland Terrapins senior class finished a 4-year career with 2 NCAA titles and only 4 losses;

Whereas senior goalkeeper Megan Taylor—

(1) made 10 saves in the championship game;

(2) was named Most Outstanding Player of the Final Four; and

(3) received the Tewaaraton Award, which is given to the top collegiate lacrosse player in the United States, making Megan Taylor the first goalie in history to receive that distinction;

Whereas the Maryland Terrapins won the 2019 NCAA Women's Lacrosse Championship by a score of 12 to 10, with—

(1) Brindi Griffin and Grace Griffin each scoring 3 goals; and

(2) Jen Giles, Kali Hartshorn, and Caroline Steele each scoring 2 goals;

Whereas head coach Cathy Reese—

(1) was selected for induction into the National Lacrosse Hall of Fame; and

(2) was named conference coach of the year for the 11th time;

Whereas attendance at the 2019 NCAA Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship was announced as totaling 9,433, the fourth-highest attendance for an NCAA women's lacrosse championship game; and

Whereas the 2019 Maryland Terrapins team, with its commitment to excellence, tremendous teamwork, and good sportsmanship, has been a source of great pride to the University of Maryland, the State of Maryland, and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Maryland Terrapins women's lacrosse team of the University of Maryland, College Park for winning the 2019 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship;

(2) recognizes the outstanding achievements of the players, coaches, students, and staff of the University of Maryland whose teamwork and dedication were key to victory in the championship game; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit for appropriate display an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the president of the University of Maryland, College Park, Wallace Loh; and

(B) the head coach of the University of Maryland, College Park women's lacrosse team, Cathy Reese.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 253. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 254. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 255. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 256. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 257. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 258. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 259. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 260. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 261. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 262. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 263. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment in-

tended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 264. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 265. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 266. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 267. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 268. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 269. Mr. JONES (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 270. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 271. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 272. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 273. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 274. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 275. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 276. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 277. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 279. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 280. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 281. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 282. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 283. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 346. MR. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 347. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 348. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 349. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 350. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 351. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 352. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 353. Ms. HARRIS (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 354. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 355. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 356. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 357. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 358. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 359. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 360. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 361. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 362. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 363. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 364. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 365. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 366. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. HARRIS) submitted an amendment in-

tended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 367. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 368. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 369. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 370. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 371. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. PAUL, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 372. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 373. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. JONES, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KAINE, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 374. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 375. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 376. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 377. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 378. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 379. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 380. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 381. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 382. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JONES, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 383. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 384. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 385. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 386. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 387. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 388. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 389. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 390. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 391. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 253. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. LIFE CYCLE SUSTAINMENT BUDGET EXHIBIT FOR MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall update the Financial Management Regulation of the Department of Defense to ensure that a PB-60 or similar life cycle sustainment budget exhibit is prepared for

each major weapon system of the Department by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(b) **ELEMENTS OF BUDGET EXHIBITS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each budget exhibit described in subsection (a)—

(1) identifies a goal for material availability, material reliability, and mean down time metrics for each weapons system and includes an explanation of factors that may preclude the Secretary of the military department concerned from meeting that goal; and

(2) reflects the period covered by the future-years defense program specified by section 221 of title 10, United States Code, with respect to the budget for which the budget exhibit is prepared.

(c) **INCLUSION IN BUDGET SUBMITTAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall include the budget exhibits required under subsection (a) with the budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2021 and each year thereafter.

SA 254. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECTION 809 PANEL RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “covered recommendations” means the recommendations made by the section 809 panel to—

(A) eliminate existing mandatory small business set-aside requirements for readily available products and services, with or without customization; and

(B) prioritize the acquisition of commercial products and services described in subparagraph (A) and non-developmental items using a price preference instead of using small business set-aside programs;

(2) the term “section 809 panel” means the advisory panel established under section 809 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 889); and

(3) the term “small business concern” has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the section 809 panel—

(A) has made important contributions through the recommendations submitted by the panel; and

(B) serves an important role in recommending improvements to the defense acquisition process;

(2) while well-intentioned, the covered recommendations are contrary to the policy set forth in section 2(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631(a)), which states that the security and economic well-being of the United States “cannot be realized unless the actual and potential capacity of small business is encouraged and developed”; and

(3) to the maximum extent possible, the Federal Government should aid, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns—

(A) in order to—

(i) preserve free enterprise;

(ii) foster increased competition, which reduces the costs incurred by the Department of Defense; and

(iii) maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the United States; and

(B) by ensuring that the Federal Government—

(i) awards a fair proportion of the total number of contracts and subcontracts for property and services purchased by the Federal Government, including contracts and subcontracts for maintenance, repair, and construction, to small business concerns; and

(ii) makes a fair proportion of the total sales of property of the Federal Government to small business concerns.

SA 255. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . IMMIGRANT VETERANS ELIGIBILITY TRACKING SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On the application by an alien for an immigration benefit or the placement of an alien in an immigration enforcement proceeding, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) determine whether the alien is serving, or has served, as a member of—

(A) a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces on active duty; or

(B) a reserve component of the Armed Forces in an active status; and

(2) with respect to the immigration and naturalization records of the Department of Homeland Security relating to an alien who is serving, or has served, as a member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1), annotate such records—

(A) to reflect that membership; and

(B) to afford an opportunity to track the outcomes for each such alien.

(b) **CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY SERVICE FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING.**—In determining whether to expedite the processing of an application of an individual for an immigration benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), including naturalization, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider the service of the individual as a member of—

(1) a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces on active duty; or

(2) a reserve component of the Armed Forces in an active status.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF INFORMATION FOR REMOVAL.**—Information gathered under subsection (a) may not be used for the purpose of removing an alien from the United States.

SA 256. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. MODERNIZATION OF CERTAIN FORMS AND SURVEYS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to identify each form and survey of the Department of Defense, in use on the date of the enactment of this Act, that contains a term or classification that the Secretary determines may be considered racially or ethnically insensitive.

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **INTERIM REPORTS.**—On the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on the date that is 180 days after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the status of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) that includes—

(A) a list of each form and survey identified under such study; and

(B) a plan for modernizing the terms and classifications contained in such forms and surveys, including legislative recommendations.

(c) **MODERNIZATION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out the plan included in the report submitted under subsection (b).

SA 257. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. MICROLOAN PROGRAM.

Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking “MICROLOANS.” and all that follows through “PARTICIPANTS.—Under” and inserting “MICROLOANS.—Under”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(2) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by striking “In approving” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In approving”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Administrator shall, on an annual basis, submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, and make publicly available on the website of the Administration, a report on how the Administration has met the requirements of subparagraph (A).”.

SA 258. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 602. BASIC NEEDS ALLOWANCE FOR LOW-INCOME MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 402a the following new section:

“§ 402b. Basic needs allowance for low-income members

“(a) ALLOWANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall pay to each member of the armed forces described in subsection (b), whether with or without dependents, a monthly basic needs allowance in the amount determined for such member under subsection (c).

“(b) MEMBERS ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the armed forces is entitled to receive the allowance described in subsection (a) for a year if—

“(A) the gross household income of the member during the year preceding such year did not exceed an amount equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services for the location and number of persons in the member's household for such year; and

“(B) the member does not elect under subsection (e) not to receive the allowance for such year.

“(2) EXCLUSION OF BAH FROM GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—In determining the gross household income of a member for a year for purposes of paragraph (1)(A) there shall be excluded any basic allowance for housing (BAH) received by the member (and any dependents of the member in the member's household) during such year under section 403 of this title.

“(3) HOUSEHOLD WITH MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE MEMBER.—In the event a household contains two or more members entitled to receive the allowance under subsection (a) for a year, only one allowance shall be paid under that subsection for such year to such member among such members as such members shall jointly elect.

“(c) AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE; MONTHS CONSTITUTING YEAR OF PAYMENT.—

“(1) AMOUNT.—The amount of the monthly allowance payable to a member under subsection (a) for a year shall be—

“(A) the aggregate amount equal to—

“(i) 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services for the location and number of persons in the member's household for such year; minus

“(ii) the gross household income of the member during the preceding year; divided by

“(B) 12.

“(2) MONTHS CONSTITUTING YEAR OF PAYMENT.—The monthly allowance payable to a member for a year shall be payable for each of the 12 months following March of such year.

“(d) NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY.—Not later than December 31 each year, the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service shall notify, in writing, each member of the armed forces whose aggregate amount of basic pay and compensation for service in the armed forces during such year is estimated to not exceed the amount equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services for the location and number of persons in the member's household for such year of the member's potential entitlement to the allowance described in subsection for the following year.

“(2) INFORMATION TO DETERMINE ENTITLEMENT.—Not later than January 31 each year, each member seeking to receive the allow-

ance for such year (whether or not subject to a notice for such year under paragraph (1)) shall submit to the Director such information as the Director shall require for purposes of this section in order to determine whether or not such member is entitled to receive the allowance for such year.

“(3) NOTICE OF ENTITLEMENT.—Not later than February 28 each year, the Director shall notify, in writing, each member determined by the Director to be entitled to receive the allowance for such year.

“(e) ELECTION NOT TO RECEIVE ALLOWANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A member otherwise entitled to receive the allowance described in subsection (a) for a year may elect, in writing, not to receive the allowance for such year. Any election under this subsection shall be effective only for the year for which made. Any election for a year under this subsection is irrevocable.

“(2) DEEMED ELECTION.—A member who does not submit information described in subsection (d)(2) for a year as otherwise required by that subsection shall be deemed to have elected not to receive the allowance for such year.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this section. Such regulations shall specify the income to be included in, and excluded from, the gross household income of members for purposes of this section.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 402a the following new item:

“402b. Basic needs allowance for low-income members.”

SA 259. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ DOCUMENTATION OF MARKET RESEARCH RELATED TO COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2377(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) The head of an agency shall document the results of market research in a manner appropriate to the size and complexity of the acquisition.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATED TO PROSPECTIVE AMENDMENT.—Section 836(d)(3)(C)(ii) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) is amended by striking “in paragraph (4)” and inserting “in paragraph (5)”.

SA 260. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ MUNITIONS SUSTAINMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall establish a pilot program at the Joint Munitions Command for the sustainment of munitions, focusing on the overall life-cycle management of a munitions program from Milestone C approval (as that term is defined in section 2366(e) of title 10, United States Code) through demilitarization of the munitions.

(b) SCOPE.—The pilot program established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) address the Department of Defense recommendations in the interagency report entitled, “Assessing and Strengthening the Manufacturing and Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain Resiliency of the United States” related to diversifying sources of supply and modernizing the organic industrial base;

(2) demonstrate any cost savings and operational efficiencies that could be gained by centralizing the sustainment of munitions; and

(3) begin developing an automated process that will help determine the critical levels of requirements for munitions and the required sources necessary to fulfill them.

SA 261. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 574. EXPANSION OF THE DEFENSE DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION SYSTEM.

(a) DEFENSE DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION SYSTEM.—Paragraph (4) of section 1414(4) of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 932) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) The term ‘United States’, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States and the District of Columbia.”

(b) TEACHER PAY AND PRACTICES.—Paragraph (4) of section 2 of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (20 U.S.C. 901) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) The term ‘United States’, when used in a geographic sense, means the several States and the District of Columbia.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to academic years of the defense dependents' education system that begin on or after that date.

SA 262. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Agency;

(2) the term “Agency” means the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(3) the term “public alert and warning system” means the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States described in section 526 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 321o);

(4) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security; and

(5) the term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States.

(b) INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop minimum requirements for State, Tribal, and local governments to participate in the public alert and warning system and that are necessary to maintain the integrity of the public alert and warning system, including—

(A) guidance on the categories of public emergencies and appropriate circumstances that warrant an alert and warning from State, Tribal, and local governments using the public alert and warning system;

(B) the procedures for State, Tribal, and local government officials to authenticate civil emergencies and initiate, modify, and cancel alerts transmitted through the public alert and warning system, including protocols and technology capabilities for—

(i) the initiation, or prohibition on the initiation, of alerts by a single authorized or unauthorized individual;

(ii) testing a State, Tribal, or local government incident management and warning tool without accidentally initiating an alert through the public alert and warning system; and

(iii) steps a State, Tribal, or local government official should take to mitigate the possibility of the issuance of a false alert through the public alert and warning system;

(C) the standardization, functionality, and interoperability of incident management and warning tools used by State, Tribal, and local governments to notify the public of an emergency through the public alert and warning system;

(D) the annual training and recertification of emergency management personnel on requirements for originating and transmitting an alert through the public alert and warning system;

(E) the procedures, protocols, and guidance concerning the protective action plans that State, Tribal, and local governments shall issue to the public following an alert issued under the public alert and warning system;

(F) the procedures, protocols, and guidance concerning the communications that State, Tribal, and local governments shall issue to the public following a false alert issued under the public alert and warning system;

(G) a plan by which State, Tribal, and local government officials may, during an emergency, contact each other as well as Federal officials and participants in the Emergency Alert System and the Wireless Emergency Alert System, when appropriate and necessary, by telephone, text message, or other

means of communication regarding an alert that has been distributed to the public; and

(H) any other procedure the Administrator considers appropriate for maintaining the integrity of and providing for public confidence in the public alert and warning system.

(2) **COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT.**—The Administrator shall ensure that the minimum requirements developed under paragraph (1) do not conflict with recommendations made for improving the public alert and warning system provided in the report submitted by the National Advisory Council under section 2(b)(7)(B) of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-143; 130 Stat. 332).

(3) **PUBLIC CONSULTATION.**—In developing the minimum requirements under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall ensure appropriate public consultation and, to the extent practicable, coordinate the development of the requirements with stakeholders of the public alert and warning system, including—

(A) appropriate personnel from Federal agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Agency, and the Federal Communications Commission;

(B) representatives of State and local governments and emergency services personnel, who shall be selected from among individuals nominated by national organizations representing those governments and personnel;

(C) representatives of Federally recognized Indian tribes and national Indian organizations;

(D) communications service providers;

(E) vendors, developers, and manufacturers of systems, facilities, equipment, and capabilities for the provision of communications services;

(F) third-party service bureaus;

(G) the national organization representing the licensees and permittees of noncommercial broadcast television stations;

(H) technical experts from the broadcasting industry;

(I) educators from the Emergency Management Institute; and

(J) other individuals with technical expertise as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(4) **INAPPLICABILITY OF FAC.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the public consultation with stakeholders under paragraph (3).

(c) INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AND WARNING TOOL VALIDATION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish a process to ensure that an incident management and warning tool used by a State, Tribal, or local government to originate and transmit an alert through the public alert and warning system meets the requirements developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The process required to be established under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the ability to test an incident management and warning tool in the public alert and warning system lab;

(B) the ability to certify that an incident management and warning tool complies with the applicable cyber frameworks of the Department of Homeland Security and the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) a process to certify developers of emergency management software; and

(D) requiring developers to provide the Administrator with a copy of and rights of use for ongoing testing of each version of incident management and warning tool software before the software is first used by a State, Tribal, or local government.

(d) **REVIEW AND UPDATE OF MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall review the memoranda of understanding between the Agency and State, Tribal, and local governments with respect to the public alert and warning system to ensure that all agreements ensure compliance with the requirements developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1).

(e) **FUTURE MEMORANDA.**—The Administrator shall ensure that any new memorandum of understanding entered into between the Agency and a State, Tribal, or local government on or after the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the public alert and warning system ensures that the agreement requires compliance with the requirements developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1).

(f) MISSILE ALERT AND WARNING AUTHORITIES.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

(A) **AUTHORITY.**—On and after the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to originate an alert warning the public of a missile launch directed against a State using the public alert and warning system shall reside primarily with the Federal Government.

(B) **DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may delegate the authority described in subparagraph (A) to a State, Tribal, or local entity if, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary submits a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that—

(i) it is not feasible for the Federal Government to alert the public of a missile threat against a State; or

(ii) it is not in the national security interest of the United States for the Federal Government to alert the public of a missile threat against a State.

(C) **ACTIVATION OF SYSTEM.**—Upon verification of a missile threat, the President, utilizing established authorities, protocols and procedures, may activate the public alert and warning system.

(D) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to change the command and control relationship between entities of the Federal Government with respect to the identification, dissemination, notification, or alerting of information of missile threats against the United States that was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **REQUIRED PROCESSES.**—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall establish a process to promptly notify a State warning point, and any State entities that the Administrator determines appropriate, following the issuance of an alert described in paragraph (1)(A) so the State may take appropriate action to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the State.

(3) **GUIDANCE.**—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall work with the Governor of a State warning point to develop and implement appropriate protective action plans to respond to an alert described in paragraph (1)(A) for that State.

(4) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) examine the feasibility of establishing an alert designation under the public alert and warning system that would be used to alert and warn the public of a missile threat while concurrently alerting a State warning point so that a State may activate related protective action plans; and

(B) submit a report of the findings under subparagraph (A), including of the costs and timeline for taking action to implement an alert designation described in subparagraph (A), to—

(i) the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(iii) the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(iv) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(g) **USE OF INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM LAB.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) develop a program to increase the utilization of the public alert and warning system lab of the Agency by State, Tribal, and local governments to test incident management and warning tools and train emergency management professionals on alert origination protocols and procedures; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(A) the impact on utilization of the public alert and warning system lab by State, Tribal, and local governments resulting from the program developed under paragraph (1); and

(B) any further recommendations that the Administrator would make for additional statutory or appropriations authority necessary to increase the utilization of the public alert and warning system lab by State, Tribal, and local governments.

(h) **AWARENESS OF ALERTS AND WARNINGS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) conduct a review of the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the review conducted under paragraph (1), which shall include—

(A) an assessment of the technical capability of the National and Regional Watch Centers described in paragraph (1) to be notified of alerts and warnings issued by a State through the public alert and warning system;

(B) a determination of which State alerts and warnings the National and Regional Watch Centers described in paragraph (1) should be aware of; and

(C) recommendations for improving the ability of the National and Regional Watch Centers described in paragraph (1) to receive any State alerts and warnings that the Administrator determines are appropriate.

(i) **TIMELINE FOR COMPLIANCE.**—Each State shall be given a reasonable amount of time to comply with any new rules, regulations, or requirements imposed under this section.

SA 263. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . INITIATIVE TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY OF MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish an initiative on improving the capacity of military criminal investigative organizations to prevent child sexual exploitation. Under the initiative, the Secretary shall work with an external partner to train military criminal investigative organization officials at Department of Defense installations from all military departments regarding—

(1) online investigative technology, tools, and techniques;

(2) computer forensics;

(3) complex evidentiary issues;

(4) child victim identification;

(5) child victim referral for comprehensive investigation and treatment services; and

(6) related instruction.

(b) **PARTNERSHIPS AND AGREEMENTS.**—Under the initiative, the Secretary shall develop partnerships and establish collaborative agreements with the following:

(1) The Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, in better coordinating the investigative jurisdictions and law enforcement authorities of the military criminal investigative organizations, and in improving the justice community's understanding of those law enforcement authorities to enforce Federal criminal statutes.

(2) Federal criminal investigative organizations responsible for enforcement of Federal criminal statutes related to combatting child sexual exploitation, in order to ensure a streamlined process for transferring criminal investigations into child exploitation to other jurisdictions, while maintaining the integrity of the evidence already collected.

(3) A highly qualified national child protection organization or law enforcement training center with demonstrated expertise in the delivery of law enforcement training—

(A) to detect, identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals engaged in the trading or production of child pornography and the online solicitation of children; and

(B) to train military criminal investigative organization officials at Department of Defense installations from all military departments.

(4) A highly qualified national child protection organization with demonstrated expertise in the development and delivery of multidisciplinary intervention training including evidence-based forensic interviewing, victim advocacy, trauma-informed mental health services, medical services, and multidisciplinary coordination between the Department of Defense and civilian experts to improve outcomes for victims of child sexual exploitation.

(5) Children's Advocacy Centers located in the same communities as military installations that coordinate the multidisciplinary team response and child-friendly approach to identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and intervening in child sexual exploitation cases that can partner with military installations on law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical, and victim advocacy to investigate sexual exploitation, help children heal from sexual exploitation, and hold offenders accountable.

(6) State and local authorities to address law enforcement capacity in communities where military installations are located, and to prevent lapses in jurisdiction that would undercut the Department's efforts to prevent child sexual exploitation.

(7) The National Association to Protect Children and the United States Special Operations Command Care Coalition to replicate

successful outcomes of the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child Rescue Corps, as established by section 890A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 473), within military criminal investigative organizations and other Department components to combat child sexual exploitation.

(c) **LOCATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out the initiative—

(A) in at least two States where there is a high density of Department network users in comparison to the overall population of the States;

(B) in at least two States where there is a high population of Department network users;

(C) in at least two States where there is a large percentage of Indian children, including children who are Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian;

(D) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 2,000,000 people;

(E) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 5,000,000 people, but not fewer than 2,000,000 people;

(F) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 10,000,000 people, but not fewer than 5,000,000; and

(G) in at least one State with a population with 10,000,000 or more people.

(2) **GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the locations at which the initiative is carried out are distributed across different regions.

(d) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—In carrying out the initiative, the Secretary shall—

(1) participate in multi-jurisdictional task forces;

(2) establish cooperative agreements to facilitate co-training and collaboration with Federal, State, and local law enforcement; and

(3) develop a streamlined process to refer child sexual abuse cases to other jurisdictions.

SA 264. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REGISTRY OF INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED TO PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTRY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(A) establish and maintain a registry for eligible individuals who may have been exposed to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (in this section referred to as "PFAS") due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam (in this section referred to as "AFFF") on military installations to meet the requirements of military specification MIL-F-24385F;

(B) include any information in such registry that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines necessary to ascertain and monitor the health effects of the exposure of members of the Armed Forces to PFAS associated with AFFF;

(C) develop a public information campaign to inform eligible individuals about the registry, including how to register and the benefits of registering; and

(D) periodically notify eligible individuals of significant developments in the study and treatment of conditions associated with exposure to PFAS.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense in carrying out paragraph (1).

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than two years after the date on which the registry under subsection (a) is established, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress an initial report containing the following:

(A) An assessment of the effectiveness of actions taken by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to collect and maintain information on the health effects of exposure to PFAS.

(B) Recommendations to improve the collection and maintenance of such information.

(C) Using established and previously published epidemiological studies, recommendations regarding the most effective and prudent means of addressing the medical needs of eligible individuals with respect to exposure to PFAS.

(2) **FOLLOW-UP REPORT.**—Not later than five years after submitting the initial report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a follow-up report containing the following:

(A) An update to the initial report submitted under paragraph (1).

(B) An assessment of whether and to what degree the content of the registry established under subsection (a) is current and scientifically up-to-date.

(3) **INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into an agreement with an independent scientific organization to prepare the reports under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES TO BE INCLUDED.**—Not later than five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every five years thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall submit to Congress recommendations for additional chemicals with respect to which individuals exposed to such chemicals should be included in the registry established under subsection (a).

(d) **ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “eligible individual” means any individual who, on or after a date specified by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs through regulations, served or is serving in the Armed Forces at a military installation where AFFF was used or at another location of the Department of Defense where AFFF was used.

SA 265. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENHANCED SMALL BUSINESS ACCESS TO FEDERAL INNOVATION INVESTMENTS.

(a) SBIR.—Section 9(f) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(f)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “expend” and inserting “obligate for expenditure”;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and each fiscal year thereafter,” and inserting “; and”;

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

“(J) for the Department of Defense—

“(i) not less than 3.5 percent of the budget for research, development, test, and evaluation of the Department of Defense in each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021;

“(ii) not less than 4 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023;

“(iii) not less than 4.5 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; and

“(iv) not less than 5 percent of such budget in each of fiscal years 2026 and 2027.”

(b) STTR.—Section 9(n)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(n)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “expend” and inserting “obligate for expenditure”; and

(B) by striking “not less than the percentage of that extramural budget specified in subparagraph (B)” and inserting “for a Federal agency other than the Department of Defense, not less than the percentage of that extramural budget specified in subparagraph (B) and, for the Department of Defense, not less than the percentage of the budget for research, development, test, and evaluation of the Department of Defense specified in subparagraph (B)”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “the extramural budget required to be expended by an agency” and inserting “the extramural budget, for a Federal agency other than the Department of Defense, and of the budget for research, development, test, and evaluation, for the Department of Defense, required to be obligated for expenditure with small business concerns”;

(B) in clause (iv), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in clause (v), by striking “fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter.” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) 0.55 percent for each of fiscal years 2020 and 2021;

“(vii) 0.65 percent for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023;

“(viii) 0.75 percent for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; and

“(ix) 1 percent for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter.”

SA 266. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PERMANENT SBIR AND STTR AUTHORITY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended—

(1) in subsection (m), by inserting “, except with respect to the Department of Defense” after “September 30, 2022”; and

(2) in subsection (n)(1)(A)—

(A) by inserting “(or, with respect to the Department of Defense, any fiscal year)” after “2022”; and

(B) by inserting “(or, with respect to the Department of Defense, for any fiscal year)” after “for that fiscal year”.

SA 267. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12 ____ . EFFORTS TO ENSURE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION OF AFGHAN WOMEN IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out activities to ensure the meaningful participation of Afghan women in the ongoing peace process in Afghanistan in a manner consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note; Public Law 115–68), which shall include—

(1) United States Government advocacy for the inclusion of Afghan women leaders in ongoing and future negotiations to end the conflict in Afghanistan; and

(2) efforts to ensure that any agreement reached with the Taliban preserves constitutional protections on women’s and girls’ human rights and ensures their freedom of movement, rights to education and work, political participation, and access to healthcare and justice.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the steps taken to fulfill the duties of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a).

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

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

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

SA 268. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HEALTH CONCERNS RELATING TO EXPOSURE TO KNOWN CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Air Force, as part of ongoing efforts to address the cancer and other health concerns raised by members of the Air Force and former members of the Air Force who reported being exposed to known chemical carcinogens while serving at a military installation, should work with Federal and State environmental and health agencies to identify whether higher than expected rates of morbidity and mortality are determined for those members and former members.

SA 269. Mr. JONES (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 633. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT OF REDUCTION OF SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN SURVIVOR ANNUITIES BY DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) In section 1450, by striking subsection (c).

(B) In section 1451(c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (2); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such subchapter is further amended as follows:

(A) In section 1450—

(i) by striking subsection (e);

(ii) by striking subsection (k); and

(iii) by striking subsection (m).

(B) In section 1451(g)(1), by striking subparagraph (C).

(C) In section 1452—

(i) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “does not apply—” and all that follows and inserting “does not apply in the case of a deduction made through administrative error.”; and

(ii) by striking subsection (g).

(D) In section 1455(c), by striking “, 1450(k)(2).”.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RETROACTIVE BENEFITS.—No benefits may be paid to any person for any period before the effective date provided under subsection (f) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a).

(c) PROHIBITION ON RECOUPMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY REFUNDED TO SBP RECIPIENTS.—A surviving spouse who is or has been in receipt of an annuity under the Survivor Benefit Plan under subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, that is in effect before the effective date provided under subsection (f) and that is adjusted by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) and who has received a refund of retired pay under section 1450(e) of title 10, United States Code, shall not be required to repay such refund to the United States.

(d) REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR OPTIONAL ANNUITY FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—Section 1448(d) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary

concerned” and inserting “The Secretary concerned”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—” and all that follows through “In the case of a member described in paragraph (1),” and inserting “DEPENDENT CHILDREN ANNUITY WHEN NO ELIGIBLE SURVIVING SPOUSE.—In the case of a member described in paragraph (1)”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B).

(e) RESTORATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PREVIOUSLY ELIGIBLE SPOUSES.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall restore annuity eligibility to any eligible surviving spouse who, in consultation with the Secretary, previously elected to transfer payment of such annuity to a surviving child or children under the provisions of section 1448(d)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date provided under subsection (f). Such eligibility shall be restored whether or not payment to such child or children subsequently was terminated due to loss of dependent status or death. For the purposes of this subsection, an eligible spouse includes a spouse who was previously eligible for payment of such annuity and is not remarried, or remarried after having attained age 55, or whose second or subsequent marriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the later of—

(1) the first day of the first month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the first day of the fiscal year that begins in the calendar year in which this Act is enacted.

SA 270. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. _____. READJUSTMENT COUNSELING AND RELATED SERVICES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING WEEKEND DRILL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, through the Readjustment Counseling Service of the Department of Veterans Affairs, provide readjustment counseling and related services at Vet Centers (including mobile Vet Centers) and through the use of clinical outreach staff of the Department to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces during weekend drill.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR SERVICES.—A member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces is eligible for services under subsection (a) regardless of whether the member is eligible for any other care or services under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) VET CENTER.—The term “Vet Center” means a center for readjustment counseling and related mental health services for veterans under section 1712A of title 38, United States Code.

(2) WEEKEND DRILL.—The term “weekend drill” means drill or a period of equivalent

instruction required of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, including drill and instruction required of members of the National Guard under section 502(a)(1) of title 32, United States Code.

SA 271. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

Subtitle ____—Mental Health Care From Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs

SEC. _____. ESTABLISHMENT BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR COMORBID MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall complete the development of clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder, military sexual trauma, and traumatic brain injury that is comorbid with substance use disorder or chronic pain.

(b) WORK GROUP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall create a Trauma and Comorbid Substance Use Disorder or Chronic Pain Work Group (in this section referred to as the “Work Group”).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Work Group shall be comprised of individuals that represent Federal Government entities and non-Federal Government entities with expertise in the areas covered by the Work Group, including the following:

(A) Academic institutions that specialize in research for the treatment of conditions described in subsection (a).

(B) The National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(C) The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER WORK GROUPS.—The Work Group shall be created and conducted in the same manner as other work groups for the development of clinical practice guidelines for the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—In developing the clinical practice guidelines under subsection (a), the Work Group, in consultation with the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Work Group, Concussion-mTBI Work Group, Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain Work Group, and Substance Use Work Group, shall ensure that the clinical practice guidelines include the following:

(1) Guidance with respect to the following:

(A) The treatment of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder who are also experiencing a substance use disorder or chronic pain.

(B) The treatment of patients experiencing a mental health condition, including anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress

disorder as a result of military sexual trauma who are also experiencing a substance use disorder or chronic pain.

(C) The treatment of patients with traumatic brain injury who are also experiencing a substance use disorder or chronic pain.

(2) Guidance with respect to the following:

(A) Appropriate case management for patients experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder that is comorbid with substance use disorder or chronic pain who transition from receiving care while on active duty in the Armed Forces to care from health care networks outside of the Department of Defense.

(B) Appropriate case management for patients experiencing a mental health condition, including anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of military sexual trauma that is comorbid with substance use disorder or chronic pain who transition from receiving care while on active duty in the Armed Forces to care from health care networks outside of the Department of Defense.

(C) Appropriate case management for patients experiencing traumatic brain injury that is comorbid with substance use disorder or chronic pain who transition from receiving care while on active duty in the Armed Forces to care from health care networks outside of the Department of Defense.

(3) Guidance with respect to the treatment of patients who are still members of the Armed Forces and are experiencing a mental health condition, including anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of military sexual trauma that is comorbid with substance use disorder or chronic pain.

(4) Guidance with respect to the assessment by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine of the potential overmedication of veterans, as required pursuant to the Senate report accompanying S. 1557, 115th Congress (Senate Report 115-130), under the heading “*Overprescription Prevention Report*” under the heading “COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION”.

(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense from considering all relevant evidence, as appropriate, in creating the clinical practice guidelines required under subsection (a) or from ensuring that the final clinical practice guidelines developed under such subsection and subsequently updated, as appropriate, remain applicable to the patient populations of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

SEC. ____ . UPDATE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS AT RISK FOR SUICIDE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, through the Assessment and Management of Patients at Risk for Suicide Work Group (in this section referred to as the “Work Group”), shall issue an update to the VA/DOD Clinical Practice Guideline for Assessment and Management of Patients at Risk for Suicide.

(b) **MATTERS INCLUDED.**—In carrying out the update under subsection (a), the Work Group shall ensure that the clinical practice guidelines updated under such subsection include the following:

(1) Enhanced guidance with respect to the following:

(A) Gender-specific risk factors for suicide and suicidal ideation.

(B) Gender-specific treatment efficacy for depression and suicide prevention.

(C) Gender-specific pharmacotherapy efficacy.

(D) Gender-specific psychotherapy efficacy.

(2) Guidance with respect to the following:

(A) The efficacy of alternative therapies, other than psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy, including the following:

(i) Yoga therapy.

(ii) Meditation therapy.

(iii) Equine therapy.

(iv) Other animal therapy.

(v) Training and caring for service dogs.

(vi) Agri-therapy.

(vii) Art therapy.

(viii) Outdoor sports therapy.

(ix) Music therapy.

(x) Any other alternative therapy that the Work Group considers appropriate.

(3) Guidance with respect to the findings of the Creating Options for Veterans’ Expedited Recovery Commission (commonly referred to as the “COVER Commission”) established under section 931 of the Jason Simcakoski Memorial and Promise Act (title IX of Public Law 114-198; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense from considering all relevant evidence, as appropriate, in updating the VA/DOD Clinical Practice Guideline for Assessment and Management of Patients at Risk for Suicide, as required under subsection (a), or from ensuring that the final clinical practice guidelines updated under such subsection remain applicable to the patient populations of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

SEC. ____ . JOINT MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) **REPORT ON MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on mental health programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense and joint programs of the Departments.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of mental health programs operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs, including the following:

(i) Transition assistance programs.

(ii) Clinical mental health initiatives, including—

(I) the Million Veterans Program; and

(II) centers of excellence of the Department of Veterans Affairs for traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder.

(iii) Programs that may secondarily improve mental health, including employment, housing assistance, and financial literacy programs.

(iv) Research into mental health issues and conditions.

(B) A description of mental health programs operated by the Department of Defense, including the following:

(i) Transition assistance programs.

(ii) Clinical mental health initiatives, including the National Intrepid Center of Excellence.

(iii) Programs that may secondarily improve mental health, including employment, housing assistance, and financial literacy programs.

(iv) Research into mental health issues and conditions.

(C) A description of mental health programs jointly operated by the Department of

Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense, including the following:

(i) Transition assistance programs.

(ii) Clinical mental health initiatives.

(iii) Programs that may secondarily improve mental health, including employment, housing assistance, and financial literacy programs.

(iv) Research into mental health issues and conditions.

(D) Recommendations for coordinating mental health programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to improve the effectiveness of those programs.

(E) Recommendations for novel joint programming of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to improve the mental health of members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall establish a center of excellence to be known as the “Joint DOD/VA National Intrepid Center of Excellence Intrepid Spirit Center” (in this subsection referred to as the “Center”).

(2) **DUTIES.**—The Center shall conduct joint mental health programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

(3) **LOCATION.**—The Center shall be established in a location that—

(A) is geographically distant from already existing and planned Intrepid Spirit Centers of the Department of Defense; and

(B) is in a rural or highly rural area (as determined through the use of the Rural-Urban Commuting Areas coding system of the Department of Agriculture).

SA 272. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall inform members of the Armed Forces, using mechanisms available to the Secretary, of the eligibility of such members for services from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) **INFORMATION FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATORS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that Sexual Assault Response Coordinators of the Department of Defense advise members of the Armed Forces who report instances of military sexual trauma regarding the eligibility of such members for services at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) **MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “military sexual trauma” means psychological trauma described in section 1720D(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

SA 273. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. REQUIREMENT FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR SUPPORT PROVIDED TO CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 277 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Subject to subsection (c), to the extent otherwise required by section 1535 of title 31 (popularly known as the “Economy Act”) or other applicable law, the” and inserting “The”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “Subject to subsection (c), the” and inserting “The”;

and

(3) by striking subsection (c).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2019, and shall apply with respect to support provided to civilian law enforcement agencies on or after that date.

SA 274. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 147. INCREASED FUNDING FOR C-130H 8-BLADED PROPELLER UPGRADE.

(a) INCREASED FUNDING.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the C-130H 8-bladed propeller upgrade is hereby increased by \$43,700,000.

(b) OFFSETS.—(1) The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the KC46A MDAP is hereby reduced by \$34,800,000.

(2) The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the F-22A is hereby reduced by \$8,900,000.

SA 275. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FREE CALL-BLOCKING TECHNOLOGY FOR SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR PARENTS AND DEPENDENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(2) COVERED SUBSCRIBER.—The term “covered subscriber” means a subscriber who is—

(A) a servicemember; or

(B) a parent or dependent of a servicemember.

(3) DEPENDENT.—The term “dependent” has the meaning given the term in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 101(4) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3911(4)).

(4) ORIGINATING PROVIDER.—The term “originating provider” means a provider of a voice service or text messaging service that permits a subscriber to originate a call or text message that may be transmitted on the public switched telephone network.

(5) PARENT.—The term “parent”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 101(5) of title 38, United States Code; and

(B) includes a legal guardian.

(6) RECEIVING PROVIDER.—The term “receiving provider” means a provider of a voice service or text messaging service that permits a subscriber to receive a call or text message originating, or that may be transmitted, on the public switched telephone network.

(7) SERVICEMEMBER.—The term “servicemember” has the meaning given the term in section 101(1) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3911(1)).

(8) TEXT MESSAGE; TEXT MESSAGING SERVICE; VOICE SERVICE.—The terms “text message”, “text messaging service”, and “voice service” have the meanings given those terms in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)), except that such section 227(e)(8) shall be applied as if the amendments made by section 503(a)(2) of division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) had taken effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO OFFER TECHNOLOGY TO COVERED SUBSCRIBERS.—The Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall by regulation establish technical and procedural standards to require a receiving provider to, not later than 72 hours after receiving notice from a subscriber that the subscriber is a covered subscriber—

(1) offer to the subscriber, for no additional charge, the option to enable technology that—

(A) identifies an incoming call or text message as originating or probably originating from an automatic telephone dialing system; and

(B) prevents the subscriber from receiving a call or text message identified as described in subparagraph (A) unless—

(i) the call or text message is made or sent by a public safety entity, including a public safety answering point (as defined in section 222(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222(h))), emergency operations center, or law enforcement agency; or

(ii) the subscriber has provided prior express consent to receive the call or text message and has not revoked that consent; and

(2) offer to the subscriber, for no additional charge, the ability to request that the receiving provider prevent the subscriber from receiving calls and text messages originating from a particular number.

(c) COMMISSION APPEALS PROCESS RELATING TO ALLEGED AUTODIALERS.—The standards established under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) shall provide for an appeals process under which—

(1) a subscriber of an originating provider (referred to in this subsection as the “originating subscriber”) may notify the Commission that the technology offered under that paragraph by a receiving provider is—

(A) incorrectly identifying the calls or text messages of the originating subscriber as

originating or probably originating from an automatic telephone dialing system; or

(B) preventing other subscribers from receiving calls or text messages originated by the originating subscriber that are permitted under subparagraph (B) of that paragraph;

(2) if the Commission finds that the circumstance about which the originating subscriber notified the Commission exists, the Commission shall—

(A) notify the receiving provider of the finding; and

(B) take such action as is reasonably necessary to correct the circumstance; and

(3) if the receiving provider is preventing a subscriber of the receiving provider (referred to in this paragraph as the “receiving subscriber”) from receiving calls or text messages originated by the originating subscriber because the receiving subscriber has requested that prevention under subsection (b)(1), the Commission—

(A) may not require the receiving provider to stop preventing the calls or text messages unless the receiving subscriber provides affirmative consent; and

(B) shall require the receiving provider to notify the receiving subscriber of the existence of the circumstance described in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(d) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person aggrieved by a violation of the regulations prescribed under subsection (b) may bring an action in an appropriate district court of the United States, or, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State, in an appropriate court of that State, to—

(A) enjoin the violation; or

(B) recover the greater of—

(i) actual damages; or

(ii) \$500 per violation.

(2) ENHANCED AWARDS.—If the court finds in an action brought under paragraph (1) that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated the regulations described in that paragraph, the court may increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of that paragraph.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) PREVENTION OF CALLS OR TEXT MESSAGES.—For purposes of a regulation prescribed under subsection (b), a call made or text message sent to a covered subscriber shall be considered to be prevented if, in accordance with the express consent of the subscriber, the call or text message is recorded or redirected in a manner that allows the subscriber to—

(A) be notified of the attempt to make the call or send the text message; or

(B) have access to—

(i) a message left by the calling party; or

(ii) the text message.

(2) BLOCKING CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require an originating provider to prevent or restrict any person from blocking the capability of any caller identification service to transmit caller identification information.

(f) REGULATIONS.—The Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall—

(1) prescribe the regulations required under subsection (b) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) require a provider of a voice service or text messaging service to comply with the regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) not later than 180 days after the date on which they are prescribed.

SA 276. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSFER OF UNUSED ENTITLEMENT TO POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 3319 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—An individual referred to in subsection (a) is an individual who, at the time of the approval of the individual's request to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section—

“(1) has completed at least 10 years of service in the uniformed services, not fewer than six of which were service in the Armed Forces;

“(2) is a member of the uniformed services who—

“(A) is not an individual described in paragraph (1);

“(B) has served at least six years in the Armed Forces;

“(C) enters into an agreement to serve as a member of the uniformed services for a period that is no less than the difference between—

“(i) 10 years; and

“(ii) the period the individual has already served in the uniformed services; or

“(3) is described in section 3311(b)(10).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking paragraph (2); and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking “(1)”;

(B) in subsection (i)(2), by striking “under subsection (b)(1)” and inserting “under subsection (b)(2)(C)”; and

(C) in subsection (j)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(b) MODIFICATION OF TIME TO TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of such section is amended to read as follows:

“(1) TIME FOR TRANSFER.—Subject to the time limitation for use of entitlement under section 3321 of this title, and except as provided in subsection (k), an individual approved to transfer entitlement to educational assistance under this section may transfer such entitlement at any time.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(A) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

“(g) COMMENCEMENT OF USE.—If a dependent to whom entitlement to educational assistance is transferred under this section is a child, the dependent may not commence the use of the transferred entitlement until either—

“(1) the completion by the child of the requirements of a secondary school diploma (or equivalency certificate); or

“(2) the attainment by the child of 18 years of age.”;

(B) by striking subsection (k); and

(C) by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (k).

SA 277. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. GOLD STAR FAMILIES FOREVER STAMP.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Gold Star families are true national heroes, who deserve our deepest gratitude and respect; and

(2) the extraordinary contribution of Gold Star families is beyond measure, not merely for their loss, but the comfort they selflessly provide others and their model of service and sacrifice.

(b) IN GENERAL.—In order to continue to honor the sacrifices of families who have lost a loved one who was a member of the Armed Forces in combat, the Postmaster General shall provide for the issuance of a forever stamp suitable for that purpose.

(c) FOREVER STAMP DEFINED.—In this section, the term “forever stamp” means a definitive stamp that—

(1) meets the postage required for first-class mail up to 1 ounce in weight; and

(2) retains full validity for the purpose described in paragraph (1) even if the rate of that postage is later increased.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The stamp described in subsection (b) shall be issued beginning as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and shall not thereafter be discontinued.

SA 278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. ____ . INAPPLICABILITY OF INSURRECTION ACT WITH RESPECT TO ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 256. Inapplicability with respect to enforcement of immigration laws

“This chapter shall not be applied—

“(1) to authorize the execution of the immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))), directly or indirectly, by a member of the Armed Forces; or

“(2) to otherwise authorize a member of the Armed Forces to aid or assist any official of the Government in the execution of the immigration laws.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“256. Inapplicability with respect to enforcement of immigration laws.”.

SA 279. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORTING REGARDING CANCELLED APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—

(1) FISCAL YEARS 2009 THROUGH 2018.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that assesses the amount of appropriations cancelled under section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, during each of fiscal years 2009 through 2018.

(2) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that assesses the amount of appropriations cancelled under section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, during fiscal year 2019.

(b) ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT.—Each assessment conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The amount of appropriations for each agency that were cancelled during each fiscal year covered by the report, including—

(A) the name of each appropriation account from which amounts were cancelled;

(B) for each cancelled appropriation, the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made, the period of availability of the appropriation, and the fiscal year during which the appropriation was cancelled;

(C) for each fiscal year for which appropriations made to the agency were cancelled, the percentage of the appropriations made available to the agency for the fiscal year that were cancelled; and

(D) whether there was an adjustment made with respect to the cancelled appropriation under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) or the cancelled appropriation was otherwise excluded from being taken into account for purposes of the discretionary spending limits (as defined in section 250 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 900)).

(2) The extent to which canceled appropriations different significantly across agencies or over time.

(3) The extent to which canceled appropriations are correlated with obligation rates or the length of time.

(4) The extent to which canceled appropriations are correlated with the length of continuing resolutions in the original year of the appropriation.

SA 280. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1260 and insert the following:

SEC. 1260. SENSE OF SENATE ON ENHANCED CO-OPERATION WITH PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES TO ESTABLISH OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE FUSION CENTERS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Pacific Island countries in the Indo-Pacific region are critical partners of the United States;

(2) the United States should take steps to enhance collaboration with Pacific Island countries;

(3) United States Indo-Pacific Command should pursue the establishment of one or more open-source intelligence fusion centers in the Indo-Pacific region to enhance cooperation with Pacific Island countries, which may include participation in an existing fusion center of a partner or ally in lieu of establishing an entirely new fusion center; and

(4) the United States should continue to support the political, economic, and security partnerships among Australia, New Zealand, and other Pacific Island countries.

SA 281. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ ESTABLISHMENT OF A HYBRID THREAT CENTER ON INFLUENCE OPERATIONS OF FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.

(a) **DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—In this section, the term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish a hybrid threat center (in this section referred to as the “Center”) to assess and track, in a cross-discipline and holistic manner, influence operations of foreign adversaries carried out against the United States.

(c) **COMPOSITION.**—The Director shall ensure that the Center is composed of individuals from across the intelligence community who are experts in the following:

- (1) Cybersecurity.
- (2) Military communications.
- (3) Finance.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Disinformation.
- (6) Emerging technology.
- (7) Leadership.
- (8) Regional affairs.

(d) **FUNCTIONS.**—The functions of the Center are as follows:

(1) To assess and track influence operations of foreign adversaries, including operations of adversaries carried out domestically and operations carried out abroad.

(2) To make information available to the public regarding trends, threats, and tactics deployed by foreign adversaries to undermine democratic institutions and influence public opinion in the United States.

(3) To monitor disinformation operations and influence campaigns of foreign adversaries.

(4) To give the intelligence community and policymakers greater visibility into nebulous, cross-border influence operations of foreign adversaries.

(5) To monitor open source information, particularly on social media, to analyze

disinformation campaigns and the weaponization of information and ensure that open source intelligence is given appropriate weight in analytic products of the intelligence community.

(6) To monitor technological trends, particularly important in cybersecurity and disinformation operations of foreign adversaries, so policymakers can adapt the responses of the Federal Government accordingly.

(7) To share information, as appropriate, with allied intelligence partners on foreign influence operations and tactics and in so doing establish a two-way exchange of threat information.

(e) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Not less frequently than once each year, the Center shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Center and the implications of such activities to the privacy and civil liberties of the people of the United States.

(f) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Center should supplant existing task forces at individual agencies that have mandates and resources which are limited by their particular mission and budget;

(2) the intelligence community and Congress should work together to resolve existing legal limitations on elements of the intelligence community to monitor disinformation operations;

(3) the intelligence community and Congress should ensure that appropriate legal authorities are in place to protect the privacy and civil liberties of United States citizens; and

(4) lessons learned from post-9/11 counterterrorism experiences should be applied to foreign interference threats.

SA 282. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION ____—ELECTION SECURITY

SECTION ____001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Election Security Act of 2019”.

TITLE I—FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE

Subtitle A—Voting System Security Improvement Grants

PART 1—PROMOTING ACCURACY, INTEGRITY, AND SECURITY THROUGH VOTER-VERIFIED PERMANENT PAPER BALLOT

SEC. ____101. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2019”.

SEC. ____102. PAPER BALLOT AND MANUAL COUNTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 301(a)(2) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **PAPER BALLOT REQUIREMENT.**—

“(A) **VOTER-VERIFIED PAPER BALLOTS.**—

“(i) **PAPER BALLOT REQUIREMENT.**—(I) The voting system shall require the use of an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot of the voter’s vote that shall be marked and made available for inspection and verification by the voter before the voter’s vote is cast and counted, and which shall be

counted by hand or read by an optical character recognition device or other counting device. For purposes of this subclause, the term ‘individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot’ means a paper ballot marked by the voter by hand or a paper ballot marked through the use of a non-tabulating ballot marking device or system, so long as the voter shall have the option to mark his or her ballot by hand.

“(II) The voting system shall provide the voter with an opportunity to correct any error on the paper ballot before the permanent voter-verified paper ballot is preserved in accordance with clause (ii).

“(III) The voting system shall not preserve the voter-verified paper ballots in any manner that makes it possible, at any time after the ballot has been cast, to associate a voter with the record of the voter’s vote without the voter’s consent.

“(ii) **PRESERVATION AS OFFICIAL RECORD.**—The individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot used in accordance with clause (i) shall constitute the official ballot and shall be preserved and used as the official ballot for purposes of any recount or audit conducted with respect to any election for Federal office in which the voting system is used.

“(iii) **MANUAL COUNTING REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOUNTS AND AUDITS.**—(I) Each paper ballot used pursuant to clause (i) shall be suitable for a manual audit, and shall be counted by hand in any recount or audit conducted with respect to any election for Federal office.

“(II) In the event of any inconsistencies or irregularities between any electronic vote tallies and the vote tallies determined by counting by hand the individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballots used pursuant to clause (i), and subject to subparagraph (B), the individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballots shall be the true and correct record of the votes cast.

“(iv) **APPLICATION TO ALL BALLOTS.**—The requirements of this subparagraph shall apply to all ballots cast in elections for Federal office, including ballots cast by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act and other absentee voters.

“(B) **SPECIAL RULE FOR TREATMENT OF DISPUTES WHEN PAPER BALLOTS HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE COMPROMISED.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In the event that—

“(I) there is any inconsistency between any electronic vote tallies and the vote tallies determined by counting by hand the individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballots used pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to any election for Federal office; and

“(II) it is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence (as determined in accordance with the applicable standards in the jurisdiction involved) in any recount, audit, or contest of the result of the election that the paper ballots have been compromised (by damage or mischief or otherwise) and that a sufficient number of the ballots have been so compromised that the result of the election could be changed,

the determination of the appropriate remedy with respect to the election shall be made in accordance with applicable State law, except that the electronic tally shall not be used as the exclusive basis for determining the official certified result.

“(ii) **RULE FOR CONSIDERATION OF BALLOTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH VOTING MACHINE.**—For purposes of clause (i), only the paper ballots deemed compromised, if any, shall be considered in the calculation of whether or not the result of the election could be changed due to the compromised paper ballots.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT CLARIFYING APPLICABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY.—Section 301(a)(4) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(4)) is amended by inserting “(including the paper ballots required to be used under paragraph (2))” after “voting system”.

(c) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 301(a)(1) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “counted” and inserting “counted, in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “counted” and inserting “counted, in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(3) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking “counted” each place it appears and inserting “counted, in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3)”;

(4) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “counted” and inserting “counted, in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3)”.

SEC. 103. ACCESSIBILITY AND BALLOT VERIFICATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 301(a)(3)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B)(i) ensure that individuals with disabilities and others are given an equivalent opportunity to vote, including with privacy and independence, in a manner that produces a voter-verified paper ballot as for other voters;

“(ii) satisfy the requirement of subparagraph (A) through the use of at least one voting system equipped for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual and enhanced visual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, and nonmanual and enhanced manual accessibility for the mobility and dexterity impaired, at each polling place; and

“(iii) meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) and paragraph (2)(A) by using a system that—

“(I) allows the voter to privately and independently verify the permanent paper ballot through the presentation, in accessible form, of the printed or marked vote selections from the same printed or marked information that would be used for any vote counting or auditing; and

“(II) allows the voter to privately and independently verify and cast the permanent paper ballot without requiring the voter to manually handle the paper ballot.”

(b) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT OF STUDY, TESTING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF ACCESSIBLE PAPER BALLOT VERIFICATION MECHANISMS.—

(1) STUDY AND REPORTING.—Subtitle C of title II of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21081 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by redesignating section 247 as section 248; and

(B) by inserting after section 246 the following new section:

“SEC. 247. STUDY AND REPORT ON ACCESSIBLE PAPER BALLOT VERIFICATION MECHANISMS.

“(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—The Commission shall make grants to not fewer than 3 eligible entities to study, test, and develop accessible paper ballot voting, verification, and casting mechanisms and devices and best practices to enhance the accessibility of paper ballot voting and verification mechanisms for individuals with disabilities, for voters whose primary language is not English, and for voters with difficulties in literacy, including best practices for the mechanisms themselves and the processes through which the mechanisms are used.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—An entity is eligible to receive a grant under this part if it submits to the Commission (at such time and in such form as the Commission may require) an application containing—

“(1) certifications that the entity shall specifically investigate enhanced methods or devices, including non-electronic devices, that will assist such individuals and voters in marking voter-verified paper ballots and presenting or transmitting the information printed or marked on such ballots back to such individuals and voters, and casting such ballots;

“(2) a certification that the entity shall complete the activities carried out with the grant not later than December 31, 2020; and

“(3) such other information and certifications as the Director may require.

“(c) AVAILABILITY OF TECHNOLOGY.—Any technology developed with the grants made under this section shall be treated as nonproprietary and shall be made available to the public, including to manufacturers of voting systems.

“(d) COORDINATION WITH GRANTS FOR TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commission shall carry out this section so that the activities carried out with the grants made under subsection (a) are coordinated with the research conducted under the grant program carried out under section 271, to the extent that the Commission determines necessary to provide for the advancement of accessible voting technology.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act is amended—

(A) by redesignating the item relating to section 247 as relating to section 248; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 246 the following new item:

“Sec. 247. Study and report on accessible paper ballot verification mechanisms.”

(c) CLARIFICATION OF ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS UNDER VOLUNTARY VOTING SYSTEM GUIDANCE.—In adopting any voluntary guidance under subtitle B of title III of the Help America Vote Act with respect to the accessibility of the paper ballot verification requirements for individuals with disabilities, the Election Assistance Commission shall include and apply the same accessibility standards applicable under the voluntary guidance adopted for accessible voting systems under such subtitle.

(d) PERMITTING USE OF FUNDS FOR PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT ACTIONS TO ENFORCE ELECTION-RELATED DISABILITY ACCESS.—Section 292(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21062(a)) is amended by striking “; except that” and all that follows and inserting a period.

SEC. 104. DURABILITY AND READABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR BALLOTS.

Section 301(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) DURABILITY AND READABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR BALLOTS.—

“(A) DURABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER BALLOTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—All voter-verified paper ballots required to be used under this Act shall be marked or printed on durable paper.

“(ii) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this Act, paper is ‘durable’ if it is capable of withstanding multiple counts and recounts by hand without compromising the fundamental integrity of the ballots, and capable of retaining the information marked or printed on them for the full duration of a retention and preservation period of 22 months.

“(B) READABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER BALLOTS MARKED BY BALLOT MARKING DEVICE.—All voter-verified paper ballots completed by the voter through the use of a bal-

lot marking device shall be clearly readable by the voter without assistance (other than eyeglasses or other personal vision enhancing devices) and by an optical character recognition device or other device equipped for individuals with disabilities.”

SEC. 105. PAPER BALLOT PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REQUIRING PAPER BALLOTS TO BE PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES.—Section 301(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)), as amended by section 104, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) PRINTING REQUIREMENTS FOR BALLOTS.—All paper ballots used in an election for Federal office shall be printed in the United States on recycled paper manufactured in the United States.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to elections occurring on or after January 1, 2021.

SEC. 106. STUDY AND REPORT ON OPTIMAL BALLOT DESIGN.

(a) STUDY.—The Election Assistance Commission shall conduct a study of the best ways to design ballots used in elections for public office, including paper ballots and electronic or digital ballots, to minimize confusion and user errors.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2020, the Election Assistance Commission shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 107. EFFECTIVE DATE FOR NEW REQUIREMENTS.

Section 301(d) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each State and jurisdiction shall be required to comply with the requirements of this section on and after January 1, 2006.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 105(b) of the Election Security Act of 2019 and subparagraphs (B) and (C), the requirements of this section which are first imposed on a State and jurisdiction pursuant to the amendments made by the Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2019 shall apply with respect to voting systems used for any election for Federal office held in 2020 or any succeeding year.

“(B) DELAY FOR JURISDICTIONS USING CERTAIN PAPER RECORD PRINTERS OR CERTAIN SYSTEMS USING OR PRODUCING VOTER-VERIFIABLE PAPER RECORDS IN 2018.—

“(i) DELAY.—In the case of a jurisdiction described in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall apply to a voting system in the jurisdiction as if the reference in such subparagraph to ‘2020’ were a reference to ‘2022’, but only with respect to the following requirements of this section:

“(I) Paragraph (2)(A)(i)(I) of subsection (a) (relating to the use of voter-verified paper ballots).

“(II) Paragraph (3)(B)(ii)(I) and (II) of subsection (a) (relating to access to verification from and casting of the durable paper ballot).

“(III) Paragraph (7) of subsection (a) (relating to durability and readability requirements for ballots).

“(ii) JURISDICTIONS DESCRIBED.—A jurisdiction described in this clause is a jurisdiction—

“(I) which used voter verifiable paper record printers attached to direct recording electronic voting machines, or which used other voting systems that used or produced

paper records of the vote verifiable by voters but that are not in compliance with paragraphs (2)(A)(i)(I), (3)(B)(iii)(I) and (II), and (7) of subsection (a) (as amended or added by the Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2019), for the administration of the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2018; and

“(II) which will continue to use such printers or systems for the administration of elections for Federal office held in years before 2022.

“(iii) MANDATORY AVAILABILITY OF PAPER BALLOTS AT POLLING PLACES USING GRAND-FATHERED PRINTERS AND SYSTEMS.—

“(I) REQUIRING BALLOTS TO BE OFFERED AND PROVIDED.—The appropriate election official at each polling place that uses a printer or system described in clause (ii)(I) for the administration of elections for Federal office shall offer each individual who is eligible to cast a vote in the election at the polling place the opportunity to cast the vote using a blank pre-printed paper ballot which the individual may mark by hand and which is not produced by the direct recording electronic voting machine or other such system. The official shall provide the individual with the ballot and the supplies necessary to mark the ballot, and shall ensure (to the greatest extent practicable) that the waiting period for the individual to cast a vote is the lesser of 30 minutes or the average waiting period for an individual who does not agree to cast the vote using such a paper ballot under this clause.

“(II) TREATMENT OF BALLOT.—Any paper ballot which is cast by an individual under this clause shall be counted and otherwise treated as a regular ballot for all purposes (including by incorporating it into the final unofficial vote count (as defined by the State) for the precinct) and not as a provisional ballot, unless the individual casting the ballot would have otherwise been required to cast a provisional ballot.

“(III) POSTING OF NOTICE.—The appropriate election official shall ensure there is prominently displayed at each polling place a notice that describes the obligation of the official to offer individuals the opportunity to cast votes using a pre-printed blank paper ballot.

“(IV) TRAINING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS.—The chief State election official shall ensure that election officials at polling places in the State are aware of the requirements of this clause, including the requirement to display a notice under subclause (III), and are aware that it is a violation of the requirements of this title for an election official to fail to offer an individual the opportunity to cast a vote using a blank pre-printed paper ballot.

“(V) PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY.—The requirements of this clause apply only during the period in which the delay is in effect under clause (i).

“(C) SPECIAL RULE FOR JURISDICTIONS USING CERTAIN NONTABULATING BALLOT MARKING DEVICES.—In the case of a jurisdiction which uses a nontabulating ballot marking device which automatically deposits the ballot into a privacy sleeve, subparagraph (A) shall apply to a voting system in the jurisdiction as if the reference in such subparagraph to ‘any election for Federal office held in 2020 or any succeeding year’ were a reference to ‘elections for Federal office occurring held in 2022 or each succeeding year’, but only with respect to paragraph (3)(B)(iii)(II) of subsection (a) (relating to nonmanual casting of the durable paper ballot).”.

PART 2—GRANTS TO CARRY OUT IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 111. GRANTS FOR OBTAINING COMPLIANT PAPER BALLOT VOTING SYSTEMS AND CARRYING OUT VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF GRANTS.—Subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

“PART 7—GRANTS FOR OBTAINING COMPLIANT PAPER BALLOT VOTING SYSTEMS AND CARRYING OUT VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

“SEC. 297. GRANTS FOR OBTAINING COMPLIANT PAPER BALLOT VOTING SYSTEMS AND CARRYING OUT VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS.

“(a) AVAILABILITY AND USE OF GRANT.—The Commission shall make a grant to each eligible State—

“(1) to replace a voting system—

“(A) which does not meet the requirements which are first imposed on the State pursuant to the amendments made by the Voter Confidence and Increased Accessibility Act of 2019 with a voting system which does meet such requirements, for use in the regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office held in November 2020, or

“(B) which does meet such requirements but which is not in compliance with the most recent voluntary voting system guidelines issued by the Commission prior to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2020 with another system which does meet such requirements and is in compliance with such guidelines;

“(2) to carry out voting system security improvements described in section 297A with respect to the regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office held in November 2020 and each succeeding election for Federal office; and

“(3) to implement and model best practices for ballot design, ballot instructions, and the testing of ballots.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The amount of a grant made to a State under this section shall be such amount as the Commission determines to be appropriate, except that such amount may not be less than the product of \$1 and the average of the number of individuals who cast votes in any of the two most recent regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office held in the State.

“(c) PRO RATA REDUCTIONS.—If the amount of funds appropriated for grants under this part is insufficient to ensure that each State receives the amount of the grant calculated under subsection (b), the Commission shall make such pro rata reductions in such amounts as may be necessary to ensure that the entire amount appropriated under this part is distributed to the States.

“(d) SURPLUS APPROPRIATIONS.—If the amount of funds appropriated for grants authorized under section 297D(a)(2) exceed the amount necessary to meet the requirements of subsection (b), the Commission shall consider the following in making a determination to award remaining funds to a State:

“(1) The record of the State in carrying out the following with respect to the administration of elections for Federal office:

“(A) Providing voting machines that are less than 10 years old.

“(B) Implementing strong chain of custody procedures for the physical security of voting equipment and paper records at all stages of the process.

“(C) Conducting pre-election testing on every voting machine and ensuring that paper ballots are available wherever electronic machines are used.

“(D) Maintaining offline backups of voter registration lists.

“(E) Providing a secure voter registration database that logs requests submitted to the database.

“(F) Publishing and enforcing a policy detailing use limitations and security safeguards to protect the personal information of voters in the voter registration process.

“(G) Providing secure processes and procedures for reporting vote tallies.

“(H) Providing a secure platform for disseminating vote totals.

“(2) Evidence of established conditions of innovation and reform in providing voting system security and the proposed plan of the State for implementing additional conditions.

“(3) Evidence of collaboration between relevant stakeholders, including local election officials, in developing the grant implementation plan described in section 297B.

“(4) The plan of the State to conduct a rigorous evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities carried out with the grant.

“(e) ABILITY OF REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS TO ADMINISTER RANKED CHOICE ELECTIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, an eligible State which receives a grant to replace a voting system under this section shall ensure that the replacement system is capable of administering a system of ranked choice voting under which each voter shall rank the candidates for the office in the order of the voter's preference.

“SEC. 297A. VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS DESCRIBED.

“(a) PERMITTED USES.—A voting system security improvement described in this section is any of the following:

“(1) The acquisition of goods and services from qualified election infrastructure vendors by purchase, lease, or such other arrangements as may be appropriate.

“(2) Cyber and risk mitigation training.

“(3) A security risk and vulnerability assessment of the State's election infrastructure which is carried out by a provider of cybersecurity services under a contract entered into between the chief State election official and the provider.

“(4) The maintenance of election infrastructure, including addressing risks and vulnerabilities which are identified under either of the security risk and vulnerability assessments described in paragraph (3), except that none of the funds provided under this part may be used to renovate or replace a building or facility which is used primarily for purposes other than the administration of elections for public office.

“(5) Providing increased technical support for any information technology infrastructure that the chief State election official deems to be part of the State's election infrastructure or designates as critical to the operation of the State's election infrastructure.

“(6) Enhancing the cybersecurity and operations of the information technology infrastructure described in paragraph (4).

“(7) Enhancing the cybersecurity of voter registration systems.

“(b) QUALIFIED ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE VENDORS DESCRIBED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this part, a ‘qualified election infrastructure vendor’ is any person who provides, supports, or maintains, or who seeks to provide, support, or maintain, election infrastructure on behalf of a State, unit of local government, or election agency (as defined in section 801 of the Election Security Act) who meets the criteria described in paragraph (2).

“(2) CRITERIA.—The criteria described in this paragraph are such criteria as the Chairman, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall establish and publish, and shall include each of the following requirements:

“(A) The vendor must be owned and controlled by a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.

“(B) The vendor must disclose to the Chairman and the Secretary, and to the chief State election official of any State to which the vendor provides any goods and services with funds provided under this part, of any sourcing outside the United States for parts of the election infrastructure.

“(C) The vendor agrees to ensure that the election infrastructure will be developed and maintained in a manner that is consistent with the cybersecurity best practices issued by the Technical Guidelines Development Committee.

“(D) The vendor agrees to maintain its information technology infrastructure in a manner that is consistent with the cybersecurity best practices issued by the Technical Guidelines Development Committee.

“(E) The vendor agrees to meet the requirements of paragraph (3) with respect to any known or suspected cybersecurity incidents involving any of the goods and services provided by the vendor pursuant to a grant under this part.

“(F) The vendor agrees to permit independent security testing by the Commission (in accordance with section 231(a)) and by the Secretary of the goods and services provided by the vendor pursuant to a grant under this part.

“(3) CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A vendor meets the requirements of this paragraph if, upon becoming aware of the possibility that an election cybersecurity incident has occurred involving any of the goods and services provided by the vendor pursuant to a grant under this part—

“(i) the vendor promptly assesses whether or not such an incident occurred, and submits a notification meeting the requirements of subparagraph (B) to the Secretary and the Chairman of the assessment as soon as practicable (but in no case later than 3 days after the vendor first becomes aware of the possibility that the incident occurred);

“(ii) if the incident involves goods or services provided to an election agency, the vendor submits a notification meeting the requirements of subparagraph (B) to the agency as soon as practicable (but in no case later than 3 days after the vendor first becomes aware of the possibility that the incident occurred), and cooperates with the agency in providing any other necessary notifications relating to the incident; and

“(iii) the vendor provides all necessary updates to any notification submitted under clause (i) or clause (ii).

“(B) CONTENTS OF NOTIFICATIONS.—Each notification submitted under clause (i) or clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall contain the following information with respect to any election cybersecurity incident covered by the notification:

“(i) The date, time, and time zone when the election cybersecurity incident began, if known.

“(ii) The date, time, and time zone when the election cybersecurity incident was detected.

“(iii) The date, time, and duration of the election cybersecurity incident.

“(iv) The circumstances of the election cybersecurity incident, including the specific election infrastructure systems believed to have been accessed and information acquired, if any.

“(v) Any planned and implemented technical measures to respond to and recover from the incident.

“(vi) In the case of any notification which is an update to a prior notification, any addi-

tional material information relating to the incident, including technical data, as it becomes available.

“SEC. 297B. ELIGIBILITY OF STATES.

“A State is eligible to receive a grant under this part if the State submits to the Commission, at such time and in such form as the Commission may require, an application containing—

“(1) a description of how the State will use the grant to carry out the activities authorized under this part;

“(2) a certification and assurance that, not later than 5 years after receiving the grant, the State will carry out risk-limiting audits and will carry out voting system security improvements, as described in section 297A; and

“(3) such other information and assurances as the Commission may require.

“SEC. 297C. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

“Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Commission shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committees on Homeland Security, House Administration, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Judiciary, and Rules and Administration of the Senate, on the activities carried out with the funds provided under this part.

“SEC. 297D. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this part—

“(1) \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

“(2) \$175,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020, 2022, 2024, and 2026.

“(b) CONTINUING AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Any amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of this section shall remain available until expended.”

“(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subtitle D of title II the following:

“PART 7—GRANTS FOR OBTAINING COMPLIANT PAPER BALLOT VOTING SYSTEMS AND CARRYING OUT VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS

“Sec. 297. Grants for obtaining compliant paper ballot voting systems and carrying out voting system security improvements.

“Sec. 297A. Voting system security improvements described.

“Sec. 297B. Eligibility of States.

“Sec. 297C. Reports to Congress.

“Sec. 297D. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 112. COORDINATION OF VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY ACTIVITIES WITH USE OF REQUIREMENTS PAYMENTS AND ELECTION ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002.

(a) DUTIES OF ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION.—Section 202 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20922) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “by” and inserting “and the security of election infrastructure by”.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY ON BOARD OF ADVISORS OF ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION.—Section 214(a) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20944(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “37 members” and inserting “38 members”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(17) The Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary’s designee.”

(c) REPRESENTATIVE OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ON TECHNICAL GUIDE-

LINES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 221(c)(1) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20961(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

“(E) A representative of the Department of Homeland Security.”

(d) GOALS OF PERIODIC STUDIES OF ELECTION ADMINISTRATION ISSUES; CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Section 241(a) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 20981(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “the Commission shall” and inserting “the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security (as appropriate), shall”; and

(2) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) will be secure against attempts to undermine the integrity of election systems by cyber or other means; and”.

(e) REQUIREMENTS PAYMENTS.—

(1) USE OF PAYMENTS FOR VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 251(b) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21001(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) PERMITTING USE OF PAYMENTS FOR VOTING SYSTEM SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A State may use a requirements payment to carry out any of the following activities:

“(A) Cyber and risk mitigation training.

“(B) Providing increased technical support for any information technology infrastructure that the chief State election official deems to be part of the State’s election infrastructure or designates as critical to the operation of the State’s election infrastructure.

“(C) Enhancing the cybersecurity and operations of the information technology infrastructure described in subparagraph (B).

“(D) Enhancing the security of voter registration databases.”

(2) INCORPORATION OF ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION IN STATE PLANS FOR USE OF PAYMENTS.—Section 254(a)(1) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21004(a)(1)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, including the protection of election infrastructure.”

(3) COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING STATE PLAN FOR USE OF PAYMENTS.—Section 255 of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21005) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) GEOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.—The members of the committee shall be a representative group of individuals from the State’s counties, cities, towns, and Indian tribes, and shall represent the needs of rural as well as urban areas of the State, as the case may be.”

(f) ENSURING PROTECTION OF COMPUTERIZED STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION LIST.—Section 303(a)(3) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21083(a)(3)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, as well as other measures to prevent and deter cybersecurity incidents, as identified by the Commission, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Technical Guidelines Development Committee.”

SEC. 113. INCORPORATION OF DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21141) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 901. DEFINITIONS.

“In this Act, the following definitions apply:

“(1) The term ‘cybersecurity incident’ has the meaning given the term ‘incident’ in section 227 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148).

“(2) The term ‘election infrastructure’ has the meaning given such term in section 3501 of the Election Security Act.

“(3) The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act is amended by amending the item relating to section 901 to read as follows:

“Sec. 901. Definitions.”.

Subtitle B—Grants for Risk-Limiting Audits of Results of Elections

SEC. 121. GRANTS TO STATES FOR CONDUCTING RISK-LIMITING AUDITS OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF GRANTS.—Subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21001 et seq.), as amended by section 111(a), is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

“PART 8—GRANTS FOR CONDUCTING RISK-LIMITING AUDITS OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

“SEC. 298. GRANTS FOR CONDUCTING RISK-LIMITING AUDITS OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

“(a) AVAILABILITY OF GRANTS.—The Commission shall make a grant to each eligible State to conduct risk-limiting audits as described in subsection (b) with respect to the regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office held in November 2020 and each succeeding election for Federal office.

“(b) RISK-LIMITING AUDITS DESCRIBED.—In this part, a ‘risk-limiting audit’ is a post-election process—

“(1) which is conducted in accordance with rules and procedures established by the chief State election official of the State which meet the requirements of subsection (c); and

“(2) under which, if the reported outcome of the election is incorrect, there is at least a predetermined percentage chance that the audit will replace the incorrect outcome with the correct outcome as determined by a full, hand-to-eye tabulation of all votes validly cast in that election that ascertains voter intent manually and directly from voter-verifiable paper records.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR RULES AND PROCEDURES.—The rules and procedures established for conducting a risk-limiting audit shall include the following elements:

“(1) Rules for ensuring the security of ballots and documenting that prescribed procedures were followed.

“(2) Rules and procedures for ensuring the accuracy of ballot manifests produced by election agencies.

“(3) Rules and procedures for governing the format of ballot manifests, cast vote records, and other data involved in the audit.

“(4) Methods to ensure that any cast vote records used in the audit are those used by the voting system to tally the election results sent to the chief State election official and made public.

“(5) Procedures for the random selection of ballots to be inspected manually during each audit.

“(6) Rules for the calculations and other methods to be used in the audit and to determine whether and when the audit of an election is complete.

“(7) Procedures and requirements for testing any software used to conduct risk-limiting audits.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this part, the following definitions apply:

“(1) The term ‘ballot manifest’ means a record maintained by each election agency that meets each of the following requirements:

“(A) The record is created without reliance on any part of the voting system used to tabulate votes.

“(B) The record functions as a sampling frame for conducting a risk-limiting audit.

“(C) The record contains the following information with respect to the ballots cast and counted in the election:

“(i) The total number of ballots cast and counted by the agency (including undervotes, overvotes, and other invalid votes).

“(ii) The total number of ballots cast in each election administered by the agency (including undervotes, overvotes, and other invalid votes).

“(iii) A precise description of the manner in which the ballots are physically stored, including the total number of physical groups of ballots, the numbering system for each group, a unique label for each group, and the number of ballots in each such group.

“(2) The term ‘incorrect outcome’ means an outcome that differs from the outcome that would be determined by a full tabulation of all votes validly cast in the election, determining voter intent manually, directly from voter-verifiable paper records.

“(3) The term ‘outcome’ means the winner of an election, whether a candidate or a position.

“(4) The term ‘reported outcome’ means the outcome of an election which is determined according to the canvass and which will become the official, certified outcome unless it is revised by an audit, recount, or other legal process.

“SEC. 298A. ELIGIBILITY OF STATES.

“A State is eligible to receive a grant under this part if the State submits to the Commission, at such time and in such form as the Commission may require, an application containing—

“(1) a certification that, not later than 5 years after receiving the grant, the State will conduct risk-limiting audits of the results of elections for Federal office held in the State as described in section 298;

“(2) a certification that, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the chief State election official of the State has established or will establish the rules and procedures for conducting the audits which meet the requirements of section 298(c);

“(3) a certification that the audit shall be completed not later than the date on which the State certifies the results of the election;

“(4) a certification that, after completing the audit, the State shall publish a report on the results of the audit, together with such information as necessary to confirm that the audit was conducted properly;

“(5) a certification that, if a risk-limiting audit conducted under this part leads to a full manual tally of an election, State law requires that the State or election agency shall use the results of the full manual tally as the official results of the election; and

“(6) such other information and assurances as the Commission may require.

“SEC. 298B. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this part \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of such Act, as amended by section 111(b), is further amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subtitle D of title II the following:

“PART 8—GRANTS FOR CONDUCTING RISK-LIMITING AUDITS OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

“Sec. 298. Grants for conducting risk-limiting audits of results of elections.

“Sec. 298A. Eligibility of States.

“Sec. 298B. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 122. GAO ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF AUDITS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 6 months after the first election for Federal office is held after grants are first awarded to States for conducting risk-limiting audits under part 8 of subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (as added by section 121) for conducting risk-limiting audits of elections for Federal office, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an analysis of the extent to which such audits have improved the administration of such elections and the security of election infrastructure in the States receiving such grants.

(b) REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report on the analysis conducted under subsection (a) to the appropriate congressional committees.

Subtitle C—Election Infrastructure Innovation Grant Program

SEC. 131. ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second section 319 (relating to EMP and GMD mitigation research and development) as section 320; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 321. ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, in coordination with the Chairman of the Election Assistance Commission (established pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002) and in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish a competitive grant program to award grants to eligible entities, on a competitive basis, for purposes of research and development that are determined to have the potential to significantly improve the security (including cybersecurity), quality, reliability, accuracy, accessibility, and affordability of election infrastructure, and increase voter participation.

“(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of each fiscal year for which grants are awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate a report describing such grants and analyzing the impact, if any, of such grants on the security and operation of election infrastructure, and on voter participation.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2027 for purposes of carrying out this section.

“(d) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(1) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), including an institution of higher education that is a historically Black college or university

(which has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1061)) or other minority-serving institution listed in section 371(a) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a));

“(2) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; or

“(3) an organization, association, or a for-profit company, including a small business concern (as such term is defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), including a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals as defined under section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).”

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (20) as paragraphs (7) through (21), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ‘election infrastructure’ means storage facilities, polling places, and centralized vote tabulation locations used to support the administration of elections for public office, as well as related information and communications technology, including voter registration databases, voting machines, electronic mail and other communications systems (including electronic mail and other systems of vendors who have entered into contracts with election agencies to support the administration of elections, manage the election process, and report and display election results), and other systems used to manage the election process and to report and display election results on behalf of an election agency.”

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking both items relating to section 319 and the item relating to section 318 and inserting the following new items:

“Sec. 318. Social media working group.

“Sec. 319. Transparency in research and development.

“Sec. 320. EMP and GMD mitigation research and development.

“Sec. 321. Election infrastructure innovation grant program.”

TITLE II—SECURITY MEASURES

SEC. 201. ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNATION.

Subparagraph (J) of section 2001(3) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601(3)) is amended by inserting “, including election infrastructure” before the period at the end.

SEC. 202. TIMELY THREAT INFORMATION.

Subsection (d) of section 201 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(24) To provide timely threat information regarding election infrastructure to the chief State election official of the State with respect to which such information pertains.”

SEC. 203. SECURITY CLEARANCE ASSISTANCE FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS.

In order to promote the timely sharing of information on threats to election infrastructure, the Secretary may—

(1) help expedite a security clearance for the chief State election official and other appropriate State personnel involved in the administration of elections, as designated by the chief State election official;

(2) sponsor a security clearance for the chief State election official and other appropriate State personnel involved in the ad-

ministration of elections, as designated by the chief State election official; and

(3) facilitate the issuance of a temporary clearance to the chief State election official and other appropriate State personnel involved in the administration of elections, as designated by the chief State election official, if the Secretary determines classified information to be timely and relevant to the election infrastructure of the State at issue.

SEC. 204. SECURITY RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (6) of section 2209(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(c)) is amended by inserting “(including by carrying out a security risk and vulnerability assessment)” after “risk management support”.

(b) PRIORITIZATION TO ENHANCE ELECTION SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a written request from a chief State election official, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, commence a security risk and vulnerability assessment (pursuant to paragraph (6) of section 2209(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by subsection (a)) on election infrastructure in the State at issue.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary, upon receipt of a request described in paragraph (1), determines that a security risk and vulnerability assessment cannot be commenced within 90 days, the Secretary shall expeditiously notify the chief State election official who submitted such request.

SEC. 205. ANNUAL REPORTS.

(a) REPORTS ON ASSISTANCE AND ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) efforts to carry out section 203 during the prior year, including specific information on which States were helped, how many officials have been helped in each State, how many security clearances have been sponsored in each State, and how many temporary clearances have been issued in each State; and

(2) efforts to carry out section 204 during the prior year, including specific information on which States were helped, the dates on which the Secretary received a request for a security risk and vulnerability assessment pursuant to such section, the dates on which the Secretary commenced each such request, and the dates on which the Secretary transmitted a notification in accordance with subsection (b)(2) of such section.

(b) REPORTS ON FOREIGN THREATS.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 2019), the Secretary and the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of appropriate offices of the Federal government, shall submit a joint report to the appropriate congressional committees on foreign threats to elections in the United States, including physical and cybersecurity threats.

(c) INFORMATION FROM STATES.—For purposes of preparing the reports required under this section, the Secretary shall solicit and consider information and comments from States and election agencies, except that the provision of such information and comments by a State or election agency shall be voluntary and at the discretion of the State or agency.

SEC. 206. PRE-ELECTION THREAT ASSESSMENTS.

(a) SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT BY DNI.—Not later than 180 days before the date of each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit an assessment of the

full scope of threats to election infrastructure, including cybersecurity threats posed by state actors and terrorist groups, and recommendations to address or mitigate the threats, as developed by the Secretary and Chairman, to—

(1) the chief State election official of each State;

(2) the Committees on Homeland Security and House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(3) any other appropriate congressional committees.

(b) UPDATES TO INITIAL ASSESSMENTS.—If, at any time after submitting an assessment with respect to an election under subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence determines that the assessment should be updated to reflect new information regarding the threats involved, the Director shall submit a revised assessment under such subsection.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “Chairman” means the chair of the Election Assistance Commission.

(2) The term “chief State election official” means, with respect to a State, the individual designated by the State under section 10 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20509) to be responsible for coordination of the State’s responsibilities under such Act.

(3) The term “election infrastructure” means storage facilities, polling places, and centralized vote tabulation locations used to support the administration of elections for public office, as well as related information and communications technology, including voter registration databases, voting machines, electronic mail and other communications systems (including electronic mail and other systems of vendors who have entered into contracts with election agencies to support the administration of elections, manage the election process, and report and display election results), and other systems used to manage the election process and to report and display election results on behalf of an election agency.

(4) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 901 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21141).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This title shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2020 and each succeeding regularly scheduled general election for Federal office.

TITLE III—ENHANCING PROTECTIONS FOR UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 301. NATIONAL STRATEGY TO PROTECT UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, and the heads of any other appropriate Federal agencies, shall issue a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns, and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of United States democratic institutions.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The national strategy required under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

(1) The threat of a foreign state actor, foreign terrorist organization (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a domestic actor carrying out a cyber attack, influence operation, disinformation campaign, or other activity aimed at undermining the security and integrity of United States democratic institutions.

(2) The extent to which United States democratic institutions are vulnerable to a cyber attack, influence operation, disinformation campaign, or other activity aimed at undermining the security and integrity of such democratic institutions.

(3) Potential consequences, such as an erosion of public trust or an undermining of the rule of law, that could result from a successful cyber attack, influence operation, disinformation campaign, or other activity aimed at undermining the security and integrity of United States democratic institutions.

(4) Lessons learned from other Western governments the institutions of which were subject to a cyber attack, influence operation, disinformation campaign, or other activity aimed at undermining the security and integrity of such institutions, as well as actions that could be taken by the United States Government to bolster collaboration with foreign partners to detect, deter, prevent, and counter such activities.

(5) Potential impacts such as an erosion of public trust in democratic institutions as could be associated with a successful cyber breach or other activity negatively-affecting election infrastructure.

(6) Roles and responsibilities of the Secretary, the Chairman, and the heads of other Federal entities and non-Federal entities, including chief State election officials and representatives of multi-state information sharing and analysis center.

(7) Any findings, conclusions, and recommendations to strengthen protections for United States democratic institutions that have been agreed to by a majority of Commission members on the National Commission to Protect United States Democratic Institutions, authorized pursuant to section 302.

(c) **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.**—Not later than 90 days after the issuance of the national strategy required under subsection (a), the President, acting through the Secretary, in coordination with the Chairman, shall issue an implementation plan for Federal efforts to implement such strategy that includes the following:

(1) Strategic objectives and corresponding tasks.

(2) Projected timelines and costs for the tasks referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Metrics to evaluate performance of such tasks.

(d) **CLASSIFICATION.**—The national strategy required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form.

(e) **CIVIL RIGHTS REVIEW.**—Not later than 60 days after the issuance of the national strategy required under subsection (a), and not later than 60 days after the issuance of the implementation plan required under subsection (c), the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (established under section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 20006ee)) shall submit a report to Congress on any potential privacy and civil liberties impacts of such strategy and implementation plan, respectively.

SEC. 302. NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PROTECT UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established within the legislative branch the National Commission to Protect United States Demo-

cratic Institutions (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Commission is to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.

(c) **COMPOSITION.**—

(1) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall be composed of 10 members appointed for the life of the Commission as follows:

(A) One member shall be appointed by the Secretary.

(B) One member shall be appointed by the Chairman.

(C) Two members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(D) Two members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(E) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security, the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(F) Two members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security, the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration.

(2) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—Individuals shall be selected for appointment to the Commission solely on the basis of their professional qualifications, achievements, public stature, experience, and expertise in relevant fields, including, but not limited to cybersecurity, national security, and the Constitution of the United States.

(3) **NO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE.**—Members shall not receive compensation for service on the Commission, but shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) **DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.**—All members of the Commission shall be appointed no later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. The appointment of the replacement member shall be made not later than 60 days after the date on which the vacancy occurs.

(d) **CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.**—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(e) **QUORUM AND MEETINGS.**—

(1) **QUORUM.**—The Commission shall meet and begin the operations of the Commission not later than 30 days after the date on which all members have been appointed or, if such meeting cannot be mutually agreed upon, on a date designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro Tempore of the Senate. Each subsequent meeting shall occur upon the call of the Chair or a majority of its members. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold meetings.

(2) **AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO ACT FOR COMMISSION.**—Any member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission,

take any action that the Commission is authorized to take under this section.

(f) **POWERS.**—

(1) **HEARINGS AND EVIDENCE.**—The Commission (or, on the authority of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof) may, for the purpose of carrying out this section, hold hearings and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths as the Commission considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(2) **CONTRACTING.**—The Commission may, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts, enter into contracts to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this section.

(g) **ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—

(1) **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.**—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis administrative support and other services for the performance of the Commission's functions.

(2) **OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.**—In addition to the assistance provided under paragraph (1), the Department of Homeland Security, the Election Assistance Commission, and other appropriate departments and agencies of the United States shall provide to the Commission such services, funds, facilities, and staff as they may determine advisable and as may be authorized by law.

(h) **PUBLIC MEETINGS.**—Any public meetings of the Commission shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the protection of information provided to or developed for or by the Commission as required by any applicable statute, regulation, or Executive order.

(i) **SECURITY CLEARANCES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The heads of appropriate departments and agencies of the executive branch shall cooperate with the Commission to expeditiously provide Commission members and staff with appropriate security clearances to the extent possible under applicable procedures and requirements.

(2) **PREFERENCES.**—In appointing staff, obtaining detailees, and entering into contracts for the provision of services for the Commission, the Commission shall give preference to individuals otherwise who have active security clearances.

(j) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **INTERIM REPORTS.**—At any time prior to the submission of the final report under paragraph (2), the Commission may submit interim reports to the President and Congress such findings, conclusions, and recommendations to strengthen protections for democratic institutions in the United States as have been agreed to by a majority of the members of the Commission.

(2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations to strengthen protections for democratic institutions in the United States as have been agreed to by a majority of the members of the Commission.

(k) **TERMINATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall terminate upon the expiration of the 60-day period which begins on the date on which the Commission submits the final report required under subsection (j)(2).

(2) **ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO TERMINATION.**—During the 60-day period described in paragraph (2), the Commission may carry out such administrative activities as may be required to conclude its work, including providing testimony to committees of Congress concerning the final report and disseminating the final report.

TITLE IV—PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY THROUGH IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 401. TESTING OF EXISTING VOTING SYSTEMS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTION CYBERSECURITY GUIDELINES AND OTHER GUIDELINES.

(a) **REQUIRING TESTING OF EXISTING VOTING SYSTEMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 231(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20971(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **TESTING TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDELINES.**—

“(A) **TESTING.**—Not later than 9 months before the date of each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the Commission shall provide for the testing by accredited laboratories under this section of the voting system hardware and software which was certified for use in the most recent such election, on the basis of the most recent voting system guidelines applicable to such hardware or software (including election cybersecurity guidelines) issued under this Act.

“(B) **DECERTIFICATION OF HARDWARE OR SOFTWARE FAILING TO MEET GUIDELINES.**—If, on the basis of the testing described in subparagraph (A), the Commission determines that any voting system hardware or software does not meet the most recent guidelines applicable to such hardware or software issued under this Act, the Commission shall decertify such hardware or software.”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2020 and each succeeding regularly scheduled general election for Federal office.

(b) **ISSUANCE OF CYBERSECURITY GUIDELINES BY TECHNICAL GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.**—Section 221(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20961(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ELECTION CYBERSECURITY GUIDELINES.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Development Committee shall issue election cybersecurity guidelines, including standards and best practices for procuring, maintaining, testing, operating, and updating election systems to prevent and deter cybersecurity incidents.”.

SEC. 402. TREATMENT OF ELECTRONIC POLL BOOKS AS PART OF VOTING SYSTEMS.

(a) **INCLUSION IN DEFINITION OF VOTING SYSTEM.**—Section 301(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(b)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “this section” and inserting “this Act”;

(2) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (1);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) any electronic poll book used with respect to the election; and”.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—Section 301 of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21081) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) **ELECTRONIC POLL BOOK DEFINED.**—In this Act, the term ‘electronic poll book’ means the total combination of mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic equipment (including the software, firmware, and documentation required to program, control, and support the equipment) that is used—

“(1) to retain the list of registered voters at a polling location, or vote center, or other location at which voters cast votes in an election for Federal office; and

“(2) to identify registered voters who are eligible to vote in an election.”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Section 301(e) of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21081(e)), as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “; or, with respect to any requirements relating to electronic poll books, on and after January 1, 2020.”.

SEC. 403. PRE-ELECTION REPORTS ON VOTING SYSTEM USAGE.

(a) **REQUIRING STATES TO SUBMIT REPORTS.**—Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 301 the following new section:

“SEC. 301A. PRE-ELECTION REPORTS ON VOTING SYSTEM USAGE.

“(a) **REQUIRING STATES TO SUBMIT REPORTS.**—Not later than 120 days before the date of each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the chief State election official of a State shall submit a report to the Commission containing a detailed voting system usage plan for each jurisdiction in the State which will administer the election, including a detailed plan for the usage of electronic poll books and other equipment and components of such system.

“(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office held in November 2020 and each succeeding regularly scheduled general election for Federal office.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT.**—Section 401 of such Act (52 U.S.C. 21111) is amended by striking “sections 301, 302, and 303” and inserting “sub-title A of title III”.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 301 the following new item:

“Sec. 301A. Pre-election reports on voting system usage.”.

SEC. 404. STREAMLINING COLLECTION OF ELECTION INFORMATION.

Section 202 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20922) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Commission” and inserting “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) **WAIVER OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.**—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the collection of information for purposes of maintaining the clearinghouse described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a).”.

TITLE V—PREVENTING ELECTION HACKING

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Prevent Election Hacking Act of 2019”.

SEC. 502. ELECTION SECURITY BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to be known as the “Election Security Bug Bounty Program” (hereafter in this subtitle referred to as the “Program”) to improve the cybersecurity of the systems used to administer elections for Federal office by facilitating and encouraging assessments by independent technical experts, in cooperation with State and local election officials and election service providers, to identify and report election cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

(b) **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION BY ELECTION OFFICIALS AND ELECTION SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—

(1) **NO REQUIREMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAM.**—Participation in the Program shall be entirely voluntary for State and local election officials and election service providers.

(2) **ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION AND INPUT FROM ELECTION OFFICIALS.**—In developing the Program, the Secretary shall solicit input from, and encourage participation by, State and local election officials.

(c) **ACTIVITIES FUNDED.**—In establishing and carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall—

(1) establish a process for State and local election officials and election service providers to voluntarily participate in the Program;

(2) designate appropriate information systems to be included in the Program;

(3) provide compensation to eligible individuals, organizations, and companies for reports of previously unidentified security vulnerabilities within the information systems designated under subparagraph (A) and establish criteria for individuals, organizations, and companies to be considered eligible for such compensation in compliance with Federal laws;

(4) consult with the Attorney General on how to ensure that approved individuals, organizations, or companies that comply with the requirements of the Program are protected from prosecution under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, and similar provisions of law, and from liability under civil actions for specific activities authorized under the Program;

(5) consult with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other departments and agencies that have implemented programs to provide compensation for reports of previously undisclosed vulnerabilities in information systems, regarding lessons that may be applied from such programs;

(6) develop an expeditious process by which an individual, organization, or company can register with the Department, submit to a background check as determined by the Department, and receive a determination as to eligibility for participation in the Program; and

(7) engage qualified interested persons, including representatives of private entities, about the structure of the Program and, to the extent practicable, establish a recurring competition for independent technical experts to assess election systems for the purpose of identifying and reporting election cybersecurity vulnerabilities;

(d) **USE OF SERVICE PROVIDERS.**—The Secretary may award competitive contracts as necessary to manage the Program.

SEC. 503. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) The terms “election” and “Federal office” have the meanings given such terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(2) The term “election cybersecurity vulnerability” means any security vulnerability (as defined in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501)) that affects an election system.

(3) The term “election service provider” means any person providing, supporting, or maintaining an election system on behalf of a State or local election official, such as a contractor or vendor.

(4) The term “election system” means any information system (as defined in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) which is part of an election infrastructure.

(5) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security, or, upon designation by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department of Homeland Security, or a Senate-confirmed official that reports to the Director.

(6) The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

(7) The term “voting system” has the meaning given such term in section 301(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(b)).

TITLE VI—ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 601. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART 4—ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

“SEC. 225. ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established an advisory committee (hereinafter in this part referred to as the ‘Committee’) to assist the Commission with respect to the award of grants to States under this Act for the purpose of election security.

“(b) DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall, with respect to an application for a grant received by the Commission—

“(A) review such application; and

“(B) recommend to the Commission whether to award the grant to the applicant.

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In reviewing an application pursuant to paragraph (1)(A), the Committee shall consider—

“(A) the record of the applicant with respect to—

“(i) compliance of the applicant with the requirements under subtitle A of title III; and

“(ii) adoption of voluntary guidelines issued by the Commission under subtitle B of title III; and

“(B) the goals and requirements of election security as described in title III of the For the People Act of 2019.

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be composed of 15 individuals appointed by the Executive Director of the Commission with experience and expertise in election security.

“(d) NO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE.—Members of the Committee shall not receive any compensation for their service, but shall be paid travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Committee.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE VII—USE OF VOTING MACHINES MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 701. USE OF VOTING MACHINES MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 301(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)), as amended by section 104 and section 105, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) VOTING MACHINE REQUIREMENTS.—By not later than the date of the regularly scheduled general election for Federal office

occurring in November 2022, each State shall seek to ensure that any voting machine used in such election and in any subsequent election for Federal office is manufactured in the United States.”.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

Except as provided in section 503, in this division, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “Chairman” means the chair of the Election Assistance Commission.

(2) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Homeland Security and House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(3) The term “chief State election official” means, with respect to a State, the individual designated by the State under section 10 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20509) to be responsible for coordination of the State’s responsibilities under such Act.

(4) The term “Commission” means the Election Assistance Commission.

(5) The term “democratic institutions” means the diverse range of institutions that are essential to ensuring an independent judiciary, free and fair elections, and rule of law.

(6) The term “election agency” means any component of a State, or any component of a unit of local government in a State, which is responsible for the administration of elections for Federal office in the State.

(7) The term “election infrastructure” means storage facilities, polling places, and centralized vote tabulation locations used to support the administration of elections for public office, as well as related information and communications technology, including voter registration databases, voting machines, electronic mail and other communications systems (including electronic mail and other systems of vendors who have entered into contracts with election agencies to support the administration of elections, manage the election process, and report and display election results), and other systems used to manage the election process and to report and display election results on behalf of an election agency.

(8) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(9) The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 901 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21141).

SEC. 802. INITIAL REPORT ON ADEQUACY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Chairman and the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress, including the Committees on Homeland Security and House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, analyzing the adequacy of the funding, resources, and personnel available to carry out this division and the amendments made by this division.

TITLE IX—SEVERABILITY

SEC. 901. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this division or amendment made by this division, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this division and amendments made by this division, and the application of the provisions and amendment to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected by the holding.

SA 283. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. REVIEW ON AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO CERTAIN WORLD WAR I VETERANS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Each Secretary concerned shall review the service records of each World War I veteran described in subsection (b) under the jurisdiction of such Secretary who is recommended for such review by the Valor Medals Review Task Force referred to in subsection (c), or another veterans service organization, in order to determine whether such veteran should be awarded the Medal of Honor for valor during World War I.

(b) COVERED WORLD WAR I VETERANS.—The World War I veterans whose service records are to be reviewed under subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Any African American war veteran, Asian American war veteran, Hispanic American war veteran, Jewish American war veteran, or Native American war veteran who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross or the Navy Cross for an action that occurred between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(2) Any African American war veteran, Asian American war veteran, Hispanic American war veteran, Jewish American war veteran, or Native American war veteran who was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm (that is, awarded at the Army level or above) by the Government of France for an action that occurred between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(3) Any African American war veteran, Asian American war veteran, Hispanic American war veteran, Jewish American war veteran, or Native American war veteran who was recommended for a Medal of Honor for an action that occurred from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918.

(c) CONSULTATIONS.—In carrying out the review under subsection (a), each Secretary concerned shall consult at least once each fiscal year quarter with the Valor Medals Review Task Force, jointly established by the United States Foundation for the Commemoration of the World Wars (in consultation with the United States World War One Centennial Commission) and the George S. Robb Centre for the Study of the Great War, and with such other veterans service organizations as such Secretary considers appropriate, until the conclusion of the review.

(d) RECOMMENDATION BASED ON REVIEW.—If a Secretary concerned determines, based upon the review under subsection (a), that the award of the Medal of Honor to a covered World War I veteran is warranted, such Secretary shall submit to the President a recommendation that the President award the Medal of Honor to that veteran.

(e) AUTHORITY TO AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR.—The Medal of Honor may be awarded to a World War I veteran in accordance with a recommendation of a Secretary concerned under subsection (d).

(f) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—An award of the Medal of Honor may be made under subsection (e) without regard to—

(1) section 7274 or 8298 of title 10, United States Code, as applicable; and

(2) any regulation or other administrative restriction on—

(A) the time for awarding the Medal of Honor; or

(B) the awarding of the Medal of Honor for service for which a Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross has been awarded.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section:

(A) The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(i) the Secretary of the Army, in the case of members of the Armed Forces who served in the Army between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918; and

(ii) the Secretary of the Navy, in the case of members of the Armed Forces who served in the Navy or the Marine Corps between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(B) The term “African American war veteran” means any person who served in the United States Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who identified himself as of African descent on his military personnel records.

(C) The term “Asian American war veteran” means any person who served in the United States Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who identified himself racially, nationally, or ethnically as originating from a country in Asia on his military personnel records.

(D) The term “Hispanic American war veteran” means any person who served in the United States Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who identified himself racially, nationally, or ethnically as originating from a country where Spanish is an official language on his military personnel records.

(E) The term “Jewish American war veteran” mean any person who served in the United States Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who identified himself as Jewish on his military personnel records.

(F) The term “Native American war veteran” means any person who served in the United States Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who identified himself as a member of a federally recognized tribe within the modern territory of the United States on his military personnel records.

(2) APPLICATION OF DEFINITIONS OF ORIGIN.—If the military personnel records of a person do not reflect the person’s membership in one of the groups identified in subparagraphs (B) through (F) of paragraph (1) but historical evidence exists that demonstrates the person’s Jewish faith held at the time of service, or that the person identified himself as of African, Asian, Hispanic, or Native American descent, the person may be treated as being a member of the applicable group by the Secretary concerned (in consultation with the organizations referred to in subsection (c)) for purposes of this section.

SA 284. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. HONORARY PROMOTION OF COLONEL CHARLES E. MCGEE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE AIR FORCE.

Notwithstanding any time limitation with respect to promotions for persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President is au-

thorized to issue an appropriate honorary commission promoting to brigadier general in the Air Force Colonel Charles E. McGee, United States Air Force (retired), a distinguished Tuskegee Airman whose honorary promotion has the recommendation of the Secretary of the Air Force in accordance with the provisions section 1563 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 285. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR AGREEMENT.—Any United States-Saudi Arabia civilian nuclear cooperation agreement under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) concluded after the date of the enactment of this Act shall—

(1) prohibit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on Saudi Arabian territory; and

(2) require the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring into force the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(b) REQUIRED REPORTING ON BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, at the time an agreement described under subsection (a) is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), a report on the ballistic missile program of Saudi Arabia.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A detailed description of the ballistic missile program of Saudi Arabia.

(B) An assessment of any technical and material foreign assistance Saudi Arabia has received for its ballistic missile program.

(C) An assessment of the impact of Saudi Arabia’s ballistic missile program on longstanding United States policy to combat the proliferation of ballistic missile technology in the Middle East.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 286. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN NAVAL VESSEL COMPONENTS TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL BASE.

Section 2534(a)(3)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new clauses:

“(iv) Auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services.

“(v) Propulsion system components (engines, reduction gears, and propellers).

“(vi) Shipboard cranes.

“(vii) Spreaders for shipboard cranes.”.

SA 287. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XV, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1531. REVIEW OF JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFEAT ORGANIZATION RESEARCH RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING EFFORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization to identify information that may be released to United States humanitarian demining organizations for the purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian demining efforts.

(b) RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall release to United States humanitarian demining organizations research identified under subsection (a).

SA 288. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. EDGE COMPUTING PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall develop and submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to implement, manage, coordinate, and field evolving commercial edge computing technologies—

(1) to improve the performance of C3I, logistics, and warfighting systems of the Department; and

(2) to ensure the military departments and defense agencies are postured to quickly take advantage of the innovation occurring in the private sector in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

(b) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under subsection (a) shall include plans to develop policies, procedures, budgets, and accelerated acquisition and contracting mechanisms for edge computing.

(c) DEFINITION OF EDGE COMPUTING.—In this section, the term “edge computing” means a method of optimizing applications or cloud computing systems by taking some portion of an application, its data, or services away from one or more central nodes (referred to as the “core”) to the other logical extreme (referred to as the “edge”) of the Internet which makes contact with the physical world or end users.

SA 289. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . AUTHORITY TO PLAN, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCT, OR LEASE, SHARED MEDICAL FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1104 the following new section:

“§1104a. Shared medical facilities with the Department of Veterans Affairs

“(a) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with each other for the planning, design, and construction, or leasing, of facilities to be operated as shared medical facilities.

“(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—(1) The Secretary of Defense may transfer to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs amounts as follows:

“(A) Amounts, not in excess of the amount authorized by law for an unspecified minor military construction project, for the construction of a shared medical facility if—

“(i) the amount of the share of the Department of Defense for the estimated cost of the project does not exceed the amount specified in subsection (a)(2) of section 2805 of this title; and

“(ii) the other requirements of such section have been met with respect to amounts identified for transfer.

“(B) Amounts appropriated for the Defense Health Program for the purpose of the planning, design, and construction, or the leasing of space, for a shared medical facility.

“(2) The authority to transfer amounts under this section is in addition to any other authority to transfer amounts available to the Secretary of Defense.

“(3) Section 2215 of this title does not apply to a transfer of funds under this subsection.

“(c) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may transfer to the Secretary of Defense amounts as follows:

“(1) Amounts appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for ‘Construction, minor projects’ for use for the planning, design, or construction of a shared medical facility if the amount of the share of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the estimated cost of the project does not exceed the amount specified in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38.

“(2) Amounts appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for ‘Construction, major projects’ for use for the planning, design, or construction of a shared medical facility if—

“(A) the amount of the share of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the estimated cost of the project exceeds the

amount specified in subsection (a)(3) of section 8104 of title 38; and

“(B) the other requirements of such section have been met with respect to amounts identified for transfer.

“(3) Amounts appropriated to the applicable appropriation account of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of leasing space for a shared medical facility if the amount of the share of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the estimated cost of the project does not exceed the amount specified in section 8104(a)(3)(B) of title 38.

“(d) RECEIPT OF AMOUNTS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—(1) Any amount transferred to the Secretary of Defense by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for necessary expenses for the planning, design, and construction of a shared medical facility, if the amount of the share of the Department of Defense for the cost of such project does not exceed the amount specified in section 2805(a)(2) of this title, may be credited to accounts of the Department of Defense available for the construction of a shared medical facility.

“(2) Any amount transferred to the Secretary of Defense by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of the planning and design, or the leasing of space, for a shared medical facility may be credited to accounts of the Department of Defense available for such purposes, and may be used for such purposes.

“(3) Using accounts credited with transfers from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may carry out unspecified minor military construction projects, if the share of the Department of Defense for the cost of such project does not exceed the amount specified in section 2805(a)(2) of this title.

“(e) RECEIPT OF AMOUNTS BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—(1) Any amount transferred to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by the Secretary of Defense for necessary expenses for the planning, design, and construction of a shared medical facility, if the amount of the share of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the cost of such project does not exceed the amount specified in section 8104(a)(3)(A) of title 38, may be credited to the ‘Construction, minor projects’ account of the Department of Veterans Affairs and used for the necessary expenses of constructing such shared medical facility.

“(2) Any amount transferred to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by the Secretary of Defense for necessary expenses for the planning, design, and construction of a shared medical facility, if the amount of the share of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the cost of such project exceeds the amount specified in subsection (a)(3)(A) of section 8104 of title 38, may be credited to the ‘Construction, major projects’ account of the Department of Veterans Affairs and used for the necessary expenses of constructing such shared medical facility if the other requirements of such section have been met with respect to amounts identified for transfer.

“(3) Any amount transferred to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of leasing space for a shared medical facility may be credited to accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs available for such purposes, and may be used for such purposes.

“(f) MERGER OF AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED.—Any amount transferred under this section shall be merged with, and be available for the same purposes and the same time period as, the appropriation or fund to which transferred.

“(g) SHARED MEDICAL FACILITY DEFINED.—(1) In this section, the term ‘shared medical facility’ means a building or buildings, or a campus, intended to be used by both the De-

partment of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs for the provision of health care services, whether under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and whether or not located on a military installation or on real property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(2) Such term includes any necessary building and auxiliary structure, garage, parking facility, mechanical equipment, abutting sidewalks, and accommodations for attending personnel.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

“1104a. Shared medical facilities with the Department of Veterans Affairs.”

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Paragraph (3) of section 8104(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(3) For purposes of this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘major medical facility project’ means a project for the construction, alteration, or acquisition of a medical facility involving a total expenditure of more than \$20,000,000, but such term does not include an acquisition by exchange, non-recurring maintenance projects of the Department, or the construction, alteration, or acquisition of a shared Federal medical facility for which the Department’s estimated share of the project costs does not exceed \$20,000,000.

“(B) The term ‘major medical facility lease’ means a lease for space for use as a new medical facility at an average annual rent of more than the dollar threshold for leases procured through the General Services Administration under section 3307(a)(2) of title 40, which shall be subject to annual adjustment in accordance with section 3307(h) of such title, but such term does not include a lease for space for use as a shared Federal medical facility for which the Department’s estimated share of the lease costs does not exceed that dollar threshold.”

SA 290. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CYPRUS.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) allowing for the export, re-export or transfer of arms subject to the United States Munitions List (part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Republic of Cyprus would advance United States security interests in Europe by helping to reduce the dependence of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on other countries, including countries that pose challenges to United States interests around the world, for defense-related materiel; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States—

(A) to continue to support United Nations-facilitated efforts toward a comprehensive solution to the division of Cyprus; and

(B) for the Republic of Cyprus to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION.—Section 620C(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2373(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Any agreement” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (3), any agreement”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The requirement under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any sale or other provision of any defense article or defense service to Cyprus if the end-user of such defense article or defense service is the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.”.

(c) EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS FROM CERTAIN RELATED REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d) and except as provided in paragraph (2), beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall not apply a policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in the Republic of Cyprus if—

(A) the request is made by or on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus; and

(B) the end-user of such defense articles or defense services is the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

(2) EXCEPTION.—This exclusion shall not apply to any denial based upon credible human rights concerns.

(d) LIMITATIONS ON THE TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles on the United States Munitions List to the Republic of Cyprus shall remain in place unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees not less than annually that—

(A) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is continuing to cooperate with the United States Government in efforts to implement reforms on anti-money laundering regulations and financial regulatory oversight; and

(B) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has made and is continuing to take the steps necessary to deny Russian military vessels access to ports for refueling and servicing.

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitations contained in this subsection for one fiscal year if the President determines that it is essential to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SA 291. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ CLIMATE SECURITY ENVOY.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) CLIMATE SECURITY ENVOY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Climate Security Envoy, who shall serve in the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs of the Department of State.

“(2) DUTIES.—The Climate Security Envoy—

“(A) shall develop a climate security policy in accordance with paragraph (3);

“(B) shall coordinate the integration of scientific data on the current and anticipated effects of climate change into applied strategies across programmatic and regional bureaus of the Department of State and into the Department's decision making processes;

“(C) shall serve as a key point of contact for other Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Intelligence Community, on climate security issues;

“(D) shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to encourage other countries and international multilateral organizations to support the principles of the climate security policy developed under paragraph (3);

“(E) shall perform such other duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe; and

“(F) may not—

“(i) perform the functions of the Special Envoy for Climate Change to the United Nations; or

“(ii) serve as the United States negotiator in any international forum to address climate change.

“(3) CLIMATE SECURITY POLICY.—The Climate Security Envoy shall develop and facilitate the implementation of a climate security policy that requires the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, embassies, regional bureaus, and other offices with a role in conflict avoidance, prevention and security assistance, or humanitarian disaster response, prevention, and assistance to assess, develop, budget for, and (upon approval) implement plans, policies, and actions—

“(A) to enhance the resilience capacities of foreign countries to the effects of climate change as a means of reducing the risk of conflict and instability;

“(B) to evaluate specific added risks to certain regions and countries that are—

“(i) vulnerable to the effects of climate change; and

“(ii) strategically significant to the United States;

“(C) to account for the impacts on human health, safety, stresses, reliability, food production, fresh water and other critical natural resources, and economic activity;

“(D) to coordinate the integration of climate change risk and vulnerability assessments into the decision-making process for awarding foreign assistance;

“(E) to advance principles of good governance by encouraging foreign governments, particularly nations that are least capable of coping with the effects of climate change—

“(i) to conduct climate security evaluations; and

“(ii) to facilitate the development of climate security action plans to ensure sta-

bility and public safety in disaster situations in a humane and responsible fashion; and

“(F) to evaluate the vulnerability, security, susceptibility, and resiliency of United States interests and non-defense assets abroad.

“(4) REPORT.—The Climate Security Envoy shall regularly report to the Secretary of State regarding the activities described in paragraphs (2) and (3) to integrate climate concerns into agendas and program budget requests.

“(5) RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR.—The Climate Security Envoy shall have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large.

“(6) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term ‘climate security’ means the effects of climate change on—

“(A) United States national security concerns and subnational, national, and regional political stability; and

“(B) overseas security and conflict situations that are potentially exacerbated by dynamic environmental factors and events, including—

“(i) the intensification and frequency of droughts, floods, wildfires, tropical storms, and other extreme weather events;

“(ii) changes in historical severe weather, drought, and wildfire patterns;

“(iii) the expansion of geographical ranges of droughts, floods, and wildfires into regions that had not regularly experienced such phenomena;

“(iv) global sea level rise patterns and the expansion of geographical ranges affected by drought; and

“(v) changes in marine environments that effect critical geostrategic waterways, such as the Arctic Ocean, the South China Sea, the South Pacific Ocean, the Barents Sea, and the Beaufort Sea.”.

SA 292. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ UNITED STATES SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE ARCTIC.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE ARCTIC.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of State shall designate a Special Representative for the Arctic—

“(A) to coordinate the United States Government response to international disputes and needs in the Arctic;

“(B) to represent the United States Government, as appropriate, in multilateral fora in discussions concerning access, cooperation, conservation, cultural relations, and transit in the Arctic; and

“(C) to formulate United States policy to assist in the resolution of international conflicts in the Arctic.

“(2) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Special Representative for the Arctic may carry out other assigned responsibilities, in addition to the duties described in paragraph (1).”.

SA 293. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add following:

**TITLE XVII—SAUDI ARABIA
ACCOUNTABILITY AND YEMEN ACT**

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Saudi Arabia Accountability and Yemen Act of 2019”.

Subtitle A—Peaceful Resolution of the Civil War in Yemen and Protection of Civilians

SEC. 1711. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support United Nations-led efforts for a comprehensive political settlement that leads to a territorially unified, stable, and independent Yemen;

(2) to insist on the urgent need for a political solution, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2216 (2015), or any successor United Nations Security Council Resolution demanding an end to violence in Yemen and peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country;

(3) to reject all statements, policies, or actions advocating for a military solution to the civil war in Yemen;

(4) to encourage long-standing United States security partners, including the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates, to take the lead in confidence-building measures that open space for political dialogue to end the war in Yemen and address the humanitarian crisis; and

(5) to support the implementation of the agreements reached between the parties to the conflict at Stockholm, Sweden on December 13, 2018, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2451 (2018).

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) continued direct negotiations between the Government of Saudi Arabia, the internationally-recognized Government of Yemen, and representatives of the Houthi movement (also known as “Ansar Allah”) are required—

(A) to reach a political solution;

(B) to implement the agreements reached between the Saudi-led coalition, the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, local Yemeni forces, and Ansar Allah at Stockholm, Sweden on December 13, 2018 (referred to in this subtitle as the “Stockholm Agreement”);

(C) to address the suffering of the Yemeni people; and

(D) to counter efforts by Iran, al Qaeda, and ISIS to exploit instability for their own malign purposes;

(2) the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates bear significant responsibility for the economic stabilization and eventual reconstruction of Yemen; and

(3) the United States and the international community must continue to support the work of United Nations Special Envoy Martin Griffiths to achieve a political solution to the civil war in Yemen, including by supporting the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2451 (2018).

SEC. 1713. UNITED STATES STRATEGY FOR ENDING THE WAR IN YEMEN.

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this subtitle, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) **STRATEGY.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until a complete cessation of hostilities in the Yemen civil war, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of National Intelligence shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the progress of the United States strategy to end the war in Yemen.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The briefing required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a summary of the United States national security interests threatened by continued civil war and instability in Yemen;

(2) a description of the steps necessary to end the civil war in Yemen and achieve a territorially unified, stable, and independent Yemen;

(3) a description of efforts to implement the Stockholm Agreement;

(4) a description of whether the Saudi-led coalition, the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, local Yemeni forces, and Ansar Allah are taking the necessary steps referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3);

(5) a description of United States activities to encourage all parties to take the necessary steps referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3);

(6) an assessment of the threat posed by Al Qaeda and the Islamic State in Yemen to United States national security, including—

(A) a comprehensive list of all sources of support received by these groups; and

(B) an assessment regarding whether the activities of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and the Islamic State in Yemen have expanded or diminished since the beginning of the war in Yemen;

(7) an explanation of how the United States has used, and plans to use, its military and diplomatic leverage—

(A) to end the civil war in Yemen; and

(B) to move the stakeholders in the war toward a political process to end the war;

(8) an assessment of Iran’s activities in Yemen, including—

(A) a comprehensive summary of all recipients of illicit Iranian support in Yemen; and

(B) an assessment regarding whether the scope of Iran’s influence and activities in Yemen have increased or decreased since the beginning of the war in Yemen;

(9) a description of Russia’s activities in Yemen and an assessment of Russia’s objectives for such activities; and

(10) any other matters relevant to ending the civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 1714. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING WAR CRIMES, AND OTHER HARM TO CIVILIANS IN YEMEN.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all stakeholders in the conflict in Yemen should end all practices involving arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, and other unlawful treatment;

(2) all stakeholders in the conflict in Yemen should reveal the fate or the location of all persons who have been subjected to enforced disappearance by such stakeholders;

(3) all persons who remain in custody as a result of the conflict in Yemen should be granted immediate access to their families;

(4) the locations of all detention facilities run or supervised by members of the Saudi-led coalition should be revealed and brought under the supervision of the Prosecutor General of Yemen;

(5) independent monitors should be granted access to all places of detention in Yemen;

(6) all stakeholders to the conflict in Yemen should fully cooperate with the United Nations Panel of Experts on Yemen.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the causes and consequences of civilian harm occurring in the armed conflict in Yemen, including war crimes, and gross violations of human rights as a result of the actions of all parties to the conflict.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) a description of civilian harm occurring in the context of the armed conflict in Yemen, including—

(A) mass casualty incidents; and

(B) damage to, and destruction of, civilian infrastructure and services, including—

(i) hospitals and other medical facilities;

(ii) electrical grids;

(iii) water systems;

(iv) ports and port infrastructure; and

(v) other critical infrastructure;

(2) violations of the law of armed conflict committed during the war in Yemen by—

(A) all forces involved in the Saudi-led coalition and all forces fighting on its behalf;

(B) members of the Houthi movement and all forces fighting on its behalf;

(C) members of violent extremist organizations; and

(D) any other combatants in the conflict;

(3) as examples of violations referred to in paragraph (2)—

(A) alleged war crimes;

(B) specific instances of failure by the parties to the conflict to exercise distinction, proportionality, and precaution in the use of force in accordance with the law of armed conflict;

(C) arbitrary denials of humanitarian access and the resulting impact on the alleviation of human suffering;

(D) detention-related abuses;

(E) the use of child soldiers, including members of the Sudanese paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (previously known as the “Janjaweed militia”); and

(F) other acts that may constitute violations of the law of armed conflict; and

(4) recommendations for establishing accountability mechanisms for the civilian harm, war crimes, other violations of the law of armed conflict, and gross violations of human rights perpetrated by parties to the conflict in Yemen, including—

(A) the potential for prosecuting individuals perpetrating, organizing, directing, or ordering such violations; and

(B) establishing condolence payments for the impacted members of the civilian population.

(d) **FORM.**—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 1715. SUSPENSION OF ARMS TRANSFERS TO SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) **RESTRICTION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2020, the United States Government—

(1) may not sell, transfer, or authorize licenses for export to the Government of Saudi Arabia any item designated under Category

III, IV, VII, or VIII on the United States Munitions List pursuant to section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)); and

(2) shall suspend any licenses or other approvals that were issued before the date of the enactment of this Act for the export to the Government of Saudi Arabia of any item designated under Category IV of the United States Munitions List.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to sales, transfers, or export licenses relating to ground-based missile defense systems.

(c) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the restriction under subsection (a) for items designated under Categories III, VII, and VIII of the United States Munitions List not earlier than 30 days after—

(1) the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, submits a written, unclassified certification to the appropriate congressional committees stating that—

(A) such waiver is in the national security interests of the United States;

(B) the Saudi-led coalition, during the 180-day period immediately preceding the date of such certification, has continuously—

(i) honored a complete cessation of hostilities in the Yemen civil war, including ending all air strikes and all offensive ground operations that are not associated with al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula or ISIS;

(ii) fully supported, in statements and actions, the work of United Nations Special Envoy Martin Griffiths to find a political solution to the conflict in Yemen; and

(iii) abstained from any actions to restrict, delay, or interfere with the delivery of cargo to or within Yemen unless—

(I) such action was taken exclusively to carry out inspections based on specific intelligence that a cargo shipment contains weapons prohibited under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2216 (2015); and

(II) the Saudi-led coalition timely submitted any reports required under such Resolution after the conclusion of such action; and

(C) Ansar Allah or associated forces, during the 180-day period immediately preceding the date of such certification—

(i) launched missile or unmanned aerial vehicle strikes into Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates;

(ii) conducted ground incursions into the territory of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates;

(iii) accepted weapons, weapons components, funding, or military training from the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(iv) attacked vessels in the Red Sea; or

(v) prohibited or otherwise restricted, directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of humanitarian or commercial shipments to and within Yemen; and

(2) the Comptroller General of the United States, not later than 45 days after the submission of the certification under paragraph (1), submits a written, unclassified report to the appropriate congressional committees assessing the responsiveness, completeness, and accuracy of such certification.

(d) **CLASSIFIED BRIEFING.**—If the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense determine that Ansar Allah has engaged in any of the actions described in subsection (c)(1)(C), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified briefing to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 10 days after submitting the certification under subsection (c)(1) to provide details to support such determination.

SEC. 1716. PROHIBITION ON IN-FLIGHT REFUELING OF SAUDI COALITION AIRCRAFT OPERATING IN YEMEN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended under section 2342 of title 10, United States Code, or under any other applicable statutory authority, to provide in-flight refueling of Saudi or Saudi-led coalition non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

(b) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing—

(1) the expenses incurred by the United States in providing in-flight refueling services for Saudi or Saudi-led coalition non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the civil war in Yemen between March 2015 and November 11, 2018; and

(2) the extent to which the expenses referred to in paragraph (1) have been reimbursed by members of the Saudi-led coalition.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) the total expenses incurred by the United States in providing in-flight refueling services, including fuel, flight hours, and other applicable expenses, to Saudi or Saudi-led coalition, non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the civil war in Yemen;

(2) the amount of the expenses described in paragraph (1) that have been reimbursed by each member of the Saudi-led coalition; and

(3) actions taken by the United States to recoup the unreimbursed expenses described in paragraph (1), including any commitments by members of the Saudi-led coalition to reimburse the United States for such expenses.

(d) **SUNSET.**—The reporting requirement under subsection (b) shall cease to be effective on the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits written certification to the appropriate congressional committees that all of the expenses incurred by the United States in providing in-flight refueling services for Saudi or Saudi-led coalition non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the civil war in Yemen have been reimbursed.

SEC. 1717. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS HINDERING HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND THREATENING THE PEACE OR STABILITY OF YEMEN.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should continue to implement Executive Order 13611 (77 Fed. Reg. 29533), relating to blocking property of persons threatening the peace, security, or stability of Yemen.

(b) **SANCTIONS AUTHORIZED.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each person that the President determines—

(1)(A) is knowingly blocking access to Yemeni ports, ports of entry, or other facilities used by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and implementing partners, national and international nongovernmental organizations, or any other actors engaged in humanitarian relief activities in Yemen; or

(B) is otherwise hindering the efforts of such organizations to deliver humanitarian relief, including through diversion of goods and materials intended to provide relief to civilians in Yemen;

(2)(A) is knowingly threatening the humanitarian actors referred to in paragraph (1)(A); or

(B) is engaging in acts of violence against such actors in Yemen or across conflict lines and borders;

(3) is responsible for actions or policies that are intended to undermine—

(A) the United Nations-led political process to end the conflict in Yemen; or

(B) efforts to promote stabilization and reconstruction in Yemen;

(4) is a successor entity to a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3);

(5) owns or controls, or is owned or controlled by, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3);

(6) is acting for or, on behalf of, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(7) has knowingly provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, a person referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(A) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—In accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the President shall block all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person subject to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property—

(i) are in the United States;

(ii) are transported into the United States; or

(iii) are in, or come into, the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) **ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(i) **EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.**—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien subject to subsection (b).

(ii) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of any such officer or Secretary) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien subject to subsection (b), regardless of when such visa was issued.

(II) **EFFECT OF REVOCATION.**—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(2) **INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.**—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of the imposition of sanctions under this section.

(3) **PENALTIES.**—Any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation described in subsection (b), or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out such paragraph, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

SEC. 1718. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS SUPPORTING THE HOUTHIS IN YEMEN.

(a) **DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall determine if the Houthi movement (also known as “Ansar Allah”) has engaged meaningfully in United Nations-led efforts for a comprehensive political settlement that leads to a territorially unified, stable, and independent Yemen.

(b) **SANCTIONS.**—If the President is unable to make the determination described in subsection (a), the President shall impose the

sanctions described in subsection (c) on any person that the President determines—

(1) has knowingly assisted, sponsored, provided, or attempted to provide significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the Houthi movement in Yemen, its successor entities, entities that own or control, or are owned or controlled by, the Houthi movement, or entities acting for, or on behalf of, the Houthi movement;

(2) has knowingly engaged in any activity that materially contributes to the supply, sale, or direct or indirect transfer to or from the Houthi movement in Yemen, its successor entities, entities that own or control, or are owned or controlled by, the Houthi movement, or entities acting for or on behalf of the Houthi movement, of any firearms or ammunition, battle tanks, armored vehicles, artillery or mortar systems, aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, or explosive mines of any type (as such terms are defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms), ground-to-air missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, or related materiel, including spare parts;

(3) has knowingly provided any technical training, financial resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance, or use of arms and related materiel described in paragraph (2) to the Houthi movement in Yemen, its successor entities, entities that own or control, or are owned or controlled by, the Houthi movement, or entities acting for or on behalf of the Houthi movement;

(4) is a successor entity to a person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3);

(5) is an entity that owns or controls, or is owned or controlled by, a person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3); or

(6) is an entity that is acting for, or on behalf of, a person referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—In accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the President shall block all transactions in property, or interests in property, of a person subject to subsection (b) if such property or interests in property—

(i) are in the United States;

(ii) are transported into the United States; or

(iii) are in, or come into, the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien subject to subsection (b).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of any such officer or Secretary) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien subject to subsection (b), regardless of when such visa was issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(C) DENIAL OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—Any letter of offer and acceptance, or license to export, any defense article or defense service controlled for export under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) or the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C.

4601 et seq.), as continued in force by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), requested by a person described in subsection (b) shall be denied until the date that is 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of State certifies to Congress that any action by such person described in subsection (b) has ceased.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of the imposition of sanctions under this section.

(3) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (b), or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out such paragraph, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The sanctions described in subsection (c)(1) shall not apply to any act incidental or necessary to the provision of urgently needed humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 1719. GAO REVIEW OF UNITED STATES MILITARY SUPPORT TO SAUDI-LED COALITION.

(a) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the United States military support to the Saudi-led coalition that evaluates—

(1) the manner and extent to which the United States military provides support to the Saudi-led coalition;

(2) how the Department of Defense prioritizes aerial refueling capabilities in support of the Saudi-led coalition;

(3) the manner and extent to which the United States has been reimbursed for aerial refueling support of Saudi-led coalition aircraft;

(4) whether and how the Department of Defense determines the extent to which its advice and assistance has reduced civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure, including evaluating a differentiation between dynamic and deliberate targeting by the Saudi-led coalition;

(5) whether and how the Department of Defense determines the efficacy of defensive advice and assistance to the Saudi-led coalition, including with respect to ballistic missiles and other threats to the sovereignty of regional partners; and

(6) the responsiveness, completeness, and accuracy of any certifications submitted pursuant to section 1290 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide the preliminary results of the review conducted under subsection (a) to the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) FINAL REPORT.—During the briefing required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall notify the appropriate congressional committees when a final report summarizing the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) will be submitted to such committees.

SEC. 1720. EMERGENCY PROTECTION FOR YEMENI CULTURAL PROPERTY.

Section 3 of the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act (Public Law 114-151; 130 Stat. 369) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “AND YEMEN” after “SYRIAN”;

(2) in subsection (a), by inserting “or Yemen” after “Syria” each place such term appears;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by inserting “or the Government of Yemen” after “Government of Syria”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) by inserting “or Yemen” after “Syria” each of the first 2 places such term appears; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting “or the United States and Yemen, as applicable,” after “United States and Syria”;

(4) in subsection (c), by inserting “or Yemen” after “Syria” each place such term appears; and

(5) in subsection (d), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR ETHNOLOGICAL MATERIAL OF SYRIA OR YEMEN.—The term ‘archaeological or ethnological material of Syria or Yemen’ means cultural property (as defined in section 302 of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2601)) that—

“(A) is unlawfully removed from Syria on or after March 15, 2011; or

“(B) is unlawfully removed from Yemen on or after March 15, 2015.”.

Subtitle B—Saudi Arabia Accountability

SEC. 1731. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “(b)” and inserting “(c)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (j) as subsections (c) through (k), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) JAMAL KHASHOGGI.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Saudi Arabia Accountability and Yemen Act of 2019, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to any foreign person, including any official of the government of Saudi Arabia or member of the royal family of Saudi Arabia that the President determines, based on credible evidence—

“(1) was responsible for, or complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing an act or acts contributing to or causing the death of Jamal Khashoggi; or

“(2) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of an activity described in paragraph (1).”;

(4) in subsection (d), as redesignated, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “or (b)” after “subsection (a)”;

(5) in subsection (f), as redesignated, by striking “subsection (b)(1)” and inserting “subsection (c)(1)”;

(6) in subsection (j), as redesignated, by inserting “or (b)” after “subsection (a)”;

(7) in subsection (k), as redesignated, by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

“(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

“(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

“(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

“(4) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(5) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.”.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 45 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide a briefing to the

appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 1263(k) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, as amended by subsection (a)(7)) regarding the implementation of the amendment made by subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 1732. REPORT ON SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), shall submit an unclassified, written report to Congress that—

(1) includes the information required under such section 502B(c);

(2) describes the extent to which officials of the Government of Saudi Arabia, including members of the military or security services, are responsible for or complicit in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including violations of the human rights of journalists, bloggers, and those who support women's rights or religious freedom;

(3) describes the extent to which the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has knowingly blocked access to Yemeni ports, ports of entry, or other facilities used by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and implementing partners, national and international nongovernmental organizations, or any other actors engaged in humanitarian relief activities in Yemen;

(B) has hindered the efforts of the organizations referred to in subparagraph (A) to deliver humanitarian relief, including through diversion of goods and materials intended to provide relief to civilians in Yemen;

(C) has prohibited or directly or indirectly restricted the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance to Yemen; and

(D) complied with the Secretary of State's statement on October 30, 2018, related to "ending the conflict in Yemen"; and

(4) identifies the percentage by which civilian casualties and deaths, respectively, increased as a result of Saudi coalition air strikes in Yemen between November 2017 and August 2018.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

SEC. 1741. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title may be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SEC. 1742. SUNSET.

This title shall cease to be effective on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 294. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SUSPENSION OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES NOT REVIEWED BY CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any letter of offer, license, or approval issued pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) primarily in relation to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates is terminated as of the date of enactment of this Act if such let-

ter of offer, license, or approval is related to a determination of the existence of an emergency under section 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(2)) or subsection (b)(1), (c)(2), or (d)(2) of section 36 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2776). All exports, re-exports, transfers, and re-transfers pursuant to any such letter of offer, license, or approval are prohibited.

(b) RESUBMISSION.—Any letter of offer, license, or approval terminated pursuant to subsection (a) may be resubmitted to Congress in accordance with section 3 or 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753 and 2776).

SA 295. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROTECTION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) DETERMINATION OF AN EMERGENCY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act related to a determination of an emergency to waive congressional review of proposed letters of offer, licenses, or approvals—

“(1) a determination pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(2), or (d)(2) or section 3(d)(2) that an emergency exists—

“(A) shall apply only to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Israel, and New Zealand; and

“(B) shall not be valid for any country whose government is negotiating, or has conducted, a significant transaction described in section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525);

“(2) the President—

“(A) shall submit a determination and detailed justification for each letter of offer, license, or approval subject to an emergency determination; and

“(B) shall include a specific and detailed description of how such waiver of the congressional review requirements directly responds to or addresses the circumstances of the emergency cited in the determination; and

“(3) the determination described in paragraph (2)(A) shall only be available for a certification for a letter of offer, license, or approval for defense articles or defense services—

“(A) that directly respond to or counter a physical security threat; and

“(B) 75 percent of which will be delivered not later than 2 months after the date of such determination.”.

SA 296. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SAFE ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This section may be cited as the “Saudi Arabia False Emergencies Act” or the “SAFE Act”.

(b) SUSPENSION OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES NOT REVIEWED BY CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any letter of offer, license, or approval issued pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) primarily in relation to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates is terminated as of the date of enactment of this Act if such letter of offer, license, or approval is related to a determination of the existence of an emergency under section 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(2)) or subsection (b)(1), (c)(2), or (d)(2) of section 36 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2776). All exports, re-exports, transfers, and re-transfers pursuant to any such letter of offer, license, or approval are prohibited.

(2) RESUBMISSION.—Any letter of offer, license, or approval terminated pursuant to paragraph (1) may be resubmitted to Congress in accordance with section 3 or 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753 and 2776), as amended by subsection (c).

(c) PROTECTION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) DETERMINATION OF AN EMERGENCY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act related to a determination of an emergency to waive congressional review of proposed letters of offer, licenses, or approvals—

“(1) a determination pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(2), or (d)(2) or section 3(d)(2) that an emergency exists—

“(A) shall apply only to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Israel, and New Zealand; and

“(B) shall not be valid for any country whose government is negotiating, or has conducted, a significant transaction described in section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525);

“(2) the President—

“(A) shall submit a determination and detailed justification for each letter of offer, license, or approval subject to an emergency determination; and

“(B) shall include a specific and detailed description of how such waiver of the congressional review requirements directly responds to or addresses the circumstances of the emergency cited in the determination; and

“(3) the determination described in paragraph (2)(A) shall only be available for a certification for a letter of offer, license, or approval for defense articles or defense services—

“(A) that directly respond to or counter a physical security threat; and

“(B) 75 percent of which will be delivered not later than 2 months after the date of such determination.”.

SA 297. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TRANSPARENCY.

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “climate security” means the effects of climate change on—

(1) United States national security concerns and subnational, national, and regional political stability; and

(2) overseas security and conflict situations that are potentially exacerbated by dynamic environmental factors and events, including—

(A) the intensification and frequency of droughts, floods, wildfires, tropical storms, and other extreme weather events;

(B) changes in historical severe weather, drought, and wildfire patterns;

(C) the expansion of geographical ranges of droughts, floods, and wildfires into regions that had not regularly experienced such phenomena;

(D) global sea level rise patterns and the expansion of geographical ranges affected by drought; and

(E) changes in marine environments that effect critical geostategic waterways, such as the Arctic Ocean, the South China Sea, the South Pacific Ocean, the Barents Sea, and the Beaufort Sea.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—Any commission, advisory panel, or committee designated by the President to examine or evaluate climate security shall comply with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(c) **WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.**—Section 2302(b)(8)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “, or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) a deliberate manipulation, misjudgment, removal, or obfuscation of, or failure to take into account, data and information critical to fulsome or accurate national security assessment and planning; or”.

(d) **ACCESSIBILITY OF PROCESSES.**—The President shall ensure that the draft and final reports, studies, and policy recommendations relating to climate security research that are compiled by entities working under the direction of the Federal Government are made available to the public.

SA 298. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENHANCING UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE ON GLOBAL CLIMATE DISRUPTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with other relevant agencies, shall conduct periodic comprehensive evaluations of present and ongoing disruptions to the global climate system, including—

(1) the intensity, frequency, and range of natural disasters;

(2) the scarcity of global natural resources, including fresh water;

(3) global food, health, and energy insecurities;

(4) conditions that contribute to—

(A) intrastate and interstate conflicts;

(B) foreign political and economic instability;

(C) international migration of vulnerable and underserved populations;

(D) the failure of national governments; and

(E) gender-based violence; and

(5) United States and allied military readiness, operations, and strategy.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the evaluations conducted under subsection (a) are—

(1) to support the practical application of scientific data and research on climate change’s dynamic effects around the world to improve resilience, adaptability, security, and stability despite growing global environmental risks and changes;

(2) to ensure that the strategic planning and mission execution of United States international development and diplomatic missions adequately account for heightened and dynamic risks and challenges associated with the effects of climate change;

(3) to improve coordination between United States science agencies conducting research and forecasts on the causes and effects of climate change and United States national security agencies; and

(4) to better understand the disproportionate effects of global climate disruptions on women, girls, indigenous communities, and other historically marginalized populations.

(c) **SCOPE.**—The evaluations conducted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) examine developing countries’ vulnerabilities and risks associated with global, regional, and localized effects of climate change; and

(2) assess and make recommendations on necessary measures to mitigate risks and reduce vulnerabilities associated with effects, including—

(A) sea level rise;

(B) freshwater resource scarcity;

(C) wildfires; and

(D) increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather conditions and events, such as flooding, drought, and extreme storm events, including tropical cyclones.

SA 299. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle ____—U.S. Agency for Global Media

SEC. ____ 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “U.S. Agency for Global Media Reform Act”.

SEC. ____ 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Office of Cuba Broadcasting should—

(1) remain an independent entity of the United States Agency for Global Media; and

(2) take steps to ensure that the Office is fulfilling its core mission of promoting freedom and democracy by providing the people of Cuba with objective news and information programming.

SEC. ____ 3. AUTHORITIES OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER; LIMITATION ON CORPORATE LEADERSHIP OF GRANTEEES.

Section 305 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6204) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting at the end the following:

“(23)(A) To require semi-annual content reviews of each language service of each surrogate network, consisting of a review of at least 10 percent of available material, by fluent language speakers and experts without direct affiliation to the network and language being reviewed, who are seeking any evidence of inappropriate or unprofessional content, which shall be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer; and

“(B) to submit a list of anomalous reports to the appropriate congressional committees, including status updates on anomalous services during the 3-year period commencing on the date of receipt of the first report of biased, unprofessional, or otherwise problematic content.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **LIMITATION ON CORPORATE LEADERSHIP OF GRANTEEES.**—The Chief Executive Officer may not award any grant under subsection (a) to RFE/RL, Inc., Radio Free Asia, the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, or any other statutorily authorized grantee (collectively referred to as the ‘Agency Grantee Networks’) unless the incorporation documents of the grantee require that the corporate leadership and Board of Directors of the grantee be selected in accordance with this Act.”.

SEC. ____ 4. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ADVISORY BOARD.

Section 306 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6205) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c) and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The International Broadcasting Advisory Board (referred to in this section as the ‘Advisory Board’) shall advise the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, as appropriate.

“(b) **RETENTION OF EXISTING BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEMBERS.**—The presidentially appointed and Senate-confirmed members of the Board of the Broadcasting Board of Governors who were serving as of December 23, 2016, shall—

“(1) constitute the first Advisory Board; and

“(2) hold office until replaced without reappointment to the Advisory Board.

“(c) **COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Advisory Board shall consist of 7 members, of whom—

“(A) 6 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with subsection (d); and

“(B) 1 shall be the Secretary of State.

“(2) **CHAIR.**—The President shall designate, with the advice and consent of the Senate 1 of the members appointed under paragraph (1)(A) as Chair of the Advisory Board.

“(3) **PARTY LIMITATION.**—Not more than 3 members of the Advisory Board appointed under paragraph (1)(A) may be affiliated with the same political party.

“(4) **TERMS OF OFFICE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Advisory Board shall serve for a single term of 4 years, except that, of the first group of members appointed under paragraph (1)(A)—

“(i) 2 members who are not affiliated with the same political party, shall be appointed for terms ending on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of the U.S. Agency for Global Media Reform Act;

“(ii) 2 members who are not affiliated with the same political party, shall be appointed for terms ending on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of the U.S. Agency for Global Media Reform Act; and

“(iii) 2 members who are not affiliated with the same political party, shall be appointed for terms ending on the date that is 6 years after the date of the enactment of the U.S. Agency for Global Media Reform Act.

“(B) SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall serve as a member of the Advisory Board for the duration of his or her tenure as Secretary of State.

“(5) VACANCIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, additional members to fill vacancies on the Advisory Board occurring before the expiration of a term.

“(B) TERM.—Any members appointed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall serve for the remainder of such term.

“(C) SERVICE BEYOND TERM.—Any member whose term has expired shall continue to serve as a member of the Advisory Board until a qualified successor has been appointed and confirmed by the Senate.

“(D) SECRETARY OF STATE.—When there is a vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, the Acting Secretary of State shall serve as a member of the Advisory Board until a new Secretary of State is appointed.”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “ADVISORY” before “BOARD”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “who are” before “distinguished”; and

(3) by striking subsections (e) and (f) and inserting the following:

“(e) FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.—The members of the Advisory Board shall—

“(1) provide the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media with advice and recommendations for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency and its programming;

“(2) meet with the Chief Executive Officer at least twice annually and at additional meetings at the request of the Chief Executive Officer or the Chair of the Advisory Board;

“(3) report periodically, or upon request, to the congressional committees specified in subsection (d)(2) regarding its advice and recommendations for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the United States Agency for Global Media and its programming;

“(4) obtain information from the Chief Executive Officer, as needed, for the purposes of fulfilling the functions described in this subsection;

“(5) consult with the Chief Executive Officer regarding budget submissions and strategic plans before they are submitted to the Office of Management and Budget or to Congress;

“(6) advise the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that—

“(A) the Chief Executive Officer fully respects the professional integrity and editorial independence of United States Agency for Global Media broadcasters, networks, and grantees; and

“(B) agency networks, broadcasters, and grantees adhere to the highest professional standards and ethics of journalism, including taking necessary actions to uphold professional standards to produce consistently reliable and authoritative, accurate, objective, and comprehensive news and information; and

“(7) provide other strategic input to the Chief Executive Officer.

“(f) APPOINTMENT OF HEADS OF NETWORKS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of Voice of America, of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, of RFE/RL, Inc., of Radio Free Asia, of the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, or of any other statutorily authorized grantee may only be appointed or removed if such action has been approved by a majority vote of the Advisory Board.

“(2) REMOVAL.—After consulting with the Chief Executive Officer, 5 or more members of the Advisory Board may unilaterally remove any such head of network or grantee network described in paragraph (1).

“(3) QUORUM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A quorum shall consist of 4 members of the Advisory Board (excluding the Secretary of State).

“(B) DECISIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), decisions of the Advisory Board shall be made by majority vote, a quorum being present.

“(C) CLOSED SESSIONS.—The Advisory Board may meet in closed sessions in accordance with section 552b of title 5, United States Code.

“(g) COMPENSATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Advisory Board, while attending meetings of the Advisory Board or while engaged in duties relating to such meetings or in other activities of the Advisory Board under this section (including travel time) shall be entitled to receive compensation equal to the daily equivalent of the compensation prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business, members of the Board may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized under section 5703 of such title for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

“(3) SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State is not entitled to any compensation under this title, but may be allowed travel expenses in accordance with paragraph (2).

“(h) SUPPORT STAFF.—The Chief Executive Officer shall, from within existing United States Agency for Global Media personnel, provide the Advisory Board with an Executive Secretary and such administrative staff and support as may be necessary to enable the Advisory Board to carry out subsections (e) and (f).”.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 304—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS” and inserting “UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA”; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(C) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(D) in subsection (c), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(2) in section 305—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(ii) in paragraph (13), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(iii) in paragraph (20), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(iv) in paragraph (22), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(3) in section 308—

(A) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(C) in subsection (d), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(D) in subsection (g), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(E) in subsection (h)(5), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(F) in subsection (i), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(4) in section 309—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(B) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(C) in subsection (f), by striking “Board” each place such term appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(D) in subsection (g), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(5) in section 310(d), by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(6) in section 310A(a), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(7) in section 310B, by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”; and

(8) in section 313(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike “Board” and insert “Agency”; and

(9) in section 314, by striking “(4) the terms ‘Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Board’ means the Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting the following:

“(2) the terms ‘Agency’ and ‘Chief Executive Officer of the Agency’ mean the United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(10) in section 315—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”.

SA 300. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. HONORING THE LAST SURVIVING MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) USE OF ROTUNDA.—The individual who is the last surviving recipient of the Medal of Honor for acts performed during World War II shall be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol upon death, if the individual (or the next of kin of the individual) so elects.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take the necessary steps to implement subsection (a).

SA 301. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . AMERICAN MINERS ACT OF 2019.

(a) TRANSFERS TO 1974 UMWA PENSION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (i) of section 402 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “\$490,000,000” and inserting “\$750,000,000”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—

“(A) CALCULATION.—If the dollar limitation specified in paragraph (3)(A) exceeds the aggregate amount required to be transferred under paragraphs (1) and (2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer an additional amount equal to the difference between such dollar limitation and such aggregate amount to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan to pay benefits required under that plan.

“(B) CESSATION OF TRANSFERS.—The transfers described in subparagraph (A) shall cease as of the first fiscal year beginning after the first plan year for which the funded percentage (as defined in section 432(j)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan is at least 100 percent.

“(C) PROHIBITION ON BENEFIT INCREASES, ETC.—During a fiscal year in which the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan is receiving transfers under subparagraph (A), no amendment of such plan which increases the liabilities of the plan by reason of any increase in benefits, any change in the accrual of benefits, or any change in the rate at which benefits become nonforfeitable under the plan may be adopted unless the amendment is required as a condition of qualification under part I of subchapter D of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(D) TREATMENT OF TRANSFERS FOR PURPOSES OF WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY UNDER ERISA.—The amount of any transfer made under subparagraph (A) (and any earnings attributable thereto) shall be disregarded in determining the unfunded vested benefits of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan and the allocation of such unfunded vested benefits to an employer for purposes of determining the employer’s withdrawal liability under section 4201 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

“(E) REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN CONTRIBUTION RATE.—A transfer under subparagraph (A) shall not be made for a fiscal year unless the persons that are obligated to contribute to the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan on the date of the transfer are obligated to make the contributions at rates that are no less than those in effect on the date which is 30 days before the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

“(F) ENHANCED ANNUAL REPORTING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the 90th day of each plan year beginning after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan

shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation a report (including appropriate documentation and actuarial certifications from the plan actuary, as required by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate) that contains—

“(I) whether the plan is in endangered or critical status under section 305 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 432 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as of the first day of such plan year;

“(II) the funded percentage (as defined in section 432(j)(2) of such Code) as of the first day of such plan year, and the underlying actuarial value of assets and liabilities taken into account in determining such percentage;

“(III) the market value of the assets of the plan as of the last day of the plan year preceding such plan year;

“(IV) the total value of all contributions made during the plan year preceding such plan year;

“(V) the total value of all benefits paid during the plan year preceding such plan year;

“(VI) cash flow projections for such plan year and either the 6 or 10 succeeding plan years, at the election of the trustees, and the assumptions relied upon in making such projections;

“(VII) funding standard account projections for such plan year and the 9 succeeding plan years, and the assumptions relied upon in making such projections;

“(VIII) the total value of all investment gains or losses during the plan year preceding such plan year;

“(IX) any significant reduction in the number of active participants during the plan year preceding such plan year, and the reason for such reduction;

“(X) a list of employers that withdrew from the plan in the plan year preceding such plan year, and the resulting reduction in contributions;

“(XI) a list of employers that paid withdrawal liability to the plan during the plan year preceding such plan year and, for each employer, a total assessment of the withdrawal liability paid, the annual payment amount, and the number of years remaining in the payment schedule with respect to such withdrawal liability;

“(XII) any material changes to benefits, accrual rates, or contribution rates during the plan year preceding such plan year;

“(XIII) any scheduled benefit increase or decrease in the plan year preceding such plan year having a material effect on liabilities of the plan;

“(XIV) details regarding any funding improvement plan or rehabilitation plan and updates to such plan;

“(XV) the number of participants and beneficiaries during the plan year preceding such plan year who are active participants, the number of participants and beneficiaries in pay status, and the number of terminated vested participants and beneficiaries;

“(XVI) the information contained on the most recent annual funding notice submitted by the plan under section 101(f) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974;

“(XVII) the information contained on the most recent Department of Labor Form 5500 of the plan; and

“(XVIII) copies of the plan document and amendments, other retirement benefit or ancillary benefit plans relating to the plan and contribution obligations under such plans, a breakdown of administrative expenses of the plan, participant census data and distribution of benefits, the most recent actuarial valuation report as of the plan year, copies

of collective bargaining agreements, and financial reports, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, may require.

“(ii) ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION.—The report required under clause (i) shall be submitted electronically.

“(iii) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate shall share the information in the report under clause (i) with the Secretary of Labor.

“(iv) PENALTY.—Any failure to file the report required under clause (i) on or before the date described in such clause shall be treated as a failure to file a report required to be filed under section 6058(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except that section 6652(e) of such Code shall be applied with respect to any such failure by substituting ‘\$100’ for ‘\$25’. The preceding sentence shall not apply if the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate determines that reasonable diligence has been exercised by the trustees of such plan in attempting to timely file such report.

“(G) 1974 UMWA PENSION PLAN DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘1974 UMWA Pension Plan’ has the meaning given the term in section 9701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, but without regard to the limitation on participation to individuals who retired in 1976 and thereafter.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2016.

(B) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 402(i)(4)(F) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232(i)(4)(F)), as added by this subsection, shall apply to plan years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) INCLUSION IN MULTIEMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN.—Section 402(h)(2)(C) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232(h)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Health Benefits for Miners Act of 2017” both places it appears in clause (ii) and inserting “the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020”;

(2) by striking “, would be denied or reduced as a result of a bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012 or 2015” in clause (ii)(II) and inserting “or a related coal wage agreement, would be denied or reduced as a result of a bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012, 2015, or 2018”;

(3) by striking “January 1, 2017” in clause (ii) and inserting “January 1, 2018”;

(4) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vi) RELATED COAL WAGE AGREEMENT.—For purposes of clause (ii), the term ‘related coal wage agreement’ means an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and an employer in the bituminous coal industry that—

“(I) is a signatory operator; or

“(II) is or was a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding that was consolidated, administratively or otherwise, with the bankruptcy proceeding of a signatory operator or a related person to a signatory operator (as those terms are defined in section 9701(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).”.

(c) REDUCTION IN MINIMUM AGE FOR ALLOWABLE IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401(a)(36) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “age 62” and inserting “age 59½”.

(2) APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENTAL SECTION 457(b) PLANS.—Clause (i) of section 457(d)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “(in the case of a plan maintained by an employer described in subsection (e)(1)(A), age 59½)” before the comma at the end.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2017.

(d) BLACK LUNG LIABILITY TRUST FUND EXCISE TAX.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4121(e)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “December 31, 2018” and inserting “December 31, 2028”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to sales after December 31, 2018.

SA 302. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. MODIFICATION TO BERRY AMENDMENT TO ADD DINNERWARE TO LIST OF COVERED ITEMS.

Section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) Ceramic dinnerware.”.

SA 303. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12. UPDATED STRATEGY TO COUNTER THE THREAT OF MALIGN INFLUENCE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, in coordination with the appropriate United States Government officials, shall jointly update, with the additional elements described in subsection (b), the comprehensive strategy to counter the threat of malign influence developed pursuant to section 1239A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 131 Stat. 1667).

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The updated strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) With respect to each element specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) of such section 1239A, actions to counter the threat of malign influence operations by the People's Republic of China and any other country engaged in significant malign influence operations.

(2) A description of the interagency organizational structures and procedures for coordinating the implementation of the comprehensive strategy for countering malign influence by the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, and any other country engaged in significant malign influence operations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing the updated strategy required under subsection (a).

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” has the meaning given the term in subsection (e) of such section 1239A.

SA 304. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT TO SELL CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY IN PLUM ISLAND, NEW YORK.

(a) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT IN PUBLIC LAW 110-329.—Section 540 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2009 (division D of Public Law 110-329; 122 Stat. 3688) is repealed.

(b) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT IN PUBLIC LAW 112-74.—Section 538 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012 (6 U.S.C. 190 note; division D of Public Law 112-74) is repealed.

SA 305. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. . REPORT ON DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the death of Jamal Khashoggi. Such report shall include identification of those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

SA 306. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. . REQUIREMENT FOR FULL-DISK ENCRYPTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee on National Security Systems shall update Committee on National Security Systems Instruction Number 1253 entitled “Security Categorization and Control Selection for National Security Systems” to require that each national security system be configured to protect, with full-disk encryption, all information stored at rest on that system unless the head of the entity responsible for that system obtains a written waiver of such requirement from both the Chief Information Security Officer of the Department of Defense and the Chief Information Security Officer of the National Security Agency.

(b) NOTICE.—In any case in which the Chief Information Security Officer of the Department of Defense and the Chief Information Security Officer of the National Security Agency both provide waivers for a national security system under subsection (a) for a national security system, such chief information security officers shall, not later than 30 days after both waivers have been issued, jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress copies of such waivers.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SA 307. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. PRESERVING AMERICAN JUSTICE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Preserving American Justice Act”.

(b) INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONALS.—

(1) INVESTIGATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall complete an investigation of whether the Government of Saudi Arabia materially assisted or facilitated any citizen or national of Saudi Arabia, including Abdulrahman Noorah, Abdulaziz Al Duways, Waleed Ali Alharthi, Suliman Ali Algwaiz, and Ali Hussain Alhamoud, in departing from the United States while the citizen or national was awaiting trial or sentencing for a criminal offense committed in the United States.

(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General determines that the Government of Saudi Arabia did materially assist or facilitate a citizen or national of Saudi Arabia as described in paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall submit a written report to Congress and the Secretary of State detailing the findings of the investigation.

(3) PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF CERTAIN VISAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subparagraph (B), if the Secretary of State

receives a report under paragraph (2), the Secretary of State may not issue a visa, and shall revoke any visa issued, to a Member of the Council of Ministers of Saudi Arabia, an immediate family member of a Member of the Council of Ministers of Saudi Arabia, a descendant of the King of Saudi Arabia, or an immediate family member of such a descendant until the date on which the citizen or national of Saudi Arabia described in the report is extradited to the United States for completion of the trial or sentencing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of State may issue a visa otherwise prohibited under subparagraph (A), or not revoke a visa otherwise required to be revoked under such subparagraph, if the Secretary determines that it is necessary—

(i) to enable the President to receive an Ambassador or other public Minister under Article II, section 3, of the Constitution in a manner consistent with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations; or

(ii) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or with any other applicable international obligations.

(C) VIENNA CONVENTIONS ON DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations” means—

(i) the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961; and

(ii) the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963.

(C) TREATMENT OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FLEEING THE UNITED STATES DURING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) FOREIGN NATIONAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “foreign national” means an individual in the United States who is not a citizen of the United States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and once every year thereafter, the Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall—

(A) collect information from State courts and law enforcement agencies on any foreign nationals who have, during the reporting period, departed from the United States while awaiting trial or sentencing for a criminal offense committed in the United States; and

(B) publish a report based on the information collected under subparagraph (A).

(3) LIST OF COUNTRIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall establish and maintain a list of countries the governments of which have, in the determination of the Attorney General, materially assisted or facilitated the departure of any foreign national included in the report required under paragraph (2).

(B) DETERMINATION.—In establishing and maintaining the list required under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General—

(i) shall take into account the information in the annual reports published under paragraph (2)(B); and

(ii) may include or remove any country as the Attorney General determines appropriate.

(C) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and once every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the procedures used by the Attorney General in determining which countries are on the list maintained under subparagraph (A).

(4) LOSS OF TAX EXCLUSION FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS INCLUDED ON LIST.—Section 892

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any foreign government which is identified on the list maintained by the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (c)(3) of the Preserving American Justice Act for any period beginning with the date that is 30 days after the date such foreign government is added to such list and ending with the date such foreign government is removed from such list.”.

SA 308. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. REQUIREMENT TO USE HUMAN-BASED METHODS FOR CERTAIN MEDICAL TRAINING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense has made impressive strides in the development and use of methods of medical training and troop protection, such as the use of tourniquets and improvements in body armor, that have led to decreased battlefield fatalities.

(2) The Department of Defense uses more than 8,500 live animals each year to train physicians, medics, corpsmen, and other personnel methods of responding to severe battlefield injuries.

(3) The civilian sector has almost exclusively phased in the use of superior human-based training methods for numerous medical procedures currently taught in military courses using animals.

(4) Human-based medical training methods such as simulators replicate human anatomy and can allow for repetitive practice and data collection.

(5) According to scientific, peer-reviewed literature, medical simulation increases patient safety and decreases errors by healthcare providers.

(6) The Army Research, Development and Engineering Command and other entities of the Department of Defense have taken significant steps to develop methods to replace live animal-based training.

(7) According to the report by the Department of Defense titled “Final Report on the use of Live Animals in Medical Education and Training Joint Analysis Team”, published on July 12, 2009—

(A) validated, high-fidelity simulators were to have been available for nearly every high-volume or high-value battlefield medical procedure by the end of 2011, and many were available as of 2009; and

(B) validated, high-fidelity simulators were to have been available to teach all other procedures to respond to common battlefield injuries by 2014.

(8) The Center for Sustainment of Trauma and Readiness Skills of the Air Force exclusively uses human-based training methods in its courses and does not use animals.

(9) In 2013, the Army instituted a policy forbidding non-medical personnel from participating in training courses involving the use of animals.

(10) In 2013, the medical school of the Department of Defense, part of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, replaced animal use within its medical student curriculum.

(11) The Coast Guard announced in 2014 that it would reduce by half the number of animals it uses for combat trauma training courses but stated that animals would continue to be used in courses designed for Department of Defense personnel.

(12) Effective January 1, 2015, the Department of Defense replaced animal use in six areas of medical training, including Advanced Trauma Life Support courses and the development and maintenance of surgical and critical care skills for field operational surgery and field assessment and skills tests for international students offered at the Defense Institute of Medical Operations.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2017. Use of human-based methods for certain medical training

“(a) COMBAT TRAUMA INJURIES.—(1) Not later than October 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall develop, test, and validate human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries with the goal of replacing live animal-based training methods.

“(2) Not later than October 1, 2022, the Secretary—

“(A) shall only use human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries; and

“(B) may not use animals for such purpose.

“(b) EXCEPTION FOR PARTICULAR COMMANDS AND TRAINING METHODS.—(1) The Secretary may exempt a particular command, particular training method, or both, from the requirement for human-based training methods under subsection (a)(2) if the Secretary determines that human-based training methods will not provide an educationally equivalent or superior substitute for live animal-based training methods for such command or training method, as the case may be.

“(2) Any exemption under this subsection shall be for such period, not more than one year, as the Secretary shall specify in granting the exemption. Any exemption may be renewed (subject to the preceding sentence).

“(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—(1) Not later than October 1, 2018, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the development and implementation of human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries under this section.

“(2) Each report under this subsection on or after October 1, 2022, shall include a description of any exemption under subsection (b) that is in force at the time of such report, and a current justification for such exemption.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘combat trauma injuries’ means severe injuries likely to occur during combat, including—

“(A) hemorrhage;

“(B) tension pneumothorax;

“(C) amputation resulting from blast injury;

“(D) compromises to the airway; and

“(E) other injuries.

“(2) The term ‘human-based training methods’ means, with respect to training individuals in medical treatment, the use of systems and devices that do not use animals, including—

“(A) simulators;
 “(B) partial task trainers;
 “(C) moulage;
 “(D) simulated combat environments;
 “(E) human cadavers; and
 “(F) rotations in civilian and military trauma centers.

“(3) The term ‘partial task trainers’ means training aids that allow individuals to learn or practice specific medical procedures.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2017. Use of human-based methods for certain medical training.”.

SA 309. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1008. INCLUSION OF PROGRESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IN ACHIEVING AUDITABLE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT AND AUDIT REMEDIATION PLAN.

Section 240b(b)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(ix) A ranking each of the military departments and Defense Agency in order of its current progress in achieving auditable financial statements as required by law, and for each military department or Defense Agency that is so ranked in the bottom quartile, separate information from the head of such department or Defense Agency on the following:

“(I) A description of the material weaknesses of such military department or Defense Agency in achieving auditable financial statements.

“(II) The underlying causes of each such weakness.

“(III) A plan for remediating each such weakness.”.

SA 310. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. PRESERVATION OF RESOURCES OF THE ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND MATERIEL COMMAND AND TREATMENT OF REALIGNMENT OF SUCH COMMAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall preserve the resources of the Army Medical Research and Materiel Command for use by such command, which shall include manpower and funding, as such command realigns with the Army Futures Command in 2019 and the Defense Health Agency in 2020.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Upon completion of the realignment described in subsection (a), all amounts available for the Army Med-

ical Research and Materiel Command, at the baseline for such amounts for fiscal year 2019, shall be transferred from accounts for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Army to accounts for the Defense Health Program.

(c) CONTINUATION AS CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.—After completion of the realignment described in subsection (a), the Army Medical Research and Materiel Command and Fort Detrick shall continue to serve as a Center of Excellence for Joint Biomedical Research, Development and Acquisition Management for efforts undertaken under the Defense Health Program.

SA 311. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1106. REPORTS ON USE OF DIRECT HIRING AUTHORITIES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense (with respect to the Department of Defense) and each Secretary of a military department (with respect to such military department) shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use by the department concerned of direct hiring authority (DHA) for civilian employees of such department. Each report shall set forth the following:

(1) Citations to each of the direct hiring authorities currently available to the department concerned.

(2) The current number of civilian employees of the department concerned who were hired using direct hiring authority (whether or not such authority is currently in force), and the grade level and occupational series of such civilian employees.

(3) A description and assessment of the challenges, if any, faced by the department concerned in hiring civilian employees for critical positions and occupational series, and a description and assessment of the role of current or potential direct hiring authorities in addressing such challenges.

(4) A proposal for increasing the number of civilian employees of the department concerned who are employed using direct hiring authority.

SA 312. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. ENERGETICS PLAN.

The Secretary of the Navy shall, working with the technical directors at the Naval Surface Warfare Centers, develop an energetics research and development plan to ensure a long-term multi-domain research, development, prototyping, and experimentation effort that—

(1) improves the lethality, range, and speed of energetic weapons;

(2) advances the development of high yield conventional energetics capabilities; and

(3) increases the size of the national energetic workforce.

SA 313. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. JONES, and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title _____, insert the following:

Subtitle _____—Minerals Security and Technology

PART I—AMERICAN MINERAL SECURITY

SEC. 01. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) BYPRODUCT.—The term “byproduct” means a critical mineral—

(A) the recovery of which depends on the production of a host mineral that is not designated as a critical mineral; and

(B) that exists in sufficient quantities to be recovered during processing or refining.

(2) CRITICAL MINERAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “critical mineral” means any mineral, element, substance, or material designated as critical by the Secretary under section 03.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “critical mineral” does not include—

(i) fuel minerals, including oil, natural gas, or any other fossil fuels; or

(ii) water, ice, or snow.

(3) CRITICAL MINERAL MANUFACTURING.—The term “critical mineral manufacturing” means—

(A) the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, alloying, separation, concentration, magnetic sintering, melting, or beneficiation of critical minerals within the United States;

(B) the fabrication, assembly, or production, within the United States, of equipment, components, or other goods with energy technology-, defense-, agriculture-, consumer electronics-, or health care-related applications; or

(C) any other value-added, manufacturing-related use of critical minerals undertaken within the United States.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

SEC. 02. POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602) is amended in the second sentence—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) establish an analytical and forecasting capability for identifying critical mineral demand, supply, and other factors to allow informed actions to be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price volatility, and prepare for demand growth and other market shifts;”;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end; and

(3) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) facilitate the availability, development, and environmentally responsible production of domestic resources to meet national material or critical mineral needs;

“(8) avoid duplication of effort, prevent unnecessary paperwork, and minimize delays in the administration of applicable laws (including regulations) and the issuance of permits and authorizations necessary to explore for, develop, and produce critical minerals and to construct critical mineral manufacturing facilities in accordance with applicable environmental and land management laws;

“(9) strengthen—

“(A) educational and research capabilities at not lower than the secondary school level; and

“(B) workforce training for exploration and development of critical minerals and critical mineral manufacturing;

“(10) bolster international cooperation through technology transfer, information sharing, and other means;

“(11) promote the efficient production, use, and recycling of critical minerals;

“(12) develop alternatives to critical minerals; and

“(13) establish contingencies for the production of, or access to, critical minerals for which viable sources do not exist within the United States.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2(b) of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601(b)) is amended by striking “(b) As used in this Act, the term” and inserting the following:

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

“(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ‘critical mineral’ means any mineral, element, substance, or material designated as critical by the Secretary under section 03 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

“(2) MATERIALS.—The term”.

SEC. 03. CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATIONS.

(a) DRAFT METHODOLOGY AND LIST.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), shall publish in the Federal Register for public comment—

(1) a description of the draft methodology used to identify a draft list of critical minerals;

(2) a draft list of minerals, elements, substances, and materials that qualify as critical minerals; and

(3) a draft list of critical minerals recovered as byproducts.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—If available data is insufficient to provide a quantitative basis for the methodology developed under this section, qualitative evidence may be used to the extent necessary.

(c) FINAL METHODOLOGY AND LIST.—After reviewing public comments on the draft methodology and the draft list of critical minerals published under subsection (a) and updating the methodology and list as appropriate, not later than 45 days after the date on which the public comment period with respect to the draft methodology and draft list closes, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register—

(1) a description of the final methodology for determining which minerals, elements, substances, and materials qualify as critical minerals; and

(2) the final list of critical minerals.

(d) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out this section, the Secretary shall maintain a list of minerals, elements, substances, and materials designated as critical, pursuant to the final methodology published under subsection (c), that the Secretary determines—

(A) are essential to the economic or national security of the United States;

(B) the supply chain of which is vulnerable to disruption (including restrictions associated with foreign political risk, abrupt demand growth, military conflict, violent unrest, anti-competitive or protectionist behaviors, and other risks throughout the supply chain); and

(C) serve an essential function in the manufacturing of a product (including energy technology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture-, consumer electronics-, and health care-related applications), the absence of which would have significant consequences for the economic or national security of the United States.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Notwithstanding the criteria under subsection (c), the Secretary may designate and include on the list any mineral, element, substance, or material determined by another Federal agency to be strategic and critical to the defense or national security of the United States.

(3) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative in designating minerals, elements, substances, and materials as critical under this subsection.

(e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy and the United States Trade Representative, shall review the methodology and list under subsection (c) and the designations under subsection (d) at least every 3 years, or more frequently as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

(2) REVISIONS.—Subject to subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may—

(A) revise the methodology described in this section;

(B) determine that minerals, elements, substances, and materials previously determined to be critical minerals are no longer critical minerals; and

(C) designate additional minerals, elements, substances, or materials as critical minerals.

(f) NOTICE.—On finalization of the methodology and the list under subsection (c), or any revision to the methodology or list under subsection (e), the Secretary shall submit to Congress written notice of the action.

SEC. 04. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with applicable State (including geological surveys), local, academic, industry, and other entities, the Secretary shall complete a comprehensive national assessment of each critical mineral that—

(1) identifies and quantifies known critical mineral resources, using all available public and private information and datasets, including exploration histories; and

(2) provides a quantitative and qualitative assessment of undiscovered critical mineral resources throughout the United States, including probability estimates of tonnage and grade, using all available public and private

information and datasets, including exploration histories.

(b) SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may carry out surveys and field work (including drilling, remote sensing, geophysical surveys, topographical and geological mapping, and geochemical sampling and analysis) to supplement existing information and datasets available for determining the existence of critical minerals in the United States.

(c) PUBLIC ACCESS.—Subject to applicable law, to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall make all data and metadata collected from the comprehensive national assessment carried out under subsection (a) publicly and electronically accessible.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the Governor of a State or the head of an Indian tribe, the Secretary may provide technical assistance to State governments and Indian tribes conducting critical mineral resource assessments on non-Federal land.

(e) PRIORITIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may sequence the completion of resource assessments for each critical mineral such that critical minerals considered to be most critical under the methodology established under section 03 are completed first.

(2) REPORTING.—During the period beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of completion of all of the assessments required under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress on an annual basis an interim report that—

(A) identifies the sequence and schedule for completion of the assessments if the Secretary sequences the assessments; or

(B) describes the progress of the assessments if the Secretary does not sequence the assessments.

(f) UPDATES.—The Secretary may periodically update the assessments conducted under this section based on—

(1) the generation of new information or datasets by the Federal Government; or

(2) the receipt of new information or datasets from critical mineral producers, State geological surveys, academic institutions, trade associations, or other persons.

(g) ADDITIONAL SURVEYS.—The Secretary shall complete a resource assessment for each additional mineral or element subsequently designated as a critical mineral under section 03(e)(2) not later than 2 years after the designation of the mineral or element.

(h) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the status of geological surveying of Federal land for any mineral commodity—

(1) for which the United States was dependent on a foreign country for more than 25 percent of the United States supply, as depicted in the report issued by the United States Geological Survey entitled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2019”; but

(2) that is not designated as a critical mineral under section 03.

SEC. 05. PERMITTING.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) critical minerals are fundamental to the economy, competitiveness, and security of the United States;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, the critical mineral needs of the United States should be satisfied by minerals responsibly produced and recycled in the United States; and

(3) the Federal permitting process has been identified as an impediment to mineral production and the mineral security of the United States.

(b) **PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS.**—To improve the quality and timeliness of decisions, the Secretary (acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management) and the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) (referred to in this section as the “Secretaries”) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, with respect to critical mineral production on Federal land, complete Federal permitting and review processes with maximum efficiency and effectiveness, while supporting vital economic growth, by—

(1) establishing and adhering to timelines and schedules for the consideration of, and final decisions regarding, applications, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for mineral-related activities on Federal land;

(2) establishing clear, quantifiable, and temporal permitting performance goals and tracking progress against those goals;

(3) engaging in early collaboration among agencies, project sponsors, and affected stakeholders—

(A) to incorporate and address the interests of those parties; and

(B) to minimize delays;

(4) ensuring transparency and accountability by using cost-effective information technology to collect and disseminate information regarding individual projects and agency performance;

(5) engaging in early and active consultation with State, local, and Indian tribal governments to avoid conflicts or duplication of effort, resolve concerns, and allow for concurrent, rather than sequential, reviews;

(6) providing demonstrable improvements in the performance of Federal permitting and review processes, including lower costs and more timely decisions;

(7) expanding and institutionalizing permitting and review process improvements that have proven effective;

(8) developing mechanisms to better communicate priorities and resolve disputes among agencies at the national, regional, State, and local levels; and

(9) developing other practices, such as preapplication procedures.

(c) **REVIEW AND REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) identifies additional measures (including regulatory and legislative proposals, as appropriate) that would increase the timeliness of permitting activities for the exploration and development of domestic critical minerals;

(2) identifies options (including cost recovery paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate staffing and training of Federal entities and personnel responsible for the consideration of applications, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for critical mineral-related activities on Federal land;

(3) quantifies the amount of time typically required (including range derived from minimum and maximum durations, mean, median, variance, and other statistical measures or representations) to complete each step (including those aspects outside the control of the executive branch, such as judicial review, applicant decisions, or State and local government involvement) associated with the development and processing of applications, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for critical mineral-related activities on Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the performance metric under subsection (d); and

(4) describes actions carried out pursuant to subsection (b).

(d) **PERFORMANCE METRIC.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of submission of the report under subsection (c), the Secretaries, after providing public notice and an opportunity to comment, shall develop and publish a performance metric for evaluating the progress made by the executive branch to expedite the permitting of activities that will increase exploration for, and development of, domestic critical minerals, while maintaining environmental standards.

(e) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Beginning with the first budget submission by the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, after publication of the performance metric required under subsection (d), and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) summarizes the implementation of recommendations, measures, and options identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

(2) using the performance metric under subsection (d), describes progress made by the executive branch, as compared to the baseline established pursuant to subsection (c)(3), on expediting the permitting of activities that will increase exploration for, and development of, domestic critical minerals; and

(3) compares the United States to other countries in terms of permitting efficiency and any other criteria relevant to the globally competitive critical minerals industry.

(f) **INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.**—Using data from the Secretaries generated under subsection (e), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prioritize inclusion of individual critical mineral projects on the website operated by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with section 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

(g) **REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.**—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall submit to the applicable committees of Congress a report that assesses the performance of Federal agencies with respect to—

(1) complying with chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Regulatory Flexibility Act”), in promulgating regulations applicable to the critical minerals industry; and

(2) performing an analysis of regulations applicable to the critical minerals industry that may be outmoded, inefficient, duplicative, or excessively burdensome.

(h) **APPLICATION.**—Section 4100l(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting “(including critical mineral manufacturing (as defined in section 01 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020))” after “manufacturing”.

SEC. 06. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS.

(a) **DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW.**—Absent any extraordinary circumstance, and except as otherwise required by law, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that each Federal Register notice described in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) subject to any required reviews within the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) published in final form in the Federal Register not later than 45 days after the date of initial preparation of the notice.

(b) **PREPARATION.**—The preparation of Federal Register notices required by law associated with the issuance of a critical mineral exploration or mine permit shall be delegated to the organizational level within the agency responsible for issuing the critical mineral exploration or mine permit.

(c) **TRANSMISSION.**—All Federal Register notices regarding official document avail-

ability, announcements of meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall be originated in, and transmitted to the Federal Register from, the office in which, as applicable—

- (1) the documents or meetings are held; or
- (2) the activity is initiated.

SEC. 07. RECYCLING, EFFICIENCY, AND ALTERNATIVES.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall conduct a program of research and development—

(1) to promote the efficient production, use, and recycling of critical minerals throughout the supply chain; and

(2) to develop alternatives to critical minerals that do not occur in significant abundance in the United States.

(b) **COOPERATION.**—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall cooperate with appropriate—

(1) Federal agencies and National Laboratories;

(2) critical mineral producers;

(3) critical mineral processors;

(4) critical mineral manufacturers;

(5) trade associations;

(6) academic institutions;

(7) small businesses; and

(8) other relevant entities or individuals.

(c) **ACTIVITIES.**—Under the program, the Secretary shall carry out activities that include the identification and development of—

(1) advanced critical mineral extraction, production, separation, alloying, or processing technologies that decrease the energy consumption, environmental impact, and costs of those activities, including—

(A) efficient water and wastewater management strategies;

(B) technologies and management strategies to control the environmental impacts of radionuclides in ore tailings;

(C) technologies for separation and processing; and

(D) technologies for increasing the recovery rates of byproducts from host metal ores;

(2) technologies or process improvements that minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of critical minerals across the full supply chain;

(3) technologies, process improvements, or design optimizations that facilitate the recycling of critical minerals, and options for improving the rates of collection of products and scrap containing critical minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other waste streams;

(4) commercial markets, advanced storage methods, energy applications, and other beneficial uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

(5) alternative minerals, metals, and materials, particularly those available in abundance within the United States and not subject to potential supply restrictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals; and

(6) alternative energy technologies or alternative designs of existing energy technologies, particularly those that use minerals that—

(A) occur in abundance in the United States; and

(B) are not subject to potential supply restrictions.

(d) **REPORTS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the activities, findings, and progress of the program.

SEC. 08. ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING.

(a) **CAPABILITIES.**—In order to evaluate existing critical mineral policies and inform future actions that may be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price volatility,

and prepare for demand growth and other market shifts, the Secretary, in consultation with the Energy Information Administration, academic institutions, and others in order to maximize the application of existing competencies related to developing and maintaining computer-models and similar analytical tools, shall conduct and publish the results of an annual report that includes—

(1) as part of the annually published Mineral Commodity Summaries from the United States Geological Survey, a comprehensive review of critical mineral production, consumption, and recycling patterns, including—

(A) the quantity of each critical mineral domestically produced during the preceding year;

(B) the quantity of each critical mineral domestically consumed during the preceding year;

(C) market price data or other price data for each critical mineral;

(D) an assessment of—

(i) critical mineral requirements to meet the national security, energy, economic, industrial, technological, and other needs of the United States during the preceding year;

(ii) the reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs during the preceding year; and

(iii) the implications of any supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions during the preceding year;

(E) the quantity of each critical mineral domestically recycled during the preceding year;

(F) the market penetration during the preceding year of alternatives to each critical mineral;

(G) a discussion of international trends associated with the discovery, production, consumption, use, costs of production, prices, and recycling of each critical mineral as well as the development of alternatives to critical minerals; and

(H) such other data, analyses, and evaluations as the Secretary finds are necessary to achieve the purposes of this section; and

(2) a comprehensive forecast, entitled the “Annual Critical Minerals Outlook”, of projected critical mineral production, consumption, and recycling patterns, including—

(A) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically produced over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(B) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically consumed over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(C) an assessment of—

(i) critical mineral requirements to meet projected national security, energy, economic, industrial, technological, and other needs of the United States;

(ii) the projected reliance of the United States on foreign sources to meet those needs; and

(iii) the projected implications of potential supply shortages, restrictions, or disruptions;

(D) the quantity of each critical mineral projected to be domestically recycled over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(E) the market penetration of alternatives to each critical mineral projected to take place over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

(F) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable international trends associated with the discovery, production, consumption, use, costs of production, and recycling of each critical mineral as well as the development of alternatives to critical minerals; and

(G) such other projections relating to each critical mineral as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(b) **PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.**—In preparing a report described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure, consistent with section 5(f) of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604(f)), that—

(1) no person uses the information and data collected for the report for a purpose other than the development of or reporting of aggregate data in a manner such that the identity of the person or firm who supplied the information is not discernible and is not material to the intended uses of the information;

(2) no person discloses any information or data collected for the report unless the information or data has been transformed into a statistical or aggregate form that does not allow the identification of the person or firm who supplied particular information; and

(3) procedures are established to require the withholding of any information or data collected for the report if the Secretary determines that withholding is necessary to protect proprietary information, including any trade secrets or other confidential information.

SEC. 9. EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.

(a) **WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor (in consultation with the Secretary, the Director of the National Science Foundation, institutions of higher education with substantial expertise in mining, institutions of higher education with significant expertise in minerals research, including fundamental research into alternatives, and employers in the critical minerals sector) shall submit to Congress an assessment of the domestic availability of technically trained personnel necessary for critical mineral exploration, development, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, education, and research, including an analysis of—

(1) skills that are in the shortest supply as of the date of the assessment;

(2) skills that are projected to be in short supply in the future;

(3) the demographics of the critical minerals industry and how the demographics will evolve under the influence of factors such as an aging workforce;

(4) the effectiveness of training and education programs in addressing skills shortages;

(5) opportunities to hire locally for new and existing critical mineral activities;

(6) the sufficiency of personnel within relevant areas of the Federal Government for achieving the policies described in section 3 of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602); and

(7) the potential need for new training programs to have a measurable effect on the supply of trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

(b) **CURRICULUM STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering under which the Academies shall coordinate with the National Science Foundation on conducting a study—

(A) to design an interdisciplinary program on critical minerals that will support the critical mineral supply chain and improve the ability of the United States to increase domestic, critical mineral exploration, development, production, manufacturing, re-

search, including fundamental research into alternatives, and recycling;

(B) to address undergraduate and graduate education, especially to assist in the development of graduate level programs of research and instruction that lead to advanced degrees with an emphasis on the critical mineral supply chain or other positions that will increase domestic, critical mineral exploration, development, production, manufacturing, research, including fundamental research into alternatives, and recycling;

(C) to develop guidelines for proposals from institutions of higher education with substantial capabilities in the required disciplines for activities to improve the critical mineral supply chain and advance the capacity of the United States to increase domestic, critical mineral exploration, research, development, production, manufacturing, and recycling; and

(D) to outline criteria for evaluating performance and recommendations for the amount of funding that will be necessary to establish and carry out the program described in subsection (c).

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a description of the results of the study required under paragraph (1).

(c) **PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary and the Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a competitive grant program under which institutions of higher education may apply for and receive 4-year grants for—

(A) startup costs for newly designated faculty positions in integrated critical mineral education, research, innovation, training, and workforce development programs consistent with subsection (b);

(B) internships, scholarships, and fellowships for students enrolled in programs related to critical minerals;

(C) equipment necessary for integrated critical mineral innovation, training, and workforce development programs; and

(D) research of critical minerals and their applications, particularly concerning the manufacture of critical components vital to national security.

(2) **RENEWAL.**—A grant under this subsection shall be renewable for up to 2 additional 3-year terms based on performance criteria outlined under subsection (b)(1)(D).

SEC. 10. NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA PRESERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 351(k) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15908(k)) is amended by striking “\$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, to remain available until expended”.

SEC. 11. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The National Critical Materials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 3(d) of the National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5202(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “, with the assistance of the National Critical Materials Council as specified in the National Critical Materials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).”.

(c) **SAVINGS CLAUSES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part modifies any requirement or authority provided by—

(A) the matter under the heading “**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**” of the first section of the Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)); or

(B) the first section of Public Law 87–626 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

(2) **EFFECT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—Nothing in this part or an amendment made

by this part affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the work of the Department of Defense on critical material supplies in furtherance of the national defense mission of the Department of Defense.

(3) SECRETARIAL ORDER NOT AFFECTED.—This part shall not apply to any mineral described in Secretarial Order No. 3324, issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 3, 2012, in any area to which the order applies.

(d) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections ____05 and ____06 shall apply to—

(A) an exploration project in which the presence of a byproduct is reasonably expected, based on known mineral companionality, geologic formation, mineralogy, or other factors; and

(B) a project that demonstrates that a byproduct will be recovered in salable quantities, as determined by the applicable Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making the determination under paragraph (1)(B), the applicable Secretary shall consider the cost effectiveness of the byproducts recovery.

SEC. ____12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029.

PART II—RARE EARTH ELEMENT ADVANCED COAL TECHNOLOGIES

SEC. ____21. PROGRAM FOR EXTRACTION AND RECOVERY OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND MINERALS FROM COAL AND COAL BYPRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy (referred to in this part as the “Secretary”), shall carry out a program under which the Secretary shall develop advanced separation technologies for the extraction and recovery of rare earth elements and minerals from coal and coal byproducts.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program described in subsection (a) \$23,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2027.

SEC. ____22. REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the development of advanced separation technologies for the extraction and recovery of rare earth elements and minerals from coal and coal byproducts, including acid mine drainage from coal mines.

SA 314. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. ____ INFORMATION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR REGISTRATION FOR VOTING AND ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days prior to a general election for Federal office, a member of the Armed Forces shall be provided with the following:

(1) A Federal write-in absentee ballot prescribed pursuant to section 103 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20303), together with instructions on the appropriate use of the ballot with respect to the State in which the member is registered to vote.

(2) In the case of a member intending to vote in a State that does not accept the Federal write-in absentee ballot as a simultaneous application and acceptable ballot for Federal elections, a briefing on, and an opportunity to fill out, the official post card form for absentee voter registration application and absentee ballot application prescribed under section 101(b)(2) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20301(b)(2)).

(b) PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE OF DISCHARGE.—Ballots and instructions shall be provided pursuant to paragraphs(1) of subsection (a) by Voting Assistance Officers or such other personnel as the Secretary of the military department concerned shall designate.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE USE OF THE FEDERAL WRITE-IN ABSENTEE BALLOT.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) Servicemembers serving abroad are subject to disproportionate challenges in voting.

(B) As of May, 2019, only 28 States allow servicemembers to use the Federal write-in absentee ballot as a simultaneous application and acceptable ballot for Federal elections.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Federal and State governments should remove all obstacles that would inhibit deployed servicemembers from voting; and

(B) States that do not allow servicemembers to use the Federal write-in absentee ballot as a simultaneous application and acceptable ballot for Federal elections should modify their laws to permit such use.

SA 315. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11 ____ MODIFICATION OF DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PERSONNEL INVOLVED WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.

Section 9905(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) Any position in a facility or location that provides work or support for activities referred to in paragraph (1), including a fa-

cility or location geographically independent of the location of activities referred to in that paragraph.”.

SA 316. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON FINANCIAL REPORTING SYSTEM FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

Not more than 90 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 3101 for the National Nuclear Security Administration for fiscal year 2020 for Federal salaries and expenses and available for travel and transportation may be obligated or expended before the date on which the Administrator for Nuclear Security completes implementation of the common financial reporting system for the nuclear security enterprise as required by section 3113(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 50 U.S.C. 2512 note).

SA 317. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ FEES ERRONEOUSLY COLLECTED BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR HOUSING LOANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Veterans Affairs offers a Department backed home loan for which veterans are generally required to pay fees to defray the cost of administering the home loan.

(2) Veterans are exempt from paying the fees if they are entitled to receive disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) Between January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2017, veterans paid fees of more than \$286,000,000 in association with Department backed home loans despite being exempt from such fees. Fees paid included \$65,800,000 in fees that could have been avoided.

(4) Of those erroneously paid fees, \$189,000,000 in fee refunds are still due to veterans.

(5) More than 70,000 veterans may have been affected by these erroneously paid fees.

(b) PLAN TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE ERRONEOUSLY CHARGED FEES.—

(1) ERRONEOUS CHARGES JANUARY 1, 2012, TO DECEMBER 31, 2017.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a plan to identify individuals described in subsection (c) of section 3729 of title 38, United States Code, from whom a fee was collected under such section

during the period beginning on January 1, 2012, and ending on December 31, 2017.

(B) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(i) The number of refunds that are required to be made.

(ii) A timeline for the refunding of fees.

(2) ERRONEOUS CHARGES BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2012.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a plan to identify individuals described in subsection (c) of section 3729 of title 38, United States Code, from whom a fee was collected under such section before January 1, 2012.

(B) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(i) The number of refunds that are required to be made.

(ii) A timeline for the refunding of fees.

(C) AUTOMATED REFUND PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop an automated process for refunding fees collected under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code, from individuals described in subsection (c) of such section.

(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not require any individual described in such subsection from whom a fee was collected under such section to request a refund of such fee in order to receive such refund.

(d) PLAN TO PROCESS REFUNDS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan to process refunds of fees that were collected under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code, from individuals described in subsection (c) of such section.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT ON REFUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report on refunds of fees collected under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report:

(A) The number of fees collected under such section that were refunded and applied to a home loan balance.

(B) The number of such refunds for which the Secretary received documentation of the application of a refund to a home loan balance.

(f) REAL-TIME UPDATES ON FEE EXEMPTION STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a technology and process solution to enable real-time updates to viewing one's status regarding exemption from fee collection requirements under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the solution developed under paragraph (1).

(g) MANNER OF REFUNDS.—In the case of a fee that was erroneously collected under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code, from an individual described in subsection (c) of such section, the Secretary may refund the fee directly to the individual, notwithstanding any current loan balance of the individual or the manner in which the fee was originally collected.

(h) AUDIT PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall develop a plan to audit the Department on an annual basis to determine the rate at which fees are erroneously collected under section 3729 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of any audit conducted pursuant to the plan developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a

report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the audit.

SA 318. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 651. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN VETERANS ON TEMPORARY DISABILITY OR PERMANENT DISABLED RETIREMENT LISTS IN MILITARY ADAPTIVE SPORTS PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN VETERANS.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 2564a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “for members of the armed forces who” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “for—

“(A) any member of the armed forces who is eligible to participate in adaptive sports because of an injury, illness, or wound incurred in the line of duty in the armed forces; and

“(B) any veteran (as defined in section 101 of title 38), during the one-year period following the veteran’s date of separation, who—

“(i) is on the Temporary Disability Retirement List or Permanently Disabled Retirement List;

“(ii) is eligible to participate in adaptive sports because of an injury, illness, or wound incurred in the line of duty in the armed forces; and

“(iii) was enrolled in the program authorized under this section prior to the veteran’s date of separation.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by inserting “and veterans” after “members”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2564a. Provision of assistance for adaptive sports programs: members of the armed forces; certain veterans”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTION.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 152 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2564a and inserting the following new item:

“2564a. Provision of assistance for adaptive sports programs: members of the armed forces; certain veterans.”.

SA 319. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 416. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF AIR FORCE RESERVE SERVING ON FULL-TIME RESERVE COMPONENT DUTY FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESERVES OR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The table in section 1201(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is

amended by striking the matter relating to the Air Force Reserve and inserting the following new matter:

Air Force Reserve

1,000	166	170	100
1,500	245	251	143
2,000	322	330	182
2,500	396	406	216
3,000	467	479	246
3,500	536	550	271
4,000	602	618	292
4,500	665	683	308
5,000	726	746	320
5,500	784	806	325
6,000	840	864	327
7,000	962	990	347
8,000	1,087	1,110	356
10,000	1,322	1,362	395

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2019, and shall apply with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after that date.

SA 320. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. —. UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies Act” or the “USE IT Act”.

(b) RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION, TRAINING, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “precursors” and inserting “precursors”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking “The Administrator” and inserting the following:

“(5) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator”; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking “Nothing” and inserting the following:

“(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing”;

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the third sentence, by striking “Such program” and inserting the following:

“(3) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection”;

(ii) in the second sentence—

(I) by inserting “States, institutions of higher education,” after “scientists,”; and

(II) by striking “Such strategies and technologies shall be developed” and inserting the following:

“(2) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT.—Such strategies and technologies described in paragraph (1) shall be developed”; and

(iii) in the first sentence, by striking “In carrying out” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out”; and
(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) CERTAIN CARBON DIOXIDE ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (3)(A) with respect to carbon dioxide, the Administrator shall carry out the activities described in each of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E).

“(B) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE RESEARCH.—

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

“(I) BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board established by clause (iii)(I).

“(II) DILUTE.—The term ‘dilute’ means a concentration of less than 1 percent by volume.

“(III) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘direct air capture’, with respect to a facility, technology, or system, means that the facility, technology, or system uses carbon capture equipment to capture carbon dioxide directly from the air.

“(bb) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘direct air capture’ does not include any facility, technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide—

“(AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring subsurface spring; or
“(BB) using natural photosynthesis.

“(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ‘intellectual property’ means—

“(aa) an invention that is patentable under title 35, United States Code; and

“(bb) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).

“(ii) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute.

“(II) DUTIES.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall—

“(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

“(AA) the competition process; and

“(BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

“(bb) offer financial awards for a project designed—

“(AA) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

“(BB) to operate in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

“(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to geographically diverse projects, including at least—

“(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

“(BB) 1 project in a rural State.

“(III) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out subclause (II)(aa), the Administrator shall—

“(aa) provide notice of and, for a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity for public comment on, any draft or proposed version of the requirements described in subclause (II)(aa); and

“(bb) take into account public comments received in developing the final version of those requirements.

“(iii) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ‘Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board’.

“(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in—

“(aa) climate science;

“(bb) physics;

“(cc) chemistry;

“(dd) biology;

“(ee) engineering;

“(ff) economics;

“(gg) business management; and

“(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(III) TERM; VACANCIES.—

“(aa) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

“(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

“(AA) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

“(BB) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

“(IV) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

“(V) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

“(VI) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

“(VII) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

“(VIII) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Board may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Board.

“(IX) DUTIES.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

“(X) FACIA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

“(iv) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to vest the intellectual property of the applicant derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States.

“(II) RESERVATION OF LICENSE.—The United States—

“(aa) may reserve a nonexclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, paid-up license, to have practiced for or on behalf of the United States, in connection with any intellectual property described in subclause (I); but

“(bb) shall not, in the exercise of a license reserved under item (aa), publicly disclose proprietary information relating to the license.

“(III) TRANSFER OF TITLE.—Title to any intellectual property described in subclause (I) shall not be transferred or passed, except to an entity that is incorporated in the United States, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with the intellectual property.

“(v) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

“(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

“(vi) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this subparagraph shall terminate not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

“(C) CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION RESEARCH.—

“(i) DEFINITION OF CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘carbon dioxide utilization’ refers to technologies or approaches that lead to the use of carbon dioxide—

“(I) through the fixation of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis, such as through the growing of algae or bacteria;

“(II) through the chemical conversion of carbon dioxide to a material or chemical compound in which the carbon dioxide is securely stored; or

“(III) through the use of carbon dioxide for any other purpose for which a commercial market exists, as determined by the Administrator.

“(ii) PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a research and development program for carbon dioxide utilization to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

“(iii) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, in carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall support research and infrastructure activities relating to carbon dioxide utilization by providing technical assistance and financial assistance in accordance with clause (iv).

“(iv) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive technical assistance and financial assistance under clause (iii), a carbon dioxide utilization project shall—

“(I) have access to an emissions stream generated by a stationary source within the United States that is capable of supplying not less than 250 metric tons per day of carbon dioxide for research;

“(II) have access to adequate space for a laboratory and equipment for testing small-scale carbon dioxide utilization technologies, with onsite access to larger test bays for scale-up; and

“(III) have existing partnerships with institutions of higher education, private companies, States, or other government entities.

“(v) COORDINATION.—In supporting carbon dioxide utilization projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency, States, the private sector, and institutions of higher education to develop methods and technologies to account for the carbon dioxide emissions avoided by the carbon dioxide utilization projects.

“(vi) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

“(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

“(D) DEEP SALINE FORMATION REPORT.—

“(i) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALINE FORMATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ means a formation of subsurface geographically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the depth where carbon dioxide can exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

“(II) CLARIFICATION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ does not include oil and gas reservoirs.

“(ii) REPORT.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency and relevant stakeholders, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator shall prepare, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes—

“(I) a comprehensive identification of potential risks and benefits to project developers associated with increased storage of carbon dioxide captured from stationary sources in deep saline formations, using existing research;

“(II) recommendations for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

“(III) recommendations for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

“(E) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE NON-REGULATORY STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

“(I) the recipients of assistance under subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

“(II) a plan for supporting additional non-regulatory strategies and technologies that could significantly prevent carbon dioxide emissions or reduce carbon dioxide levels in the air, in conjunction with other Federal agencies.

“(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

“(I) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air; and

“(II) a description of any nonair-related environmental or energy considerations regarding the technologies.

“(F) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

“(i) identifies all Federal grant programs in which a purpose of a grant under the program is to perform research on carbon capture and utilization technologies, including direct air capture technologies; and

“(ii) examines the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (i) overlap or are duplicative.”.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall submit to Congress a report describing how funds appropriated to the Administrator during the 5 most recent fiscal years have been used to carry out section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), including a description of—

(1) the amount of funds used to carry out specific provisions of that section; and

(2) the practices used by the Administrator to differentiate funding used to carry out that section, as compared to funding used to carry out other provisions of law.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARBON CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “carbon capture,” after “manufacturing,”;

(B) in clause (i)(III), by striking “or” at the end;

(C) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(D) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines; or”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) INCLUSION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), construction of infrastructure for carbon capture includes construction of—

“(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)); and

“(ii) carbon dioxide pipelines.”.

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION REPORT, PERMITTING GUIDANCE, AND REGIONAL PERMITTING TASK FORCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.—The term “carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects” includes projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))).

(B) EFFICIENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPONSIBLE.—The term “efficient, orderly, and responsible” means, with respect to development or the permitting process for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, a process that is completed in an expeditious manner while maintaining environmental, health, and safety protections.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (referred to in this section as the “Chair”), in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council, and the head of any other relevant Federal agency (as determined by the President), shall prepare a report that—

(i) compiles all existing relevant Federal permitting and review information and resources for project applicants, agencies, and other stakeholders interested in the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including—

(I) the appropriate points of interaction with Federal agencies;

(II) clarification of the permitting responsibilities and authorities among Federal agencies; and

(III) best practices and templates for permitting;

(ii) inventories current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(iii) inventories existing initiatives and recent publications that analyze or identify priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;

(iv) identifies gaps in the current Federal regulatory framework for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(v) identifies Federal financing mechanisms available to project developers.

(B) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the report under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Com-

mittee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the report publicly available.

(3) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After submission of the report under paragraph (2)(B), but not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall submit guidance consistent with that report to all relevant Federal agencies that—

(i) facilitates reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(ii) supports the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall address requirements under—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(III) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(IV) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(V) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(VI) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the “National Historic Preservation Act”);

(VII) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(VIII) the Act of June 8, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act”); and

(IX) any other Federal law that the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall include direction to States and other interested parties for the development of programmatic environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(iii) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the public notice, comment, and solicitation of information procedures under section 1506.6 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(C) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the guidance under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the guidance publicly available.

(D) EVALUATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) periodically evaluate the reports of the task forces under paragraph (4)(E) and, as necessary, revise the guidance under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) each year, submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and relevant Federal agencies a report that describes any recommendations for legislation, rules, revisions to rules, or other policies that would address the issues identified by the task forces under paragraph (4)(E).

(4) TASK FORCE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall establish not less than 2 task forces, which shall each cover a different geographical area with differing demographic, land use, or geological issues—

(i) to identify permitting and other challenges and successes that permitting authorities and project developers and operators face; and

(ii) to improve the performance of the permitting process and regional coordination for the purpose of promoting the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) MEMBERS AND SELECTION.—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chair shall—

(I) develop criteria for the selection of members to each task force; and

(II) select members for each task force in accordance with subclause (I) and clause (ii).

(ii) **MEMBERS.**—Each task force—

(I) shall include not less than 1 representative of each of—

(aa) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(bb) the Department of Energy;

(cc) the Department of the Interior;

(dd) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate;

(ee) any State that requests participation in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(ff) developers or operators of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects or carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(gg) nongovernmental membership organizations, the primary mission of which concerns protection of the environment; and

(II) at the request of a Tribal or local government, may include a representative of—

(aa) not less than 1 local government in the geographical area covered by the task force; and

(bb) not less than 1 Tribal government in the geographical area covered by the task force.

(C) MEETINGS.—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Each task force shall meet not less than twice each year.

(ii) **JOINT MEETING.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the task forces shall meet collectively not less than once each year.

(D) **DUTIES.**—Each task force shall—

(i) inventory existing or potential Federal and State approaches to facilitate reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including best practices that—

(I) avoid duplicative reviews;

(II) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and

(III) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and responsible;

(ii) develop common models for State-level carbon dioxide pipeline regulation and oversight guidelines that can be shared with States in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(iii) provide technical assistance to States in the geographical area covered by the task force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (ii);

(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;

(vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;

(vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and

(viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that—

(I) can capture carbon dioxide; and

(II) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (6) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).

(E) **REPORT.**—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes—

(i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and

(ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D).

(F) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall—

(i) reevaluate the need for the task forces; and

(ii) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task forces should continue.

SA 321. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY OF CONDUCTING TRAINING FOR EA-18 GROWLERS USING A DECOMMISSIONED AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Navy shall conduct a study on the feasibility of conducting training for EA-18 Growlers using a decommissioned aircraft carrier as an alternative to training for such aircraft conducted as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SA 322. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 360. MONITORING OF NOISE FROM FLIGHTS AND TRAINING OF EA-18G GROWLERS ASSOCIATED WITH NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for real-time monitoring of noise from all flights and training of EA-18G Growlers associated with Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, including monitoring of noise relating to—

(1) field carrier landing practice at—

(A) Naval Outlying Field (OLF) Coupeville; and

(B) Ault Field; and

(2) training conducted above or adjacent to public land.

(b) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall publish the results of any monitoring conducted under subsection (a) on a publicly available Internet website of the Department of Defense.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the monitoring conducted under subsection (a).

SA 323. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND SENSE OF SENATE ON MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) while the United States has long adopted an approach that takes no position on the ultimate disposition of the disputed sovereignty claims of the Spratly Islands, the use of force is unacceptable;

(2) respect for and adherence to arbitral decisions issued pursuant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by all parties is crucial; and

(3) an attack on the armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft of the Republic of the Philippines within the metropolitan territory of the Republic of the Philippines or on island territories in the Pacific under the jurisdiction of the Republic of the Philippines, including the South China Sea, would compel the United States to act pursuant to Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, done at Washington August 30, 1951, to meet common dangers in accordance with the constitutional processes of the Republic of the Philippines.

(b) **SENSE OF SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) affirm the commitment of the United States to the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines;

(2) preserve and strengthen the alliance of the United States with the Republic of the Philippines;

(3) prioritize efforts to develop a shared understanding of alliance commitments and defense planning; and

(4) provide appropriate support to the Republic of the Philippines to strengthen the self-defense capabilities of the Republic of the Philippines, particularly in the maritime domain.

SA 324. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,

and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVERSARY AIR TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE AIR FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall implement an adversary air training program through the award of contracts to qualified entities, as determined by the Secretary, through the use of competitive procurement under the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation to enhance competition, maximize savings, and provide a variety of adversary aircraft.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—The program under subsection (a) shall—

(1) leverage commercial adversary air support as a most efficient use of experienced instructors, re-purposed supersonic fighter aircraft, and specialized equipment to restore peer adversary capability in tactical services through threat-representative adversary support;

(2) promote stability to acquire and retain experienced fighter tactics instructor pilots and aircraft maintainers, along with fighter aircraft and systems, so as to have a safe, effective, and sustainable commercial adversary air program;

(3) preserve Air Force program flexibility through subsequent task orders for individual location support;

(4) immediately reduce airframe and engine hours accumulated on front line aircraft currently being used as adversary air training aircraft;

(5) preserve operational flight hours and aircraft available for mission readiness training; and

(6) realize immediate front line aircraft operations and maintenance savings by aggressively transitioning to commercial adversary air training programs.

(c) TYPES OF CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall carry out the program under subsection (a) through the award of ten-year indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contracts.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of the Air Force may use funds authorized for Air Force Operation and Maintenance in—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232).

SA 325. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1061. REPORT ON NATIONAL GUARD AND UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND CAPACITY TO MEET HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SECURITY INCIDENTS.

Not later than September 30, 2020, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall, in consultation with the Commander of United States Northern Command, submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the following:

(1) A clarification of the roles and missions, structure, capabilities, and training of

the National Guard and the United States Northern Command, and an identification of emerging gaps and shortfalls in light of current homeland security threats to our country.

(2) A list of the resources that each State and Territory National Guard has at its disposal that are available to respond to a homeland defense or security incident, with particular focus on a multi-State electromagnetic pulse event.

(3) The readiness and resourcing status of forces listed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) The current strengths and areas of improvement in working with State and Federal interagency partners.

(5) The current assessments that address National Guard readiness and resourcing of regular United States Northern Command forces postured to respond to homeland defense and security incidents.

(6) A roadmap to 2040 that addresses readiness across the spectrum of long-range emerging threats facing the United States.

SA 326. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. REST AND RECOVERY LEAVE AND FOREIGN HOLIDAY LEAVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“§ 6329d. Rest and recuperation leave

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘agency’—

“(A) means an Executive agency; and

“(B) does not include the Government Accountability Office;

“(2) the term ‘combat zone’ means—

“(A) a geographic area designated by an Executive Order of the President as an area in which the Armed Forces are engaging or have engaged in combat;

“(B) an area designated by law to be treated as a combat zone; or

“(C) a location the Secretary of Defense has certified for combat zone tax benefits due to its direct support of military operations;

“(3) the term ‘employee’ has the meaning given the term in section 6301;

“(4) the term ‘high risk, high threat post’ has the meaning given the term in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4803); and

“(5) the term ‘leave year’ means the period beginning on the first day of the first complete pay period in a calendar year and ending on the day immediately before the first day of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year.

“(b) LEAVE FOR REST AND RECOVERY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—During a leave year, the head of an agency may grant not more than 20 days of leave without loss of or reduction in pay, leave to which an employee is otherwise entitled under law, or credit for time or service to a civilian employee of the agency serving in a combat zone or other high risk, high threat post for the purposes of rest and recuperation.

“(2) CONVERSION OF LEAVE PERIOD INTO HOURS.—The 20 days of leave referred to in paragraph (1) shall be converted to 160 hours of leave for full-time employees and proportionally adjusted for employees with a part-time tour of duty or an uncommon tour of duty in which the hours for which leave may be charged are in excess of 80 hours in a bi-weekly pay period.

“(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY HEAD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) shall be at the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency concerned.

“(2) POLICIES.—The head of an agency may prescribe agency-wide policies to govern the use of the authority under subsection (b) within the agency.

“(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave provided under this section separately from leave authorized under any other provision of law.

“§ 6329e. Foreign holiday leave

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘agency’—

“(A) means an Executive agency; and

“(B) does not include the Government Accountability Office;

“(2) the term ‘employee’ has the meaning given that term in section 6301; and

“(3) the term ‘leave year’ means the period beginning on the first day of the first complete pay period in a calendar year and ending on the day immediately before the first day of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year.

“(b) LEAVE FOR LOCAL HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN FOREIGN AREAS.—During a leave year, the head of an agency may grant not more than 5 days of leave without loss of or reduction in pay, leave to which an employee is otherwise entitled under law, or credit for time or service to a civilian employee of the agency serving in a foreign area for local holidays observed in the foreign area—

“(1) if the head of the agency determines that the conduct of business during the local holidays would be inconsistent with host-country practice or otherwise not in the best interest of the United States; or

“(2) for such other reasons as the head of the agency determines necessary to advance the diplomatic interests of the United States.

“(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY HEAD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) shall be at the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency concerned.

“(2) POLICIES.—The head of an agency may prescribe agency-wide policies to govern the use of the authority under subsection (b) within the agency.

“(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave provided under this section separately from leave authorized under any other provision of law.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6329c the following new items:

“6329d. Rest and recuperation leave.

“6329e. Foreign holiday leave.”.

SA 327. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 906. INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER.

(a) **MANNER OF DIRECTION OF BUSINESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall determine the manner in which the Chief Management Officer directs the business-related activities of the military departments.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFENSE AGENCIES AND FIELD ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary shall determine the responsibilities and authorities, if any, of the Chief Management Officer for the Defense Agencies and the Department of Defense Field Activities, including a determination as to the following:

(1) Whether one or more additional Defense Agencies, Department of Defense Field Activities, or both should provide shared business services.

(2) Which Defense Agencies, Department of Defense Field Activities, or both should be required to submit their proposed budgets for enterprise business operations to the Chief Management Officer for review.

(c) **ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES.**—The Secretary shall, in light of determinations under subsections (a) and (b), assign the responsibilities and authorities of the Chief Management Officer (whether specified in statute or otherwise), and the manner of the discharge of such responsibilities and authorities, applicable Department-wide, as appropriate.

(d) **PLAN OF ACTION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan, including a timeline, for carrying out the requirements of this section.

SA 328. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 866. CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP OF CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAMS.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—

(1) all Cross Functional Teams (CFTs) have civilian leadership;

(2) all civilian and senior military personnel assigned to leadership positions within defense acquisition organizations and Cross Functional Teams (CFTs) possess the appropriate acquisition certifications as directed by the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (title XII of Public Law 110-510); and

(3) the Army Futures Command reports directly to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, which will have final authority over all acquisition and modernization decisions for the Army.

SA 329. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. Kaine) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. REAFFIRMING THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS.

Subtitle F of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6971) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 252. REAFFIRMING THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNDER SECRETARY.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the authority specified in Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1953 (67 Stat. 633; 5 U.S.C. App.; 7 U.S.C. 2201 note) or any other provision of Federal law relating to the authority of the Secretary, including section 296—

“(1) the Agricultural Research Service, the Economic Research Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (and any successor agency to any of those agencies) shall be within the research, education, and economics mission area of the Department;

“(2) the authority to administer each of those agencies is vested in the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics; and

“(3) the authority to administer those agencies may not be vested in the head of another agency within the Department.

“(b) **LOCATION OF AGENCIES.**—The Secretary shall locate the headquarters of the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and the majority of the staff of each of those agencies, within the National Capital Region to ensure maximum coordination and interaction—

“(1) between those agencies;

“(2) between each of those agencies and the agencies delivering the food and agricultural programs and services of the Department; and

“(3) between each of those agencies and other Federal science agencies (including science agencies of the Department).”.

SA 330. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. SENSE OF SENATE ON PRIORITIZING SURVIVABLE LOGISTICS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) resilient and agile logistics are necessary to implement the 2018 National Defense Strategy because it enables the United States to project power and sustain the fight against its strategic competitors in peacetime and during war;

(2) the joint logistics enterprise of the Armed Forces of the United States faces high-end threats from strategic competitors

China, Russia, and Iran, all of whom have invested in anti-access area denial capabilities and gray zone tactics;

(3) there are significant logistics shortfalls, as outlined in the November 2018 final report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Survivable Logistics, which, if left unaddressed, would hamper the readiness and ability of the Armed Forces of the United States to conduct operations globally;

(4) the military departments have not shown a strong commitment to funding logistics, for example—

(A) the Army and the Air Force, excluding the reserve components, requested \$76,000,000 and \$25,000,000 less, respectively, for logistics between fiscal year 2019 and fiscal year 2020;

(B) since fiscal year 2018, there has been neither a line item request for the National Defense Sealift Fund nor a request to increase more prepositioning or surge ships; and

(C) the Marine Corps only asked for \$5,000,000 more in procurement of commercial cargo vehicles for fiscal year 2020; and

(5) the Secretary of Defense should enact the full list of recommendations listed in the November 2018 final report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Survivable Logistics and, particularly, the Secretary should address the chronic underfunding of logistics relative to other priorities of the Department of Defense.

SA 331. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

SEC. . DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE BANKS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter V of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 6387 as section 6388; and

(2) by inserting after section 6386 the following:

“§6387. Department of Defense family and medical leave banks

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘covered DOD employee’ means an individual described in section 6381(1)(A) who is employed by the Department, without regard to whether the individual meets the requirements of section 6381(1)(B);

“(2) the term ‘Department’ means the Department of Defense;

“(3) the term ‘designated unit’ means any agency, component, or other administrative unit of the Department designated by the Secretary under subsection (b)(1);

“(4) the term ‘family and medical leave bank’ means a family and medical leave bank established under subsection (b)(2);

“(5) the term ‘leave recipient’ means a covered DOD employee whose application under subsection (e)(1) to receive leave from a family and medical leave bank is approved; and

“(6) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Defense.

“(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE BANKS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall—

“(1) designate the agencies, components, or other administrative units of the Department for which it is appropriate to have a separate family and medical leave bank; and

“(2) establish a family and medical leave bank for each designated unit.

“(C) ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE BANK BOARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each family and medical leave bank established by the Secretary, the Secretary shall establish a Family and Medical Leave Bank Board consisting of 3 members, at least one of whom shall represent a labor organization or employee group, to administer the family and medical leave bank, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management.

“(2) DUTIES.—Each Family and Medical Leave Bank Board, in conjunction with the human resource office for the agency, component, or administrative unit for which the applicable family and medical leave bank was established, shall—

“(A) review and determine whether to approve applications to the family and medical leave bank under subsection (e)(1);

“(B) monitor each case of a leave recipient;

“(C) monitor the amount of leave in the family and medical leave bank and the number of applications for use of leave from the family and medical leave bank; and

“(D) maintain an adequate amount of leave in the family and medical leave bank to the greatest extent practicable.

“(3) QUALIFYING FAMILY AND MEDICAL EVENTS.—To the greatest extent practicable, each Family and Medical Leave Bank Board shall use the certification forms and standards established for purposes of section 6382 in determining whether, for purposes of this section, a circumstance described in section 6382(a)(1) exists.

“(d) CREDITING OF LEAVE.—

“(1) FORFEITED LEAVE.—Any annual leave lost by a covered DOD employee by operation of section 6304 shall be credited to the family and medical leave bank of the designated unit in which the covered DOD employee is employed.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ANNUAL LEAVE CONTRIBUTIONS.—This section shall not supersede or modify the ability of a covered DOD employee to donate earned annual leave to a qualified recipient under regulations of the Department.

“(3) CONTRIBUTIONS OF USE OR LOSE LEAVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered DOD employee who is projected to have annual leave that otherwise would be subject to forfeiture at the end of the leave year under section 6304 may submit an application in writing requesting that a specified number of hours (not to exceed the number of hours projected to be subject to forfeiture) be transferred from the annual leave account of the covered DOD employee to the family and medical leave bank for the designated unit in which the covered DOD employee is employed.

“(B) APPROVAL.—If a Family and Medical Leave Bank Board approves an application by a covered DOD employee under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall transfer to the family and medical leave bank of the designated unit in which the covered DOD employee is employed the amount of leave requested to be transferred.

“(e) APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered DOD employee who is or anticipates being absent from regularly scheduled duty because of a circumstance described in section 6382(a)(1) (without regard to whether the covered DOD employee is entitled to leave under section 6382(a)(1)) may submit an application to receive leave from the family and medical leave bank of the designated unit in which the covered DOD employee is employed,

which shall contain such information as the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall by regulation prescribe.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—A Family and Medical Leave Bank Board may—

“(A) approve an application submitted under paragraph (1); and

“(B) specify the amount of leave that shall be transferred to a covered DOD employee whose application is approved.

“(3) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LEAVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A Family and Medical Leave Bank Board may not specify an amount of leave to be transferred to a covered DOD employee that is more than the amount of leave described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) AMOUNT.—The amount described in this subparagraph is—

“(i) with respect to a full-time covered DOD employee, 12 weeks; and

“(ii) with respect to a part-time covered DOD employee, the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

“(I) 12 weeks; by

“(II) the quotient obtained by dividing—

“(aa) the number of hours in the regularly scheduled workweek of the part-time covered DOD employee; by

“(bb) the number of hours in the regularly scheduled workweek of a covered DOD employee serving in a comparable position on a full-time basis.

“(4) TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall transfer to a covered DOD employee whose application is approved under paragraph (2)(A) the number of hours of leave specified under paragraph (2)(B) from the family and medical leave bank for the designated unit in which the covered DOD employee is employed.

“(f) USE OF LEAVE.—

“(1) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING FML.—A leave recipient who is entitled to leave under section 6382(a)(1) shall use any leave transferred to the leave recipient from a family and medical leave bank in accordance with section 6382(d)(2).

“(2) FAILURE TO USE LEAVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any leave transferred to a leave recipient from a family and medical leave bank that is not used before the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date described in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) shall be forfeited by the leave recipient; and

“(ii) shall be credited to the family and medical leave bank from which the leave was transferred.

“(B) START OF PERIOD FOR USE.—The date described in this subparagraph is the later of—

“(i) the date on which the circumstance described in section 6382(a)(1) arises; or

“(ii) the date on which leave is transferred to the covered DOD employee under subsection (e)(4).”

(b) USE OF FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE.—Section 6382(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “An employee may elect” the first place it appears; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2)(A) In this paragraph, the term ‘covered DOD employee’ has the meaning given that term in section 6387.

“(B) A covered DOD employee entitled to leave under subsection (a)(1) to whom leave is transferred from a family and medical leave bank under section 6387—

“(i) shall substitute for any leave without pay under subsection (a)(1) the amount of leave transferred to the employee from the family and medical leave bank; and

“(ii) may substitute for any leave without pay under subsection (a)(1) any annual or sick leave accrued or accumulated by such employee under subchapter I.

“(C) A covered DOD employee to whom leave is transferred from a family and medical leave bank shall first use all of the transferred leave before using leave described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

“(D) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out this paragraph.”

(c) OPM AUTHORITY.—If the Director of the Office of Personnel Management determines expanding the family and medical leave bank program Governmentwide would be appropriate, the Director may prescribe regulations granting Executive agencies (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) the authority to establish family and medical leave banks, in the same manner as provided under the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b), to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 6387 and inserting the following:

“6387. Department of Defense family and medical leave banks.

“6388. Regulations.”

SA 332. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PROHIBITION ON INTRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES INTO HOSTILITIES WITH RESPECT TO VENEZUELA.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Prohibiting Unauthorized Military Action in Venezuela Resolution of 2019”.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Except as consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), none of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense, or for any other department or agency of the United States Government, may be used to introduce the Armed Forces of the United States into hostilities with respect to Venezuela, except pursuant to a specific statutory authorization by Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 333. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI ARABIA.

The United States may not enter into a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), commonly known as a “123 Agreement”, unless the agreement—

(1) prohibits the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from enriching uranium or separating plutonium on Saudi Arabian territory in keeping with the strongest possible nonproliferation “gold standard”; and

(2) requires the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring into force the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

SA 334. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR HOUSING UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act may be used to approve an interagency agreement or a memorandum of understanding between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the reimbursement of expenses relating to housing or providing shelter for unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))).

SA 335. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. UNITED STATES STRATEGY WITH RESPECT TO THE NUCLEAR FORCES OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—Congress declares that making long-term strategic competition with the People's Republic of China a principal priority for the United States elevates the importance of strategic stability dialogue aimed at reducing the risk of inadvertent nuclear war.

(b) **STRATEGY REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy with respect to the nuclear forces of the People's Republic of China.

(2) **ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY.**—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Updates to the tailored strategy for the People's Republic of China articulated in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

(B) Objectives of strategic stability and arms control dialogues with the People's Republic of China.

(C) An assessment of actions that could be interpreted by the United States or the People's Republic of China as provocative or requiring a strategic response.

(D) Measures to avoid inadvertent escalation of conflict between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

(E) Consideration of actions the United States anticipates the People's Republic of

China seeking in bilateral or multilateral arms control negotiations.

(F) A description of engagements with the People's Republic of China on issues related to strategic stability.

(G) An assessment of whether sufficient personnel are currently dedicated to strategic stability and arms control with the People's Republic of China.

(H) A description of the steps required to negotiate a bilateral or multilateral arms control agreement with the People's Republic of China.

(3) **FORM.**—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on avoiding inadvertent nuclear war with the People's Republic of China.

(2) **ELEMENTS OF STUDY.**—The study required by paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum—

(A) provide a detailed description of the current composition of the nuclear forces of the People's Republic of China, including the quantity of nuclear warheads and nuclear-capable delivery systems, as well as anticipated changes in its nuclear force structure through fiscal year 2029;

(B) assess the nuclear doctrine of the People's Republic of China; and

(C) identify potential pathways to inadvertent escalation to nuclear war.

(3) **SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center described in paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the results of the study conducted under that paragraph.

(4) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by paragraph (3), without making any changes.

(d) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 336. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to extend the New START Treaty an additional five years until February 2026, as is permitted under Article XIV of the Treaty, unless—

(1) the President determines that the Russian Federation is in material breach of its obligations under the Treaty; or

(2) the United States and the Russian Federation enter into a new bilateral agreement

that places equal or greater verifiable constraints on the Russian Federation's nuclear forces.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the implementation of the policy stated in subsection (a).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of anticipated changes to the Russian Federation's nuclear force structure in the event the New START Treaty expires in 2021 and how and at what cost the United States would plan to make corresponding changes to its own nuclear force posture.

(B) A description of how and at what cost the United States plans to replace the New START Treaty's onsite inspections and other verification measures, which provide insight into the size, movement, and disposition of Russian strategic forces.

(C) An assessment of when new Russian nuclear weapons systems that the United States has notified the Russian Federation may be accountable under the Treaty are anticipated to enter deployment prior to 2026 and in what number.

(D) An analysis of how the Treaty's expiration in 2021 is likely to impact the willingness of the People's Republic of China to engage in strategic arms control talks as well as what changes it may make to the current posture and size of Chinese nuclear forces.

(E) An analysis of how a decision to delay the decision to extend the Treaty until 2020 will impact planning by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) for United States onsite inspections of the Russian Federation in calendar year 2021.

(F) A description of the views of United States allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific toward extension of the Treaty, in particular its value in preserving NATO support for the Alliance's nuclear extended deterrence mission.

(3) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) **NEW START TREATY.**—The term “New START Treaty” means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011.

SA 337. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following:

SEC. 155. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT, FLIGHT TESTING, OR DEPLOYMENT OF SHORTER- OR INTERMEDIATE-RANGE GROUND LAUNCHED BALLISTIC OR CRUISE MISSILE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be made available for the procurement, flight testing, or deployment of any United States shorter- or intermediate-range ground launched ballistic or cruise missile system with a range between 500 and 5,500 kilometers until the Secretary of Defense, in concurrence with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, submits a report and offers a briefing to the appropriate committees of Congress that—

(1) includes a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) from a NATO or Indo-Pacific ally that commits it to host deployment of any such missile on its own territory, and in the case of deployment on the European continent, has the concurrence of the North Atlantic Council;

(2) provides a detailed diplomatic proposal for negotiating an agreement to obtain the strategic stability benefits of the INF Treaty;

(3) assesses the implications, in terms of the military threat to the United States and its allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific, of a Russian Federation deployment of intermediate-range cruise and ballistic missiles without restriction;

(4) identifies what types of technologies and programs the United States would need to pursue to offset the additional Russian capabilities, and at what cost;

(5) identifies what mission requirements with respect to the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China will be met by INF-type systems;

(6) identifies the degree to which INF-compliant capabilities, such as sea and air-launched cruise missiles, can meet those same mission requirements; and

(7) identifies the ramifications of a collapse of the INF Treaty on the ability to generate consensus among States Parties to the NPT Treaty ahead of the 2020 NPT Review Conference, and assesses the degree to which the Russian Federation will use the United States unilateral withdrawal to sow discord within the NATO alliance.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be unclassified with a classified annex.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act for the procurement, testing, or deployment of INF-type systems in the United States or its territories.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) INF TREATY.—The term “INF Treaty” means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, together with the Memorandum of Understanding and Two Protocols, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(3) NPT TREATY.—The term “NPT Treaty” means the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington July 1, 1968

SA 338. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. STUDY ON COLLABORATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ON ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense will invest \$1,600,000,000 this year in research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) that is directly related to energy.

(2) Such investment in energy reflects the Armed Forces' characteristic pursuit of advanced technology as a force multiplier.

(3) The Department played a major role in the development of at least three of the most important energy innovations of the last 75 years, namely the nuclear reactor, the gas turbine or jet engine, and the solar photovoltaic (PV) cell.

(4) The Department has been the driver for many major non-energy innovations as well, including radar, satellites, the Global Positioning System (GPS), lasers, computers and semiconductors, robotics, artificial intelligence, and the Internet.

(5) The energy needs of the Department are changing and growing. Most significant, the dramatic increase in electrical systems on-board military platforms is driving electrification of the battlefield. That and the need to reduce the logistics footprint are creating requirements for distributed and portable power generation, smart energy networks, improved energy storage, and wireless power transmission.

(6) The approach of the Department to innovation is well suited to energy innovation, including vendors' need to both demonstrate their complex technologies at scale, under realistic conditions (Department bases and platforms, combined with the Armed Forces' test-and-evaluation culture are a unique resource), and compete on price with low-cost incumbents (the Department values performance over price, and the military market is large enough to yield economies of scale and learning by doing).

(b) STUDY AND REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(A) complete a study on identifying impediments to, and opportunities for, greater collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy on energy research, development, and potential technology transfer, particularly in the areas of solar photovoltaic, microrgrids, energy storage, and wide bandgap semiconductors; and

(B) submit to Congress the findings of the Secretary with respect to the study completed under subparagraph (A).

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF AUTHORITY GAPS.—In carrying out the study required by paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall identify current areas where the executive branch does not have adequate authority to foster the collaboration described in such paragraph.

SA 339. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN CONNECTION WITH OPERATIONS BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than May 1 each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on civilian casualties caused as a result of United States intelligence operations during the preceding year.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

(1) A list of all the United States intelligence operations, including each specific mission, strike, engagement, raid, or incident, during the year covered by such report that were confirmed, or reasonably suspected, to have resulted in civilian casualties.

(2) For each intelligence operation listed pursuant to paragraph (1), each of the following:

(A) The date.

(B) The location.

(C) An identification of whether the operation occurred inside or outside of a declared theater of active armed conflict.

(D) The type of operation.

(E) An assessment of the number of civilian and enemy combatant casualties, including a differentiation between those killed and those injured.

(3) A description of the process by which the intelligence community investigates allegations of civilian casualties resulting from United States intelligence operations, and, when appropriate, makes ex gratia payments to the victims or their families.

(4) A description of steps taken by the intelligence community to mitigate harm to civilians in conducting such operations.

(5) Any update or modification to any report under this section during a previous year.

(6) Any other matters the Director determines are relevant.

(c) USE OF SOURCES.—In preparing a report under this section, the Director shall take into account relevant and credible all-source reporting, including information from public reports and nongovernmental sources.

(d) FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified form of each report shall, at a minimum, be responsive to each element under subsection (b) of a report under subsection (a), and shall be made available to the public at the same time it is submitted to Congress (unless the Director certifies in writing that the publication of such information poses a threat to the national security interests of the United States).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term “congressional intelligence committees” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in such section.

(f) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit a report under subsection (a) shall expire on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 340. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . JOHN S. MCCAIN III HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Senate the John S. McCain III Human Rights Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) serve as a forum for bipartisan discussion of international human rights issues and promotion of internationally recognized human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(B) raise awareness of international human rights violations through regular briefings and hearings; and

(C) collaborate with the executive branch, human rights entities, and nongovernmental organizations to promote human rights initiatives within the Senate.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—Any Senator may become a member of the Commission by submitting a written statement to that effect to the Commission.

(4) CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Two members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve as co-chairpersons of the Commission, as follows:

(i) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the majority leader of the Senate.

(ii) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the minority leader of the Senate.

(B) TERM.—The term of a member as a co-chairperson of the Commission shall end on the last day of the Congress during which the member is appointed as a co-chairperson, unless the member ceases being a member of the Senate, leaves the Commission, resigns from the position of co-chairperson, or is removed.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Appointments under this paragraph shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

(D) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the position of co-chairperson of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) COMMISSION STAFF.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission is authorized, from funds made available under subsection (c), to—

(i) employ such staff in the manner and at a rate not to exceed that allowed for employees of a committee of the Senate under section 105(e)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(e)(3)); and

(ii) incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties and functions.

(B) EXPENSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Payments made under this subsection for receptions, meals, and food-related expenses shall be authorized only for actual expenses incurred by the Commission in the course of conducting its official duties and functions.

(ii) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Amounts received as reimbursement for expenses described in clause (i) shall not be reported as income, and the expenses so reimbursed shall not be allowed as a deduction under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) DESIGNATION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each co-chairperson of the Commission may designate 1 professional staff member.

(B) COMPENSATION OF SENATE EMPLOYEES.—In the case of the compensation of any professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) who is an employee of a Member of the Senate or of a committee of the Senate and who has been designated to perform services for the Commission, the professional staff member shall continue to be paid by the Member or committee, as the case may be, but the account from which the professional staff member is paid shall be reimbursed for the services of the professional staff member (including agency contributions when appropriate) out of funds made available under subsection (c).

(C) DUTIES.—Each professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) serve all members of the Commission; and

(ii) carry out such other functions as the co-chairperson designating the professional staff member may specify.

(c) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The expenses of the Commission shall be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, out of the account of Miscellaneous Items, upon vouchers approved jointly by the co-chairpersons (except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees who are paid at an annual rate of pay).

(2) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—For any fiscal year, not more than \$200,000 shall be expended for employees and expenses.

SA 341. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE COMBAT CASUALTY CARE FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, through the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate established under section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note), develop partnerships with civilian academic medical centers and large metropolitan teaching hospitals to improve combat casualty care for personnel of the Armed Forces.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS WITH LEVEL I TRAUMA CENTERS.—In carrying out partnerships under paragraph (1), trauma surgeons and physicians of the Department of Defense shall partner with level I civilian trauma centers to provide adequate training and

readiness for the next generation of medical providers to treat critically injured burn patients.

(b) SUPPORT OF PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary of Defense shall make every effort to support partnerships under the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate with academic institutions that have level I civilian trauma centers, specifically those centers with a burn center, that offer burn rotations and clinical experience to provide adequate training and readiness for the next generation of medical providers to treat critically injured burn patients.

(c) LEVEL I CIVILIAN TRAUMA CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “level I civilian trauma center” has the meaning given that term in section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on October 1, 2020.

SA 342. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CONCURRENT USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TUITION ASSISTANCE AND MONTGOMERY GI BILL-SELECTED RESERVE BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 16131 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k)(1) In the case of an individual entitled to educational assistance under this chapter who is pursuing education or training described in subsection (a) or (c) of section 2007 of this title on a half-time or more basis, the Secretary concerned shall, at the election of the individual, pay the individual educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuit of such education or training as if the individual were not also eligible to receive or in receipt of educational assistance under section 2007 for pursuit of such education or training.

“(2)(A) In the case of an individual entitled to educational assistance under this chapter who is pursuing education or training described in subsection (a) or (c) of section 2007 of this title on a less than half-time basis, the Secretary concerned shall, at the election of the individual, pay the individual an educational assistance allowance to meet all or a portion of the charges of the educational institution for tuition or expenses for the education or training that are not paid by the Secretary of the military department concerned under such subsection.

“(B)(i) The amount of the educational assistance allowance payable to an individual under this paragraph for a month shall be the amount of the educational assistance allowance to which the individual would be entitled for the month under subsection (b), (d), (e), or (f).

“(ii) The number of months of entitlement charged under this chapter in the case of an individual who has been paid an educational assistance allowance under this paragraph shall be equal to the number (including any fraction) determined by dividing the total amount of such educational assistance allowance paid the individual by the full-time monthly institutional rate of educational assistance which such individual would otherwise be paid under subparagraph (A), (B), (C),

or (D) of subsection (b)(1), subsection (d), subsection (e), or subsection (f), as the case may be.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2007(d) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or chapter 1606 of this title” after “of title 38”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, in the case of educational assistance under chapter 30 of such title, and section 16131(k), in the case of educational assistance under chapter 1606 of this title” before the period at the end.

SA 343. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CONCURRENT USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TUITION ASSISTANCE AND MONTGOMERY GI BILL-SELECTED RESERVE BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 16131 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k)(1) In the case of an individual entitled to educational assistance under this chapter who is pursuing education or training described in subsection (a) or (c) of section 2007 of this title, the Secretary shall, at the election of the individual, pay the individual an educational assistance allowance to meet all or a portion of the charges of the educational institution for the education or training that are not paid by the Secretary of the military department concerned under such subsection.

“(2)(A) The amount of the educational assistance allowance payable to an individual under this subsection for a month shall be the amount of the educational assistance allowance to which the individual would be entitled for the month under subsection (b), (d), (e), or (f).

“(B) The number of months of entitlement charged under this chapter in the case of an individual who has been paid an educational assistance allowance under this subsection shall be equal to the number (including any fraction) determined by dividing the total amount of such educational assistance allowance paid the individual by the full-time monthly institutional rate of educational assistance which such individual would otherwise be paid under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of subsection (b)(1), subsection (d), subsection (e), or subsection (f), as the case may be.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2007(d) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or chapter 1606 of this title” after “of title 38”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, in the case of educational assistance under chapter 30 of such title, and section 16131(k), in the case of educational assistance under chapter 1606 of this title” before the period at the end.

SA 344. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1008. TREATMENT OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO TRAINING AND READINESS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING A LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS AS VOLUNTARY SERVICES ACCEPTABLE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “However, the term does include any portion of a fiscal year during which the appropriation bill for the fiscal year for the Department of Defense or the Department of Homeland Security, as applicable, has not become law and an Act or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year is not in effect, but only with respect to activities relating to the training and readiness of the Armed Forces (including the National Guard and the Reserves) carried out during such portion of the fiscal year.”.

SA 345. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 16 ____ . SENSE OF SENATE ON SUPPORT FOR A ROBUST AND MODERN ICBM FORCE TO MAXIMIZE THE VALUE OF THE NUCLEAR TRIAD OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (in this section referred to as “ICBMs”) have been a critical part of the strategic deterrent of the United States for 6 decades in conjunction with air and sea-based strategic delivery systems.

(2) President John F. Kennedy referred to the deployment of the first Minuteman missile during the Cuban Missile Crisis as his “ace in the hole”.

(3) The Minuteman III missile entered service in 1970 and is still deployed in 2019, well beyond its originally intended service life.

(4) The ICBM force of the United States peaked at more than 1,200 deployed missiles during the Cold War.

(5) The ICBM force of the United States currently consists of approximately 400 Minuteman III missiles deployed across 450 operational missile silos, each carrying a single warhead.

(6) The Russian Federation currently deploys at least 300 ICBMs with multiple warheads loaded on each missile and has announced plans to replace its Soviet-era systems with modernized ICBMs.

(7) The People's Republic of China currently deploys at least 75 ICBMs and plans to grow its ICBM force through the deployment of modernized, road-mobile ICBMs that carry multiple warheads.

(8) The Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China deploy nuclear weapons across a variety of platforms in addition to their ICBM forces.

(9) Numerous countries possess or are seeking to develop nuclear weapons capabilities that pose challenges to the nuclear deterrence of the United States.

(10) The nuclear deterrent of the United States is comprised of a triad of delivery systems for nuclear weapons, including submarine-launched ballistic missiles (in this subsection referred to as “SLBMs”), air-delivered gravity bombs and cruise missiles, and land-based ballistic missiles that provide interlocking and mutually reinforcing attributes that enhance strategic deterrence.

(11) Weakening one leg of the triad limits the deterrent value of the other legs of the triad.

(12) In the nuclear deterrent of the United States, ICBMs provide commanders with the most prompt response capability, SLBMs provide stealth and survivability, and aircraft armed with nuclear weapons provide flexibility.

(13) The ICBM force of the United States forces any would-be attacker to confront more than 400 discrete targets, thus creating an effectively insurmountable targeting problem for a potential adversary.

(14) The size, dispersal, and global reach of the ICBM force of the United States ensures that no adversary can escalate a crisis beyond the ability of the United States to respond.

(15) A potential attacker would be forced to expend far more warheads to destroy the ICBMs of the United States than the United States would lose in an attack, because of the deployment of a single warhead on each ICBM of the United States.

(16) The ICBM force provides a persistent deterrent capability that reinforces strategic stability.

(17) ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

(18) United States Strategic Command has validated military requirements for the unique capabilities of ICBMs.

(19) In a 2014 analysis of alternatives, the Air Force concluded that replacing the Minuteman III missile would provide upgraded capabilities at lower cost when compared with extending the service life of the Minuteman III missile.

(20) The Minuteman III replacement program, known as the ground-based strategic deterrent, is expected to provide a land-based strategic deterrent capability for 5 decades after the program enters service.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) land-based ICBMs have certain characteristics, including responsiveness, persistence, and dispersal, that enhance strategic stability and magnify the deterrent value of the air and sea-based legs of the nuclear triad of the United States;

(2) ICBMs have played and continue to play a role in deterring attacks on the United States and its allies;

(3) while arms control agreements have reduced the size of the ICBM force of the United States, adversaries of the United States continue to enhance, enlarge, and modernize their ICBM forces;

(4) the modernization of the ICBM force of the United States through the ground-based strategic deterrent program should be supported;

(5) ICBMs have the lowest operation, maintenance, and modernization costs of any part of the nuclear deterrent of the United States; and

(6) efforts to unilaterally reduce the size of the ICBM force of the United States or delay the implementation of the ground-based strategic deterrent program, which would degrade the deterrent capabilities of a fully operational and modernized nuclear triad, should be opposed.

SA 346. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 16. ANNUAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT WEAPON.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than February 15, 2020, and annually thereafter until the date on which the ground-based strategic deterrent weapon receives Milestone C approval (as defined in section 2366 of title 10, United States Code), the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the joint development of the ground-based strategic deterrent weapon, including the missile developed by the Air Force and the W87-1 warhead modification program conducted by the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An estimate of the date on which the ground-based strategic deterrent weapon will reach initial operating capability.

(2) A description of any development milestones for the missile developed by the Air Force or the warhead developed by the National Nuclear Security Administration that depend on corresponding progress at the other agency.

(3) A description of coordination efforts between the Air Force and the National Nuclear Security Administration during the year preceding submission of the report.

(4) A description of any schedule delays projected by the Air Force or the National Nuclear Security Administration, including delays related to infrastructure capacity and subcomponent production, and the anticipated effect such delays would have on the schedule of work of the other agency.

(5) Plans to mitigate the effects of any delays described in paragraph (4).

(6) A description of any ways, including through the availability of additional funding or authorities, in which the development milestones described in paragraph (2) or the estimated date of initial operating capability referred to in paragraph (1) could be achieved more quickly.

(c) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 347. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XV, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1531. REVIEW OF JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFEAT ORGANIZATION RESEARCH RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING EFFORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a re-

view of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization to identify information that may be released to United States humanitarian demining organizations for the purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian demining efforts.

(b) **RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ORGANIZATIONS.**—The Secretary shall release to United States humanitarian demining organizations research identified under subsection (a).

SA 348. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. EXEMPTION FROM CALCULATION OF MONTHLY INCOME, FOR PURPOSES OF BANKRUPTCY LAWS, CERTAIN PAYMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 101(10A) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B)(i) includes any amount paid by any entity other than the debtor (or in a joint case the debtor and the debtor’s spouse), on a regular basis for the household expenses of the debtor or the debtor’s dependents (and, in a joint case, the debtor’s spouse if not otherwise a dependent); and

“(ii) excludes—

“(I) benefits received under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.);

“(II) payments to victims of war crimes or crimes against humanity on account of their status as victims of such crimes;

“(III) payments to victims of international terrorism or domestic terrorism, as those terms are defined in section 2331 of title 18, on account of their status as victims of such terrorism; and

“(IV) any monthly compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid under title 10, 37, or 38 in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services, except that any retired pay excluded under this subclause shall include retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10 only to the extent that such retired pay exceeds the amount of retired pay to which the debtor would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.”.

SA 349. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . AUTHORIZING USE OF ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE PILOT'S LICENSES.

Section 3034(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (2), by striking “the individual” and all that follows through “training,” and inserting “on the day the individual begins a course of flight training, the individual possesses”.

SEC. ____ . AUTHORIZATION FOR LUMP SUM PAYMENTS OF POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PURSUIT OF PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION CONSISTING OF FLIGHT TRAINING.

Clause (ii) of section 3313(g)(4)(C) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) Payment of the amount payable under paragraph (3)(C) for pursuit of a program of education may be made—

“(I) for the entire quarter, semester, or term, as applicable, of the program of education; or

“(II) in one lump sum at the start of the program of education.”.

SA 350. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 866. REPORT ON CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS AND ENTITIES AFFILIATED WITH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing all Department of Defense contracts with companies, persons, or business entities that are owned or operated by, or affiliated with, the Government of the People's Republic of China, or with persons holding Chinese citizenship.

SA 351. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10 ____ . FUNDING LIMITATION FOR THE ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.

Section 810(a)(1) of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act (Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2763A-303; 131 Stat. 461) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “\$12,000,000” and inserting “\$14,000,000”.

SA 352. Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year

2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act” or “AI-IA”.

SEC. 1702. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there is a need for a National Artificial Intelligence Initiative, including a comprehensive strategy for and coordination across agencies on research and development on artificial intelligence;

(2) there are currently several interagency committees working on related tasks with respect to artificial intelligence; and

(3) the reporting structure of such committees could be simplified to address efficiently the goals of an initiative described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1703. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The term “artificial intelligence” includes the following:

(A) Any artificial system that performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without significant human oversight, or that can learn from experience and improve performance when exposed to data sets.

(B) An artificial system developed in computer software, physical hardware, or other context that solves tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical action.

(C) An artificial system designed to think or act like a human, including cognitive architectures and neural networks.

(D) A set of techniques, including machine learning, that is designed to approximate a cognitive task.

(E) An artificial system designed to act rationally, including an intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals using perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communicating, decision making, and acting.

(2) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The term “Advisory Committee” means the advisory committee established or designated under section 1714.

(3) **EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTION.**—The term “emerging research institution” means an institution of higher education that—

(A) receives less than \$20,000,000 in Federal research funding annually; and

(B) may grant a doctoral degree.

(4) **INDUSTRY.**—The term “industry” means entities in industries relevant to artificial intelligence.

(5) **INITIATIVE.**—The term “Initiative” means the National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Initiative established under section 1711.

(6) **INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institutions of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(7) **INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.**—The term “Interagency Committee” means the interagency committee established or designated under section 1713.

(8) **K-12 EDUCATION.**—The term “K-12 education” means elementary school and secondary education, as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(9) **MACHINE LEARNING.**—The term “machine learning” means a subfield of artificial intelligence that is characterized by giving computers the autonomous ability to progressively optimize performance of a specific task based on data without being explicitly programmed.

(10) **MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.**—The term “minority-serving institution” means any of the following:

(A) A Hispanic-serving institution (as defined in section 502(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a(a))).

(B) A Tribal College or University (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))).

(C) An Alaska Native-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b))).

(D) A Native Hawaiian-serving institution (as defined in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b))).

(E) A Predominantly Black Institution (as defined in section 318(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059e(b))).

(F) A Native American-serving nontribal institution (as defined in section 319(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059f(b))).

(G) An Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution (as defined in section 320(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059g(b))).

Subtitle A—National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Initiative

SEC. 1711. NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE.

The President shall establish and implement an initiative with respect to artificial intelligence to be known as the “National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Initiative”. In carrying out the Initiative, the President shall, acting through appropriate Federal entities, including the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program—

(1) establish objectives, priorities, and metrics for strategic plans under section 1713(d) to accelerate development of science and technology applications for artificial intelligence in the United States;

(2) invest in research, development, demonstration, application to analysis and modeling, and other activities with respect to science and technology in artificial intelligence;

(3) support the development of a workforce pipeline for science and technology with respect to artificial intelligence by making strategic investments to—

(A) expand the number of researchers, educators, and students with training in science and technology in artificial intelligence;

(B) increase the number of skilled and trained workers from underrepresented communities who can contribute to the development of artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology, diversify the artificial intelligence workforce, and expand the artificial intelligence workforce pipeline;

(C) promote the development and inclusion of multidisciplinary curricula and research opportunities for science and engineering with respect to artificial intelligence, including advanced technological education, during the primary, secondary, undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral, adult learning, and career retraining stages of education; and

(D) equip workers with the knowledge and skill sets required to operate effectively in occupations and workplaces that will be increasingly influenced by artificial intelligence;

(4) facilitate coordination of efforts and collaboration with respect to research and

development of artificial intelligence among government agencies, Federal and national laboratories, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and industry;

(5) leverage existing Federal research investments, and partner with industry and institutions of higher education to leverage knowledge and resources, to advance objectives and priorities of the Initiative;

(6) strengthen research, development, demonstration, and applications in science and technology with respect to artificial intelligence by—

(A) addressing gaps in basic research knowledge with respect to artificial intelligence through research;

(B) promoting the further development of facilities and centers available for research, testing, and education in science and technology with respect to artificial intelligence;

(C) stimulating research on, and promoting more rapid development and commercialization of, artificial intelligence-based technologies;

(D) promoting research into the effects of artificial intelligence and applications of artificial intelligence on society, the workforce and workplace, and individuals, including those from underrepresented communities;

(E) promoting data and model sharing among the Federal government, academic researchers, the private sector, and other practitioners of artificial intelligence;

(F) identifying and minimizing inappropriate bias in data sets, algorithms, and other aspects of artificial intelligence; and

(G) supporting efforts to create metrics to assess safety, security, and reliability of applications of science and technology with respect to artificial intelligence; and

(7) ensure that research, development, demonstration, and applications efforts with respect to artificial intelligence create measurable benefits for all individuals in the United States, including members of disadvantaged and underrepresented groups.

SEC. 1712. NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION OFFICE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish or designate, and appoint a director of, an office to be known as the “National Artificial Intelligence Coordination Office” (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Office shall—

(1) provide technical and administrative support to the Advisory Committee;

(2) serve as the point of contact on Federal artificial intelligence activities for government organizations, academia, industry, professional societies, State artificial intelligence programs, interested citizen groups, and others to exchange technical and programmatic information;

(3) conduct public outreach, including dissemination of findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee (as appropriate); and

(4) promote access to and development of early applications of the technologies, innovations, and expertise that benefit the public derived from Initiative activities to agency missions and systems across the Federal Government, and to United States industry, including startup companies.

(c) **FUNDING.**—The Office shall be funded through interagency funding.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science,

Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on funding for the National Artificial Intelligence Coordination Office. The report shall include—

(1) the amount of funding required to adequately fund the Office;

(2) the adequacy of existing mechanisms to fund the Office; and

(3) the actions taken by the director of the Office to ensure stable funding for the Office.

SEC. 1713. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish or designate an interagency committee to be known as the “Interagency Committee on Artificial Intelligence”.

(b) COMPOSITION; CHAIRS.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Interagency Committee shall be comprised of representatives from the following, as detailed to the Interagency Committee by the head of the agency concerned:

(A) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(B) The National Science Foundation.

(C) The Department of Energy.

(D) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(E) The Department of Defense.

(F) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(G) The Office of Management and Budget.

(H) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(I) The National Institutes of Health.

(J) Any other Federal agency the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy considers appropriate.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—The Interagency Committee shall be co-chaired by the following:

(A) The Secretary of Energy.

(B) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(C) The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(D) The Director of the National Science Foundation.

(c) DUTIES.—The Interagency Committee shall—

(1) coordinate, and make recommendations for, activities and programs of Federal agencies on research and education with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology;

(2) establish objectives and priorities for the Initiative, consistent with the objectives and purposes specified in section 1711, based on identified knowledge and workforce gaps and other national needs;

(3) assess and recommend Federal infrastructure needs to support the Initiative; and

(4) evaluate opportunities for international cooperation with strategic allies on research and development with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology.

(d) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Interagency Committee shall develop a 5-year strategic plan, and 6 years after enactment of this Act develop an additional 5-year strategic plan, with periodic updates (as appropriate), to guide the activities of the Initiative, meet Initiative goals and priorities, and anticipate outcomes at participating agencies. In carrying out this subsection, the Interagency Committee should take into consideration reports from the Advisory Committee.

SEC. 1714. NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation (in this section referred to as the “Director”) shall establish or designate an advisory committee to be

known as the “National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee”.

(b) QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, shall appoint as members of the Advisory Committee individual who are qualified to provide advice and information on research, development, demonstrations, education, infrastructure, technology transfer, commercial applications, and concerns of a national security, social, or economic nature with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology. The Director shall seek public input, and individuals so appointed shall collectively have expertise on a wide range of defense and non-defense artificial intelligence matters.

(2) LIMITATION.—Not more than half of the members of the Advisory Committee may be representatives of the artificial intelligence industry.

(c) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall advise the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Interagency Committee on Artificial Intelligence under section 1713 on matters relating to the Initiative, including assessing—

(1) trends and developments in artificial intelligence, including the current and near future state of artificial intelligence systems and forecasting;

(2) progress made in implementing the Initiative;

(3) the need to revise the Initiative;

(4) balance among the components of the Initiative, including funding levels for component areas of the Initiative;

(5) whether the component areas, priorities, and technical goals of the Initiative are helping to maintain United States leadership in artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology;

(6) the management, coordination, implementation, and activities of the Initiative; and

(7) whether societal, ethical, legal, environmental, and workforce concerns with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence technology are adequately addressed by the Initiative.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the most recent assessment under subsection (c), and quadrennially thereafter, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on its assessments under subsection (c) and its recommendations for ways to improve the Initiative.

(e) TRAVEL EXPENSES OF NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—Non-Federal members of the Advisory Committee, while attending meetings of the Advisory Committee or while otherwise serving at the request of the head of the Advisory Committee away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals in the government serving without pay. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit members of the Advisory Committee who are officers or employees of the United States from being allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with existing law.

(f) EXEMPTION FROM SUNSET.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Committee.

SEC. 1715. STUDY ON THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WORKFORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Artificial Intelligence Coordination Office shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center for a study on the mechanisms that produce or contribute to the workforce in artificial intelligence (including researchers and specialists in artificial intelligence and users of artificial intelligence) in order to identify and develop actions to ensure an appropriate increase in the size, quality, and diversity of the workforce.

(b) COLLABORATION IN STUDY.—The contract referred to in subsection (a) shall require the federally funded research and development center entering into the contract to do the following:

(1) Collaborate with the Secretary of Commerce, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and the Director of the Census in developing a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the workforce needs of and employment opportunities in the artificial intelligence field, by State and by region.

(2) Collaborate in carrying out the study with educational institutions, State and local workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, apprenticeship programs, industry, and other entities in the artificial intelligence field.

(3) Collaborate with minority-serving institutions in order to facilitate the sharing of best practices and approaches for increasing and retaining underrepresented populations in the artificial intelligence field.

(4) Facilitate the sharing of best practices and approaches for the development and sustainment of the workforce in artificial intelligence that are identified or developed through the study among—

(A) entities in the artificial intelligence field, State and local workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, labor organizations, and apprenticeship programs that provide training programs for employment in the artificial intelligence field; and

(B) educational institutions that seek to establish such training programs.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ANNUAL REPORT ON JOB CREATION.—Each year while the contract referred to in subsection (a) is in force, the Secretary of Labor shall, using information derived from the study described in that subsection and other appropriate information, issue to the public a report on job creation in the artificial intelligence field during the preceding year.

Subtitle B—National Institute of Standards and Technology Artificial Intelligence Activities

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Initiative, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (in this section referred to as the “Director”) shall—

(1) support the development of measurements and standards necessary to advance commercial development of artificial intelligence applications, including by—

(A) developing measurements and standards;

(B) supporting efforts to develop measurements and consensus standards by standards development organizations; and

(C) modernizing the infrastructure used for benchmarking artificial intelligence technologies;

(2) establishing and supporting collaborative ventures or consortia with public or

private sector entities, including institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, and industry for the purpose of advancing fundamental and applied research and development on artificial intelligence; and

(3) use existing authorities to award contracts as necessary to carry out the Initiative, including cooperative agreements and other similar transactions.

(b) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OUTREACH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct outreach—

(A) to receive input from stakeholders on the development of a plan to address future measurements and standards related to artificial intelligence; and

(B) to provide an opportunity for public comment on any such measurements or standards.

(2) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and a periodic basis thereafter, as the Director determines appropriate, the Director shall convene 1 or more meetings of stakeholders, including technical expert representatives from government organizations, industry, and institutions of higher education, to discuss topics described in subparagraph (B).

(B) TOPICS.—Meetings under subparagraph (A) may cover topics that the Director determines to be important to the development of standards and measurements with respect to artificial intelligence, including—

(i) cybersecurity;

(ii) algorithm accountability;

(iii) algorithm explainability;

(iv) algorithm trustworthiness;

(v) establishment of a common lexicon for artificial intelligence; and

(vi) resources and methods for benchmarking artificial intelligence technologies.

(C) PURPOSES.—The purposes of meetings under this paragraph shall be—

(i) to assess contemporary research on the topics determined by the Director under subparagraph (B);

(ii) to evaluate research gaps relating to such topics;

(iii) to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to provide recommendations on the research to be addressed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Initiative; and

(iv) to coordinate engagement with international standards bodies in order to ensure United States leadership in the development of global technical standards, including with respect to artificial intelligence and cybersecurity.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report summarizing the results of outreach and meetings conducted under this subsection.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, \$40,000,000 to carry out this section.

Subtitle C—National Science Foundation and Multidisciplinary Centers for Artificial Intelligence Research and Education

SEC. 1731. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROGRAM ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Initiative, the Director of the National Science Foundation (in this section referred to as the “Director”) shall establish and implement a re-

search and education program on artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering.

(b) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the program required under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) continue to support interdisciplinary research on, and human resources development in, all aspects of science and engineering with respect to artificial intelligence, including—

(A) algorithm accountability;

(B) minimization of inappropriate bias in training data sets or algorithmic feature selection;

(C) qualitative and quantitative forecasting of future capabilities and applications; and

(D) societal and ethical implications of artificial intelligence;

(2) use existing authorities and programs and collaborate with other Federal agencies—

(A) to improve teaching and learning in science and engineering with respect to artificial intelligence during the primary, secondary, undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate, adult learning, and career retraining stages of education;

(B) to increase participation in artificial intelligence fields, including by individuals identified in sections 33 and 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a, 1885b);

(C) to formulate goals for education activities in engineering and research with respect to artificial intelligence to be supported by the National Science Foundation related to topics important to the Initiative, including—

(i) algorithm accountability;

(ii) algorithm explainability;

(iii) consumer data privacy;

(iv) assessment and minimization of inappropriate bias in training data and output;

(v) societal and ethical implications of the use of artificial intelligence;

(vi) algorithm trustworthiness; and

(vii) algorithmic forecasting;

(D) to engage with institutions of higher education, research communities, potential users of information produced under this section, entities in the private sector, and non-Federal entities—

(i) to leverage the collective body of knowledge from existing research and education activities with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering; and

(ii) to support partnerships among institutions of higher education and industry that facilitate collaborative research, personnel exchanges, and workforce development with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering;

(E) to coordinate research efforts with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering funded through existing programs across the directorates of the National Science Foundation;

(F) to ensure adequate access to research and education infrastructure with respect to artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering, including through development of hardware and facilitation of the use of computing resources, including cloud-based computing services; and

(G) to increase participation rates in research and education on artificial intelligence among underrepresented communities by engaging with minority-serving institutions.

(c) GRADUATE TRAINEESHIPS.—In carrying out the program required under subsection (a), the Director may provide traineeships to graduate students at institutions of higher education who—

(1) are United States nationals or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; and

(2) who choose to pursue masters or doctoral degrees in artificial intelligence or artificial intelligence engineering.

SEC. 1732. MULTIDISCIPLINARY CENTERS FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation (in this section referred to as the “Director”), in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall award grants to eligible entities to establish up to 5 research and education centers (in this section referred to as “Centers”) to conduct research and education activities in support of the Initiative. Each Center established pursuant to such a grant shall be known as a “Multidisciplinary Center for Artificial Intelligence Research and Education”.

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, an eligible entity is any entity as follows:

(1) An institution of higher education.

(2) A relevant nonprofit organization.

(3) A State or local government.

(4) A consortium of entities that consists of—

(A) two or more entities specified in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(B) at least one entity specified in such paragraphs and a relevant private sector organization that is not a nonprofit organization.

(c) MINIMUM NUMBER OF GRANTS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—

(1) K–12 EDUCATION.—Not less than 1 grant under this section must be for a Center with the primary purpose of integrating artificial intelligence into K–12 education.

(2) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—Not less than 1 grant under this section must be for a Center located at a minority-serving institution.

(d) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking funding under this section shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The application shall include—

(1) a plan for the proposed Center—

(A) to work with other research institutions, emerging research institutions, and industry to leverage expertise in artificial intelligence, education and curricula development, and technology transfer;

(B) to promote active collaboration among researchers in multiple disciplines and across multiple institutions involved in artificial intelligence research including physics, engineering, mathematical sciences, computer and information science, biological and cognitive sciences, material science, education, and social and behavioral sciences (such as industrial-organizational psychology);

(C) to integrate into the activities of such Center consideration of the ethics of development, technology usage, and data collection, storage, and sharing (including training data sets) in connection with artificial intelligence;

(D) to support long-term and short-term workforce development in artificial intelligence, including broadening participation of underrepresented communities; and

(E) to support an innovation ecosystem to work with industry to translate Center research into applications and products; and

(2) a description of the anticipated long-term impact of such Center beyond the termination of support under this section.

(e) SELECTION AND DURATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A Center established using a grant under this section may receive funding under this section for a period of 5 years.

(2) **EXTENSION.**—Such a Center may apply for, and the Director may grant, an extension of a grant under this section for an additional 5-year period.

(3) **TERMINATION.**—The Director may terminate for cause funding under this section for a Center that underperforms.

(f) **FUNDING.**—During each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, the amount provided each fiscal year for a Center established pursuant to this section through a grant under this section shall be \$20,000,000.

Subtitle D—Department of Energy Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Program

SEC. 1741. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) **PROGRAM REQUIRED.**—As a part of the Initiative, the Secretary of Energy (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall carry out a research and development program on artificial intelligence.

(b) **COMPONENTS.**—In carrying out the program required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) formulate objectives for research on artificial intelligence to be supported by the Department of Energy that are consistent with the Initiative;

(2) leverage the collective body of knowledge from existing research on artificial intelligence;

(3) coordinate research efforts on artificial intelligence that are funded through existing programs across the Department;

(4) engage with other Federal agencies, research communities, and potential users of information produced under this section;

(5) build, maintain, and, to the extent practicable, make available for use by academic, government, and private sector researchers the computing hardware and software necessary to carry out the program; and

(6) establish and maintain on an Internet website of the Department available to the public a resource center that—

(A) provides current information and resources on training programs for employment in artificial intelligence; and

(B) otherwise serves as a resource for educational institutions, State and local workforce development boards, nonprofit organizations, and apprenticeship programs seeking to develop and implement training programs for employment in artificial intelligence.

(c) **RESEARCH CENTERS.**—

(1) **GRANTS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may award grants to eligible entities to establish and operate up to 5 artificial intelligence research centers (in this subsection referred to as “Centers”) for the purposes described in paragraph (3).

(2) **SELECTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), grants under this subsection shall be awarded through a competitive, merit-reviewed process.

(B) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible entity is any entity as follows:

- (i) An institution of higher education.
- (ii) A relevant nonprofit organization.
- (iii) A State or local government.
- (iv) A National Laboratory or a federally funded research and development center.
- (v) A consortium of entities that consists of—

(I) two or more entities specified in clauses (i) through (iv); or

(II) at least one entity specified in such clauses and a relevant private sector organization that is not a nonprofit organization.

(C) **NATIONAL SECURITY LABORATORY.**—At least 1 of the grants under this subsection shall be awarded to a national security lab-

oratory of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Centers established under this subsection are—

(A) to serve the needs of the Department and such academic, educational, and private sector entities as the Secretary considers appropriate;

(B) to advance research and education in artificial intelligence and facilitate improvement in the competitiveness of the United States; and

(C) to provide access to computing resources to promote scientific progress and enable users from institutions of higher education, educational institutions, the National Laboratories, and industry—

(i) to make scientific discoveries relevant to research in artificial intelligence;

(ii) to conduct research to accelerate scientific breakthroughs in science and technology with respect to artificial intelligence;

(iii) to support research conducted under this section; and

(iv) to increase the distribution of research infrastructure and broaden the spectrum of students exposed to research in artificial intelligence at institutions of higher education (including emerging research institutions).

(4) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of each Center with the activities of—

(A) other research entities of the Department, including the Nanoscale Science Research Centers, the Energy Frontier Research Centers, and the Energy Innovation Hubs; and

(B) industry.

(5) **DURATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any center selected and established under this section is authorized to carry out activities for a period of 5 years.

(B) **EXTENSION.**—Such a Center may apply for, and the Director may grant, an extension of a grant under this section for an additional 5-year period.

(C) **TERMINATION.**—Consistent with existing authorities of the Department, the Secretary may terminate for cause a Center that underperforms during the performance period.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 for the Department of Energy, \$300,000,000 to be available for the Department to carry out this section.

SA 353. Ms. HARRIS (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle — Protecting Unaccompanied Alien Children

SEC. — 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Families, Not Facilities Act of 2019”.

SEC. — 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On May 13, 2018, a Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol of the Department of Homeland Security, and the Office of Refugee Re-

settlement of the Department of Health and Human Services went into effect to allow for intergovernmental sharing of personal information about unaccompanied alien children, their prospective sponsors, and adult members of sponsor households.

(2) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is using information obtained under the Memorandum of Agreement to conduct civil immigration enforcement actions against individuals residing in the homes of prospective sponsors of unaccompanied alien children.

(3) These civil immigration enforcement actions have discouraged prospective sponsors of unaccompanied alien children, including family members, from coming forward to resettle children in the community as they pursue lawful claims for humanitarian protection.

(4) As a result of the lack of qualified sponsors, unprecedented numbers of unaccompanied alien children (approximately 14,600 in December 2018) are being held in shelters overseen by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) The Office of Refugee Resettlement is struggling to accommodate the growing number of unaccompanied alien children in its shelter network, resorting to placing children in temporary “emergency influx” shelters. The Office contracted with BCFS to care for more than 6,200 children between June 2018 and January 2019 in a temporary shelter at the Tornillo-Guadalupe Land Port of Entry in Texas, a facility that the New York Times and other media sources described as a “tent city”, and announced plans in January 2019 to nearly double the number of children held in a previously closed temporary shelter in Homestead, Florida.

(6) Temporary shelters are inappropriate locations to hold unaccompanied alien children because such shelters—

(A) have reduced standards of care, including insufficient educational services;

(B) offer limited access to clinical and legal services; and

(C) are not cost-effective, resulting in the expenditure of more than \$750 per day in taxpayer funds for each child housed in Tornillo shelter, for example.

(7) Facilities operated under a contract with the Office of Refugee Resettlement have faced unacceptable allegations of abuse and neglect of unaccompanied alien children that merit additional investigation and oversight.

(8) The Office of Refugee Resettlement is legally required to place children in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child.

(9) Services offered at facilities funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement are required to include classroom education, mental and medical health services, case management, socialization and recreation activities, and family reunification services that facilitate the safe and timely release of unaccompanied alien children to family members or other sponsors that can care for them.

(10) Providing legal and case management services to all children while they are housed in a facility funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement and after their release from such a facility is a cost-effective and humane way of ensuring that the Office of Refugee Resettlement meets its statutory obligation to place children in least restrictive settings.

SEC. — 3. USE OF SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 235(c)(3) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “In making such a determination, the Secretary may not consider the immigration status of the proposed custodian.” after “well-being.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) PROHIBITING USE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not use information provided by an unaccompanied alien child or information initially obtained by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make a suitability determination under subparagraph (A), a home study determination under subparagraph (B), or a secure facility determination under paragraph (2)(A) for the purpose of apprehending, detaining, or removing from the United States—

“(i) the unaccompanied alien child;

“(ii) the proposed custodian or current custodian;

“(iii) a resident of the home in which the proposed custodian or current custodian resides;

“(iv) the proposed sponsor or current sponsor; or

“(v) a resident of the home in which the proposed sponsor or current sponsor resides.”.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FLORES SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (a) may not be construed to supersede the terms of the stipulated settlement agreement filed on January 17, 1997, in the United States District Court for the Central District of California in *Flores v. Reno*, CV 85-4544-RJK, (commonly known as the “Flores settlement agreement”).

(2) CHILD WELFARE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) may not be construed to prevent the Secretary of Homeland Security from using information obtained by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to investigate or report to the appropriate law enforcement agency or child welfare agency instances of trafficking, abuse, or neglect.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT, DETENTION, AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS.

No Federal funds may be used by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for any enforcement, detention, or removal activity that violates section 235(c)(3) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, as amended by section 3(a).

SEC. 5. TRANSFER OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT FUNDING.

Of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2019 to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for enforcement and removal operations—

(1) \$30,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice to expand the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Crimes Against Children program to investigate criminal networks involved in child trafficking;

(2) \$180,000,000 shall be transferred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement to provide the post-release legal, case management, and child advocate services described in section 6; and

(3) \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Administration for Children and Families to bolster the efforts of the Task Force to Prevent and End Human Trafficking.

SEC. 6. ENSURING THE SAFETY OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “post-release case management services” means services that—

(1) are provided by a social worker, employed by a nonprofit entity, who meets with the child individually and with the family to develop an individualized service plan; and

(2) allow children to successfully transition into their communities by—

(A) assisting with school enrollment and acculturation;

(B) locating medical and therapeutic services;

(C) making referrals to area legal services; and

(D) navigating new family settings and other individual needs.

(b) REQUIRED SERVICES.—The Office of Refugee Resettlement shall—

(1) provide post-release case management to all children upon release or as the need arises for the duration of their immigration proceedings; and

(2) facilitate efforts to connect every unaccompanied child, including each child with a sponsor, with legal representation for his or her immigration proceedings.

(c) THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SHELTERS FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), shall immediately establish the Advisory Committee on Shelters for Unaccompanied Alien Children (referred to in this subsection as the “Advisory Committee”) to advise the Office of Refugee Resettlement on matters regarding shelters and placements for unaccompanied alien children relating to education, immigration law, physical and mental health, trauma-informed social work services, youth shelter management, and immigration detention reform.

(2) COMPOSITION AND TERM.—

(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint 14 individuals to serve on the Advisory Committee for 2-year terms.

(B) PREREQUISITES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Advisory Committee shall be employed by a nonprofit entities in the field of—

(I) education;

(II) immigration law;

(III) physical and mental health of children and youth;

(IV) trauma-informed child welfare social work services;

(V) youth shelter management;

(VI) cultural competency; or

(VII) immigration detention reform.

(ii) REPRESENTATION.—At least 2 members of the Advisory Committee shall represent each of the fields set forth in clause (i).

(3) INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.—

(A) INSPECTIONS.—Members of the Advisory Committee may conduct unannounced inspections of all shelters contracted with the Office of Refugee Resettlement to hold unaccompanied alien children.

(B) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Office of Refugee Resettlement shall provide the Advisory Committee with access to such materials as may be necessary to effectively advocate for the best interest of children in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, subject to applicable statutes and regulations.

(4) CONSULTATIONS.—The Advisory Committee shall consult with, and receive recommendations from—

(A) the American Medical Association;

(B) the American Academy of Pediatrics;

(C) the National Association of Social Workers;

(D) the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law;

(E) the American Immigration Lawyers Association; and

(F) other medical, child welfare, and legal experts.

(5) REPORTS.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the establishment of the Advisory Committee under paragraph (1), the Ad-

visory Committee shall release to the public an interim report outlining the Advisory Committee's investigations and recommendations regarding Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters for unaccompanied alien children and submit such report to—

(i) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(ii) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(iii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(iv) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(v) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(vi) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(vii) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of the Advisory Committee under paragraph (1), the Advisory Committee shall release to the public, and submit to the recipients of the interim report under subparagraph (A), a final report that outlines the Advisory Committee's investigations and recommendations regarding Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters for unaccompanied alien children.

(6) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to preempt any Federal agency from investigating allegations of mistreatment and abuse of unaccompanied alien children in facilities overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services.

SA 354. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XXX, add the following:

SEC. 3057. USE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN CONSTRUCTION OR RENOVATION OF A PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING UNITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that any construction or renovation of a privatized military housing unit after the date of the enactment of this Act uses energy efficiency measures described in subsection (b).

(b) ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES DESCRIBED.—The energy efficiency measures described in this subsection are those developed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States and the Secretary of Energy, for purposes of this section and shall include the following:

(1) Solar and geothermal power.

(2) Double-pane windows.

(3) Adequate insulation.

(4) Electric fixtures and appliances that reduce energy usage.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—Before using any energy efficiency measure under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the measure will have the same lifecycle cost or a lower lifecycle cost as compared to traditional measures.

SA 355. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations

for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 718. PILOT PROGRAM ON INJURY PREDICTION AND PREVENTION TO ENHANCE COMBAT READINESS.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is—

(1) to increase deployment readiness and lethality of members of the Armed Forces;

(2) to create a more deployable, resilient, and sustainable combat force;

(3) to provide individualized, accurate assessments with actionable metrics regarding the physical condition of each member of the Armed Forces; and

(4) to determine the feasibility and advisability of developing a customized fitness program for each such member to minimize musculoskeletal injuries in garrison and on deployment.

(b) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to predict and prevent musculoskeletal injuries in members of the Armed Forces.

(c) **PARTICIPATION.**—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under this section at not fewer than five military installations that serve as readiness training platforms in order to evaluate different musculoskeletal injury risk profiles and training interventions based on the particular requirements and tactical personnel needs of the military departments.

(d) **COMPONENTS.**—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall do the following:

(1) Identify musculoskeletal injury risk for members of the Armed Forces using integrated objective assessments in basic and advanced training for such members.

(2) Generate automated reports and personalized programs to educate members of the Armed Forces on proper initiatives to minimize injury risk.

(3) Notify human performance and medical staff of the Department when the musculoskeletal injury risk of a member of the Armed Forces increases.

(4) Provide monitoring of members of the Armed Forces who are undergoing or have undergone assessments under paragraph (1) to track the progress and readiness of such members.

(e) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days before the completion of the pilot program under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that describes the conduct of the pilot program.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the pilot program, including outcome measures to determine its effectiveness.

(B) A description of the ability of the pilot program—

(i) to identify combat readiness and risk for musculoskeletal injury of members of the Armed Forces; and

(ii) to address risk reduction via personalized fitness programs.

(C) A description of the reduction in injuries to members of the Armed Forces and any associated cost savings as a result of the pilot program.

(D) A description of the reduction in non-deployability or early return from deployment of members of the Armed Forces due to musculoskeletal injury as a result of the pilot program.

(f) **DURATION.**—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under this section for a period of not more than three years.

SA 356. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. PILOT PROGRAM ON IMPLEMENTING TRANSPORT ACCESS CONTROL CAPABILITY.

(a) **ADDITIONAL FUNDING.**—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation is hereby increased by \$3,500,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for the Cyber Operations Technology Development (PE 0306250F).

(b) **AVAILABILITY.**—The amount available under subsection (a) shall be available for the United States Cyber Command to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of implementing a Transport Access Control capability that uses identity and noninteractive authentication at the first packet of transmission control protocol or Internet Protocol request to validate machine-to-machine communications hosted by cloud providers.

SA 357. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 602. REPORT ON EXTENSION TO MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF SPECIAL AND INCENTIVE PAYS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES NOT CURRENTLY PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of a study, conducted by the Secretary for purposes of the report, on the feasibility and advisability of paying eligible members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces any special or incentive pay for members of the Armed Forces that is not currently payable to members of the reserve components.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

(1) An estimate of the yearly cost of paying members of the reserve components risk pay and flight pay under sections 351, 334 and 334a of title 37, United States Code, at the same rate as members on active duty, regardless of number of periods of instruction

or appropriate duty participated in, so long as there is at least one such period of instruction or appropriate duty in the month.

(2) A statement of the number of members of the reserve components who qualify or potentially qualify for hazardous duty incentive pay based on current professions or required duties, broken out by hazardous duty categories set forth in section 351 of title 37, United States Code.

(3) If the Secretary determines that payment to eligible members of the reserve components of any special or incentive pay for members of the Armed Forces that is not currently payable to members of the reserve components is feasible and advisable, such recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate for legislative or administrative action to authorize such payment.

SA 358. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress is committed to honoring the sacrifices of wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces.

(2) The Silver Star Service Banner recognizes the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill while serving in combat for the United States.

(3) The sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten.

(4) May 1 is an appropriate date to designate as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”.

(b) **DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 146. Silver Star Service Banner Day

“(a) **DESIGNATION.**—May 1 is Silver Star Service Banner Day.

“(b) **PROCLAMATION.**—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe Silver Star Service Banner Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.”.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 145 the following:

“146. Silver Star Service Banner Day.”.

SA 359. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**TITLE —EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
FOR VENEZUELA**

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLES.

This title may be cited as the “Venezuela Emergency Relief, Democracy Assistance, and Development Act of 2019” or the “VERDAD Act of 2019”.

Subtitle A—Support for the Interim President of Venezuela and Recognition of the Venezuelan National Assembly

SEC. 11. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF THE INTERIM PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Venezuela’s electoral event on May 20, 2018 was characterized by widespread fraud and did not comply with international standards for a free, fair, and transparent electoral process.

(2) Given the fraudulent nature of Venezuela’s May 20, 2018 electoral event, Nicolás Maduro’s tenure as President of Venezuela ended on January 10, 2019.

(3) The National Assembly of Venezuela approved a resolution on January 15, 2019 that terminated Nicolás Maduro’s authority as the President of Venezuela.

(4) On January 23, 2019, the President of the National Assembly of Venezuela was sworn in as the Interim President of Venezuela.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress—

(1) to support the decisions by the United States Government, more than 50 governments around the world, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the European Parliament to recognize National Assembly President Juan Guaidó as the Interim President of Venezuela;

(2) to encourage the Interim President of Venezuela to advance efforts to hold democratic presidential elections in the shortest possible period; and

(3) that the Organization of American States, with support from the United States Government and partner governments, should provide diplomatic, technical, and financial support for a new presidential election in Venezuela that complies with international standards for a free, fair, and transparent electoral process.

SEC. 12. RECOGNITION OF VENEZUELA’S DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that Venezuela’s unicameral National Assembly convened on January 6, 2016, following democratic elections that were held on December 6, 2015.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Venezuela’s democratically elected National Assembly is the only national level democratic institution remaining in the country.

(c) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to recognize the democratically elected National Assembly of Venezuela as the only legitimate national legislative body in Venezuela.

(d) **ASSISTANCE TO VENEZUELA’S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall prioritize efforts to provide technical assistance to support the democratically elected National Assembly of Venezuela in accordance with section 44.

SEC. 13. ADVANCING A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION TO VENEZUELA’S CRISIS.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) direct, credible negotiations led by the Interim President of Venezuela and members of Venezuela’s democratically elected National Assembly—

(A) are supported by stakeholders in the international community that have recognized the Interim President of Venezuela;

(B) include the input and interests of Venezuelan civil society; and

(C) represent the best opportunity to reach a solution to the Venezuelan crisis that includes—

(i) holding a new presidential election that complies with international standards for a free, fair, and transparent electoral process;

(ii) ending Nicolás Maduro’s usurpation of presidential authorities;

(iii) restoring democracy and the rule of law;

(iv) freeing political prisoners; and

(v) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid;

(2) dialogue between the Maduro regime and representatives of the political opposition that commenced in October 2017, and were supported by the Governments of Mexico, of Chile, of Bolivia, and of Nicaragua, did not result in an agreement because the Maduro regime failed to credibly participate in the process; and

(3) negotiations between the Maduro regime and representatives of the political opposition that commenced in October 2016, and were supported by the Vatican, did not result in an agreement because the Maduro regime failed to credibly participate in the process.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to support diplomatic engagement in order to advance a negotiated and peaceful solution to Venezuela’s political, economic, and humanitarian crisis that is described in subsection (a)(1).

Subtitle B—Humanitarian Relief for Venezuela

SEC. 21. HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should expand efforts to peacefully address Venezuela’s humanitarian crisis; and

(2) humanitarian assistance—

(A) should be targeted toward those most in need and delivered through partners that uphold internationally recognized humanitarian principles; and

(B) should not be passed through the control or distribution mechanisms of the Maduro regime.

(b) **HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall provide—

(A) humanitarian assistance to individuals and communities in Venezuela, including—

(i) public health commodities and services, including medicines and basic medical supplies and equipment;

(ii) basic food commodities and nutritional supplements needed to address growing malnutrition and improve food security for the people of Venezuela, with a specific emphasis on the most vulnerable populations; and

(iii) technical assistance to ensure that health and food commodities are appropriately selected, procured, targeted, and distributed; and

(B) Venezuelans and hosting communities, as appropriate, in neighboring countries with humanitarian aid, such as—

(i) urgently needed health and nutritional assistance, including logistical and technical assistance to hospitals and health centers in affected communities;

(ii) food assistance for vulnerable individuals, including assistance to improve food security for affected communities; and

(iii) hygiene supplies and sanitation services.

(2) **AID TO VENEZUELAN IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.**—The aid described in paragraph (1)(B)—

(A) may be provided—

(i) directly to Venezuelans in neighboring countries, including countries of the Caribbean; or

(ii) indirectly through the communities in which the Venezuelans reside; and

(B) should focus on the most vulnerable Venezuelans in neighboring countries.

(c) **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE STRATEGY UPDATE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit, to the appropriate congressional committees, an update to the Venezuela humanitarian assistance strategy described in the conference report accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 116-6), to cover a 2-year period and include—

(1) a description of the United States humanitarian assistance provided under this section;

(2) a description of United States diplomatic efforts to ensure support from international donors, including regional partners in Latin America and the Caribbean, for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Venezuela;

(3) the identification of governments that are willing to provide financial and technical assistance for the provision of such humanitarian assistance to the people of Venezuela and a description of such assistance; and

(4) the identification of the financial and technical assistance to be provided by multilateral institutions, including the United Nations humanitarian agencies, the Pan American Health Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank, and a description of such assistance.

(d) **DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall work with relevant foreign governments and multilateral organizations to coordinate a donors summit and carry out diplomatic engagement to advance the strategy required under subsection (c).

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2020 to carry out the activities set forth in subsection (b).

(f) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 22. SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United Nations humanitarian agencies should conduct and publish independent assessments of the humanitarian situation in Venezuela, including—

(1) the extent and impact of the shortages of food, medicine, and medical supplies in Venezuela;

(2) basic health indicators in Venezuela, such as maternal and child mortality rates and the prevalence and treatment of communicable diseases; and

(3) the efforts needed to resolve the shortages identified in paragraph (1) and to improve the health indicators referred to in paragraph (2).

(b) **UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR.**—The President should instruct the

Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to support the efforts of the Resident Coordinator for Venezuela in a manner that—

(1) contributes to Venezuela's long-term recovery; and

(2) advances humanitarian efforts in Venezuela and for Venezuelans residing in neighboring countries.

SEC. 23. SANCTIONS EXCEPTIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

(a) **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) **MEDICAL DEVICE.**—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(3) **MEDICINE.**—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—Any transaction, not otherwise prohibited by under part V of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any Executive order relating to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Venezuela, or for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Venezuela, and any transaction that is ordinarily incidental or necessary to any such transaction, regardless of whether the transaction or provision of humanitarian assistance originate in, or have a connection to, the United States, shall be exempt from United States sanctions, including sanctions described in—

(1) sections 63, 65, 66, 68, and 71;

(2) the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278); or

(3) Executive Orders 13808 and 13850.

SEC. 24. COORDINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Humanitarian Assistance to the Venezuelan People Act of 2019”.

(b) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(c) **REPORT ON THE COORDINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA INCLUDING STRATEGY ON FUTURE EFFORTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that evaluates the delivery and coordination of humanitarian assistance to the people of Venezuela, whether residing in Venezuela or elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify how United States Agency for International Development and Department of State best practices are being utilized in providing humanitarian assistance to Venezuela and countries in the region;

(B) describe the current and anticipated challenges to distributing humanitarian as-

sistance in Venezuela and countries hosting Venezuelan migrants; and

(C) describe how the distribution of humanitarian assistance is being monitored and evaluated, including—

(i) the number of beneficiaries receiving such assistance;

(ii) an assessment of how humanitarian and development assistance is benefitting Venezuelan migrants inside and outside of the country; and

(iii) what additional staff may be necessary to manage such assistance.

Subtitle C—Addressing Regime Cohesion

SEC. 31. CLASSIFIED REPORT ON DECLINING COHESION INSIDE THE VENEZUELAN MILITARY AND THE MADURO REGIME.

(a) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, acting through the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit a classified report to the appropriate congressional committees that assesses the declining cohesion inside the Venezuelan military and security forces and the Maduro regime.

(b) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify senior members of the Venezuelan military and the Maduro regime, including generals, admirals, cabinet ministers, deputy cabinet ministers, and the heads of intelligence agencies, whose loyalty to Nicolás Maduro is declining;

(2) describe the factors that would accelerate the decision making of individuals identified in paragraph (1)—

(A) to break with the Maduro regime; and

(B) to recognize the Interim President of Venezuela and his government; and

(3) assess and detail the massive number of desertions and defections that have occurred at the officer and enlisted levels inside the Venezuelan military and security forces.

(c) **BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, acting through the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide a classified briefing to appropriate congressional committees on the subject matter described in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 32. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON VISAS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall impose the visa restrictions described in subsection (c) on any foreign person who the Secretary determines—

(1) is a current or former senior official of the Maduro regime, or any foreign person acting on behalf of such regime, who is knowingly responsible for, complicit in, responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, or participating in (directly or indirectly) any activity in or in relation to Venezuela, on or after January 23, 2019, that significantly undermines or threatens the integrity of—

(A) the democratically-elected National Assembly of Venezuela; or

(B) the President of such National Assembly, while serving as Interim President of Venezuela, or the senior government offi-

cials under the supervision of such President;

(2) is the spouse or child of a foreign person described in paragraph (1); or

(3) is the spouse or child of Venezuelan person sanctioned under—

(A) section 5(a) of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278), as amended by section 63 of this Act;

(B) section 804(b) of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1903(b)); or

(C) Executive Orders 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) and 13850.

(b) **REMOVAL FROM VISA REVOCATION LIST.**—Pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary of State may establish to implement this section—

(1) if any person described in subsection (a)(1) recognizes and pledges support for the Interim President of Venezuela or a subsequent democratically elected government of Venezuela, that person and any family members of that person who were subject to visa restrictions pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall no longer be subject to such visa restrictions; and

(2) if any person described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (a)(3) recognizes and pledges support for the Interim President of Venezuela or a subsequent democratically elected government of Venezuela, any family members of that person who were subject to visa restrictions pursuant to subsection (a)(3) shall no longer be subject to such visa restrictions.

(c) **VISA RESTRICTIONS DESCRIBED.**—

(1) **EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES AND REVOCATION OF VISA OR OTHER DOCUMENTATION.**—Subject to paragraph (2) and subsection (b), an alien described in subsection (a)—

(A) is inadmissible to the United States;

(B) is ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation authorizing entry into the United States;

(C) is otherwise ineligible to be admitted into the United States or to receive any benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.); and

(D) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), have his or her visa or other documentation revoked, regardless of when the visa or other documentation was issued.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.**—Sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(d) **RULEMAKING.**—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 33. WAIVER FOR SANCTIONED OFFICIALS THAT RECOGNIZE THE INTERIM PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

(a) **REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS.**—If a person sanctioned under any of the provisions of law described in subsection (b) recognizes and pledges supports for the Interim President of Venezuela or a subsequent democratically elected government, the person shall no longer be subject to such sanctions, pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury may establish to implement this section.

(b) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are set forth in the following provisions of law:

(1)(A) Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 5(a) of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights

and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278), as amended by section ___ 63 of this Act.

(B) Paragraph (5) of section 5(a) of such Act, to the extent such paragraph relates to the sanctions described in paragraph (3) or (4) of such subsection.

(2)(A) Clauses (1) and (4) of section 1(a)(ii)(A) of Executive Order 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(B) Subparagraph (D)(2) of section 1(a)(ii) of such Executive Order, to the extent such subparagraph relates to the provisions of law cited in subparagraph (A).

(3)(A) Section 1(a)(ii) of Executive Order 13850.

(B) Paragraph (iii) of section 1(a) of such Executive Order, to the extent such paragraph relates to the provision of law cited in subparagraph (A).

(c) RULEMAKING.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Subtitle D—Restoring Democracy and Addressing the Political Crisis in Venezuela

SEC. ___ 41. SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE LIMA GROUP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should—

(1) take additional steps to support ongoing efforts by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to promote diplomatic initiatives to foster the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela;

(2) conduct diplomatic engagement in support of efforts by the Lima Group to restore democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the Venezuelan people; and

(3) engage with the International Contact Group on Venezuela to advance a peaceful and democratic solution to the current crisis.

(b) DEFINED TERMS.—In this section:

(1) INTERNATIONAL CONTACT GROUP ON VENEZUELA.—The “International Contact Group on Venezuela” refers to a diplomatic bloc—

(A) whose members include the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Uruguay; and

(B) which was established to advance a peaceful and democratic solution to the current crisis in Venezuela.

(2) LIMA GROUP.—The “Lima Group” refers to a diplomatic bloc—

(A) whose members include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Saint Lucia; and

(B) which was established to address the political, economic, and humanitarian crises in Venezuela.

SEC. ___ 42. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should conduct robust diplomatic engagement in support of efforts in Venezuela, and on the part of the international community, to ensure accountability for possible crimes against humanity and serious violations of human rights.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Congress that—

(1) evaluates the degree to which the Maduro regime and its officials, including members of the Venezuelan security forces, have engaged in actions that constitute possible crimes against humanity and serious violations of human rights; and

(2) provides options for holding accountable the perpetrators identified under paragraph (1).

SEC. ___ 43. SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION AND DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SOCIETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) shall work with the Organization of American States to ensure credible international observation of future elections in Venezuela that contributes to free, fair, and transparent democratic electoral processes; and

(2) shall work with nongovernmental organizations—

(A) to strengthen democratic governance and institutions, including the democratically elected National Assembly of Venezuela;

(B) to defend internationally recognized human rights for the people of Venezuela, including support for efforts to document crimes against humanity and violations of human rights;

(C) to support the efforts of independent media outlets to broadcast, distribute, and share information beyond the limited channels made available by the Maduro regime; and

(D) to combat corruption and improve the transparency and accountability of institutions that are part of the Maduro regime.

(b) ENGAGEMENT AT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.—The Secretary of State, acting through the United States Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States, should advocate and build diplomatic support for sending an election observation mission to Venezuela to ensure that democratic electoral processes are organized and carried out in a free, fair, and transparent manner.

(c) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall provide a briefing on the strategy to carry out the activities described in subsection (a) to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2020, \$17,500,000 to carry out the activities set forth in subsection (a).

(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are subject to the notification requirements applicable to expenditures from the Economic Support Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c)) and from the Development Assistance Fund under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(a)), to the extent that such funds are expended.

Subtitle E—Supporting the Reconstruction of Venezuela

SEC. ___ 51. ENGAGING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADVANCE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VENEZUELA'S ECONOMY AND ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall engage the International Monetary Fund and the Multilateral Development Banks to support a framework for the economic reconstruction of Venezuela, contingent upon the

restoration of democracy and the rule of law in the country.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The framework created under subsection (a) should include policy proposals—

(1) to provide Venezuelans with humanitarian assistance, poverty alleviation, and a social safety net;

(2) to advance debt restructuring and debt sustainability measures;

(3) to restore the production and efficient management of Venezuela's oil industry, including rebuilding energy infrastructure;

(4) to eliminate price controls and market distorting subsidies in the Venezuelan economy; and

(5) to address hyperinflation in Venezuela.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In supporting the framework under subsection (a), the President shall consult with relevant stakeholders in the humanitarian (including international and nongovernmental organizations), financial, and energy sectors.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any effort to conduct debt restructuring should—

(1) include discussions with China, which is Venezuela's biggest creditor; and

(2) appropriately account for China's and Russia's high-risk lending to Venezuela.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—The President may not support lending or financing for Venezuela from the International Monetary Fund and the Multilateral Development Banks until the Secretary of State submits a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives certifying that any such lending or financing—

(1) would be managed by the Interim President of Venezuela or a new, democratically-elected President;

(2) would not be used to repay external creditors who are not members of the Group of Seven unless such payments are essential to the restoration of economic stability and democracy in Venezuela; and

(3) would not benefit the Maduro regime.

(f) WAIVER.—The President may waive the certification requirement under subsection (e) if the President—

(1) determines that such waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than 30 days after making a determination under paragraph (1), submits to the congressional committees referred to in subsection (e)—

(A) an explanation for why such a waiver is in the United States national interest; and

(B) why the Secretary of State is unable to submit the certification described in subsection (e).

SEC. ___ 52. RECOVERING ASSETS STOLEN FROM THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE.

(a) RECOVERING ASSETS.—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General shall advance a coordinated international effort—

(1) to carry out special financial investigations to identify and track assets taken from the people and institutions of Venezuela through theft, corruption, money laundering, or other illicit means; and

(2) to work with foreign governments—

(A) to share financial investigations intelligence, as appropriate;

(B) to block the assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) to provide technical assistance to help governments establish the necessary legal framework to carry out asset forfeitures.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The coordinated international effort described in subsection (a) should include input from—

(1) the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury;

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury; and

(3) the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section of the Department of Justice.

(c) **STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General shall submit a strategy for carrying out the activities described in subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment whether the United States or another member of the international community should establish a managed fund to hold the assets identified pursuant to subsection (a)(1) that could be returned to a future democratic government in Venezuela.

(B) Such recommendations as the Secretaries and the Attorney General consider appropriate for legislative or administrative action in the United States that would be needed to establish and manage the fund described in subparagraph (A).

Subtitle F—Restoring the Rule of Law in Venezuela

SEC. 61. DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING A COORDINATED SANCTIONS STRATEGY WITH PARTNERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION.

(a) **STRENGTHENING SANCTIONS CAPACITY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall offer to provide technical assistance to partner governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist such governments in establishing the legislative and regulatory frameworks needed to impose targeted sanctions on officials of the Maduro regime who—

- (1) are responsible for human rights abuses;
- (2) have engaged in public corruption; or
- (3) are undermining democratic institutions and processes in Venezuela.

(b) **COORDINATING INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall engage in diplomatic efforts with partner governments, including the Government of Canada, governments in the European Union, and governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, to impose targeted sanctions on the Maduro regime officials described in subsection (a).

(c) **STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit a strategy for carrying out the activities described in subsection (a) to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for fiscal year 2020, \$3,000,000 to carry out the activities set forth in subsection (a).

(2) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are

subject to the notification requirements applicable to expenditures from the Economic Support Fund under section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346(c)) and the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Fund under section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h) to the extent that such funds are expended.

SEC. 62. CLASSIFIED BRIEFING ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF VENEZUELAN OFFICIALS IN CORRUPTION AND ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING.

(a) **BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, acting through the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide a classified briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the involvement of senior officials of the Maduro regime, including members of the National Electoral Council, the judicial system, and the Venezuelan security forces, in illicit narcotics trafficking and significant acts of public corruption in Venezuela.

(b) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—The briefing provided under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe how the significant acts of public corruption pose challenges for United States national security and impact the rule of law and democratic governance in countries of the Western Hemisphere;

(2) identify individuals for whom there is credible information that they frustrated the ability of the United States to combat illicit narcotics trafficking;

(3) include an assessment of the relationship between individuals identified under subsection (a) and Nicolás Maduro or members of his cabinet; and

(4) include input from the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 63. SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC CORRUPTION AND UNDERMINING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE.

(a) **FINDING.**—Executive Order 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note), which was signed on March 8, 2015, provided for sanctions against any person determined to be responsible for actions that undermine democratic processes and institutions or responsible for acts of public corruption by senior officials within the Government of Venezuela that were not included in the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278).

(b) **SANCTIONS.**—Section 5(a) of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) is responsible for, or complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, significant actions or policies that undermine democratic processes or institutions;

“(4) is responsible for, complicit in, ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, or to have participated in, directly or indirectly,

public corruption by senior officials within the Government of Venezuela; or”; and

(4) in paragraph (5), as redesignated, by striking “paragraph (1) or (2)” and inserting “paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4)”.

SEC. 64. PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT SANCTIONED OFFICIALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide a classified briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the total assessed value of blocked assets of Venezuelans designated under sanctions authorized under—

(1) the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (title VIII of Public Law 106-120; 21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);

(2) the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278), as amended by section 63 of this Act; or

(3) Executive Orders 13692 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) and 13850.

(b) **ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.**—The briefing provided under subsection (a) should provide descriptions of specific cases that are most representative of the endemic corruption and illicit financial activities occurring in Venezuela.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 65. FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ON MADURO REGIME DEBT.

(a) **FINDING.**—Executive Order 13808 (82 Fed. Reg. 41155), which was signed on August 24, 2017, provided for sanctions intended to limit the ability of the Maduro regime to issue public debt.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section and in sections 66 and 68:

(1) **ENTITY.**—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or organization.

(2) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means any—

(A) United States citizen;

(B) alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(C) entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of any such entity); and

(D) any person physically located in the United States.

(c) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may prohibit, in the United States or by a United States person—

(1) any transaction related to, provision of financing for, or other dealing in—

(A) debt instruments with a maturity of greater than 90 days issued by Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A., on or after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) debt instruments with a maturity of greater than 30 days or equity issued by the Maduro regime on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, excluding debt instruments issued by Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A., that are not covered under subparagraph (A);

(C) bonds issued by the Maduro regime before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(D) dividend payments or other distributions of profits to the Maduro regime from

any entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Maduro regime;

(2) the direct or indirect purchase of securities from the Maduro regime, except for—

(A) securities qualifying as debt instruments issued by Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A., on or after the date of the enactment of this Act that are not described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) securities qualifying as debt instruments issued by the Maduro regime on or after the date of the enactment of this Act that are not described in paragraph (1)(B);

(3) any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate a prohibition under paragraph (1) or (2); and

(4) any conspiracy to violate a prohibition under paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should waive the prohibitions described in subsection (c) and in Executive Order 13808 if the related debt instruments, bonds, or securities have been approved or ratified by the democratically elected National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

SEC. 66. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ON MADURO REGIME DEBT.

(a) FINDING.—Executive Order 13835 (83 Fed. Reg. 24001), which was signed on May 21, 2018, provided for additional sanctions against transactions involving the existing public debt of the Maduro regime.

(b) PROHIBITION.—The President may prohibit a United States person or any person within the United States from—

(1) purchasing any debt owed to the Maduro regime, including accounts receivable;

(2) entering into any transaction related to any debt owed to the Maduro regime that is pledged as collateral after May 21, 2018, including accounts receivable; or

(3) entering into any transaction involving the selling, transferring, assigning, or pledging as collateral by the Maduro regime of any equity interest in any entity in which the Maduro regime has a 50 percent or greater ownership interest.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should waive the prohibitions described in subsection (a) and in Executive Order 13835 if transactions involving related debt instruments, bonds, or securities have been approved or ratified by the democratically elected National Assembly of Venezuela.

SEC. 67. EXPANDING KINGPIN SANCTIONS ON NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING.

(a) FINANCIAL SANCTIONS EXPANSION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency should expand investigations, intelligence collection, and analysis pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to facilitate the identification and support the application of sanctions against—

(1) significant foreign narcotics traffickers, their organizations and networks; and

(2) the foreign persons who provide material, financial, or technological support to such traffickers, organizations, and networks.

(b) TARGETS.—The efforts described in subsection (a) should specifically target—

(1) senior members of the Maduro regime, including military officers, involved in narcotics trafficking and money laundering;

(2) foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations and networks that are operating in Venezuela; and

(3) the foreign persons who provide material, financial, or technological support to such traffickers, organizations, and networks that are operating in Venezuela.

SEC. 68. SANCTIONS ON THE MADURO REGIME'S TRADE IN GOLD.

(a) FINDING.—Executive Order 13850, which was signed on November 1, 2018, ordered sanctions against the gold sector of the Venezuelan economy.

(b) SANCTIONS AUTHORIZED.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, may block and prohibit the transfer, payment, exportation, withdrawal, or other disposition of all property and interests in property of any person that operates in the gold sector of the Venezuelan economy if such property is in the United States, comes into the United States, or is or comes within the possession or control of any United States person.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 612(b)) that—

(1) details whether section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, provides the Secretary of the Treasury with sufficient authority to fully address the extent to which transactions related to finished and unfinished precious metals are used to assist in money-laundering transactions, particularly with respect to high-risk jurisdictions, including Venezuela;

(2) includes recommendations the Secretary of the Treasury considers necessary and appropriate for United States legislative or administrative action that would be needed to address any findings referred to in paragraph (1); and

(3) includes, in a classified annex, an explanation for how the Department of the Treasury is currently using its authorities under section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, to address transactions related to precious metals that are used to assist in money-laundering transactions.

SEC. 69. CONCERNS OVER PDVSA TRANSACTIONS WITH ROSNEFT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In late 2016, Venezuelan state-owned oil company Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (referred to in this section as “PDVSA”), through a no compete transaction, secured a loan from Russian government-controlled oil company Rosneft, using 49.9 percent of PDVSA’s American subsidiary, CITGO Petroleum Corporation, including its assets in the United States, as collateral. As a result of this transaction, 100 percent of CITGO is held as collateral by PDVSA’s creditors.

(2) CITGO, a wholly owned subsidiary of PDVSA, is engaged in interstate commerce and owns and controls critical energy infrastructure in 19 States of the United States, including an extensive network of pipelines, 48 terminals, and 3 refineries, with a combined oil refining capacity of 749,000 barrels per day. CITGO’s refinery in Lake Charles, Louisiana, is the sixth largest refinery in the United States.

(3) The Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on Rosneft, which is controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation, and its Executive Chairman, Igor Sechin, following Russia’s military invasion of Ukraine and its illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014.

(4) The Department of Homeland Security has designated the energy sector as critical to United States infrastructure.

(5) The growing economic crisis in Venezuela raises the probability that the Maduro regime and PDVSA will default on their international debt obligations, resulting in a scenario in which Rosneft could come into control of CITGO’s United States energy infrastructure holdings.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) control of critical United States energy infrastructure by Rosneft, a Russian government-controlled entity currently under United States sanctions that is led by Igor Sechin, who is also under United States sanctions and is a close associate of Vladimir Putin, would pose a significant risk to United States national security and energy security; and

(2) a default by PDVSA on its loan from Rosneft, resulting in Rosneft coming into possession of PDVSA’s United States CITGO assets, would warrant careful consideration by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

(c) PREVENTING ROSNEFT FROM CONTROLLING UNITED STATES ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.—The President shall take all necessary steps to prevent Rosneft from gaining control of critical United States energy infrastructure.

(d) SECURITY RISK BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, shall provide a briefing on the security risks posed by Russian control of CITGO’s United States energy infrastructure holdings to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 69a. CLASSIFIED BRIEFING ON ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ACTORS IN VENEZUELA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, acting through the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, and in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide a classified briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on—

(1) the full extent of cooperation by the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of Cuba, and the Government of Iran with the Maduro regime; and

(2) the activities inside Venezuelan territory of foreign armed groups, including Colombian criminal organizations and defectors from the Colombian guerilla group known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, and foreign terrorist organizations, including the Colombian guerilla group known as the National Liberation Army (ELN).

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 69b. COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN VENEZUELA.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Russian-Venezuelan Threat Mitigation Act”.

(b) THREAT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY TO COUNTER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN VENEZUELA.—

(1) DEFINED TERM.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **THREAT ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding—

(A) an assessment of Russian-Venezuelan security cooperation; and

(B) the potential threat such cooperation poses to the United States and countries in the Western Hemisphere.

(3) **STRATEGY.**—Not later than 30 days after the briefing required under paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding a strategy to counter threats identified in such assessment from Russian-Venezuelan cooperation.

(C) **ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of either Secretary) knows, or has reason to believe, is an alien who is acting or has acted on behalf of the Russian Government in direct support of the security forces of the Maduro regime is—

(A) inadmissible to the United States;

(B) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(2) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in paragraph (1) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(B) **EFFECT OF REVOCATION.**—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) take effect immediately; and

(ii) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(3) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT OR FOR NATIONAL SECURITY REASONS.**—

(A) **INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.**—This section shall not apply to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with—

(i) the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States; or

(ii) other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(B) **NATIONAL SECURITY.**—The President may waive the application of this section to an alien if the President—

(i) determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(ii) submits a notice of, and justification for, such waiver to the appropriate congressional committees.

(4) **SUNSET.**—This subsection shall terminate on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 69c. RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF COVERED ARTICLES AND SERVICES TO CERTAIN SECURITY FORCES OF VENEZUELA.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Venezuela Arms Restriction Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COVERED ARTICLE OR SERVICE.**—The term “covered article or service”—

(A) for purposes of subsection (c), means—

(i) a defense article or defense service (as such terms are defined in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794)); and

(ii) any article included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, and controlled for crime control purposes, if the end user is likely to use the article to violate the human rights of the citizens of Venezuela; and

(B) for purposes of subsection (d), means—

(i) any defense article or defense service of the type described in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794); and

(ii) any article of the type included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations and controlled for crime control purposes.

(3) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(4) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(5) **SECURITY FORCES OF VENEZUELA.**—The term “security forces of Venezuela” includes—

(A) the Bolivarian National Armed Forces, including the Bolivarian National Guard;

(B) the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service;

(C) the Bolivarian National Police; and

(D) the Bureau for Scientific, Criminal and Forensic Investigations of the Ministry of Interior, Justice, and Peace.

(6) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

(c) **RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF COVERED ARTICLES AND SERVICES TO CERTAIN SECURITY FORCES OF VENEZUELA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, covered articles or services may not be exported from the United States to any element of the security forces of the Maduro regime.

(2) **DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the heads of other departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall—

(A) determine, using such information that is available to the Secretary of State, whether any covered article or service has been transferred since July 2017 to the security forces of Venezuela without a license or other authorization as required by law; and

(B) submit such determination in writing to the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) **BRIEFING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with

the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the transfer by foreign persons of covered articles or services to elements of the security forces of Venezuela that are under the authority of the Maduro regime.

(2) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The briefing required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a list of all significant transfers by foreign persons of covered articles or services to such elements of the security forces of Venezuela since July 2017;

(B) a list of all foreign persons who maintain an existing defense relationship with such elements of the security forces of Venezuela; and

(C) any known use of covered articles or services by such elements of the security forces of Venezuela or associated forces, including paramilitary groups, that have coordinated with such security forces to assault, intimidate, or murder political activists, protesters, dissidents, and other civil society leaders, including Juan Guaidó.

(e) **SUNSET.**—This section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Venezuela has returned to a democratic form of government with respect for the essential elements of representative democracy as set forth in Article 3 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter, adopted by the Organization of American States in Lima on September 11, 2001.

Subtitle G—Cryptocurrency Sanctions and Ensuring the Effectiveness of United States Sanctions

SEC. 71. SANCTIONS ON VENEZUELA'S CRYPTOCURRENCY AND THE PROVISION OF RELATED TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) **FINDING.**—Executive Order 13827 (83 Fed. Reg. 12469), which was signed on March 19, 2018, provided for sanctions intended to limit the effectiveness of the issuance by the Maduro regime of a digital currency in an effort to circumvent United States sanctions.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ENTITY.**—The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or organization.

(2) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means any—

(A) United States citizen;

(B) alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(C) entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of any such entity); and

(D) any person physically located in the United States.

(c) **PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—All transactions by a United States person or within the United States that relate to, provide financing for, or otherwise deal in any digital currency, digital coin, or digital token, that was issued by, for, or on behalf of the Maduro regime are prohibited beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—The prohibitions under paragraph (1) shall apply to the extent provided by statutes, or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this title, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) PROHIBITIONS.—Any transaction that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this subsection is prohibited. Any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this subsection is prohibited.

(d) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to take such actions, including promulgating rules and regulations, to implement this section.

(2) DELEGATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of the functions described in paragraph (1) to other officers and executive departments and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government shall take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this section.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibition under subsection (c)(1) if the President—

(1) determines that such waiver is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than 30 days after making a determination under paragraph (1), submits a written explanation for why such a waiver is in the United States national interest to—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 72. BRIEFING ON THE IMPACT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES ON UNITED STATES SANCTIONS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) METHODOLOGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, shall develop a methodology to assess how any digital currency, digital coin, or digital token, that was issued by, for, or on behalf of the Maduro regime is being utilized to circumvent or undermine United States sanctions.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the methodology developed under subsection (b).

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 81. CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.

(a) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE; SANCTIONS COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after any of the congressional committees listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation—

(A) of section 201, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide such briefing to such committee; and

(B) of section 601, the Secretary of State shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) UNITED NATIONS; NEGOTIATED SOLUTION; CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after any congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 103, 202, or 403, the Secretary of State shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(c) REGIME COHESION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 301, the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(d) INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION; DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SOCIETY.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in subsection (a)(2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 405, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(e) VISA RESTRICTIONS; SANCTIONS WAIVER.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in subsection (b)(2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 302 or 303, the Secretary of State shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(f) RECONSTRUCTION OF VENEZUELA'S ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 501, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(g) RECOVERY OF STOLEN ASSETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 502, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(h) FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 605, 606, or 608, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(i) KINGPIN SANCTIONS.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in subsection (h)(2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 607, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(j) PDVSA TRANSACTIONS WITH ROSNEFT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in paragraph (2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 609, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide such briefing to such committee.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees listed in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(k) CRYPTOCURRENCY SANCTIONS.—Not later than 15 days after a congressional committee listed in subsection (h)(2) requests a briefing regarding the implementation of section 701 or 702, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide such briefing to such committee.

SEC. 82. SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) PRESIDENT.—The President may exercise all of the authorities described in sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out sections 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 71 of this Act.

(2) SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions set forth in sections 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 71 of this Act.

(b) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any of the sanctions described in sections 63, 65, 66,

67, 68 and 71, or of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out those sections, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 83. PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AS AN AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this title may be construed as an authorization for the use of military force.

SEC. 84. EXTENSION AND TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 5(e) of the Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-278; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking “December 31, 2019” and inserting “December 31, 2025”.

(b) TERMINATION.—The requirement to impose sanctions under this title shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

SA 360. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1226. EXPANSION OF AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS OF IRAN TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On October 23, 1983, terrorists sponsored by the Government of Iran bombed the United States Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon. The terrorists killed 241 servicemen and injured scores more.

(2) Those servicemen were killed or injured while on a peacekeeping mission.

(3) Terrorism sponsored by the Government of Iran threatens the national security of the United States.

(4) The United States has a vital interest in ensuring that members of the Armed Forces killed or injured by such terrorism, and the family members of such members, are able to seek justice.

(b) AMENDMENTS.—Section 502 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8772) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “in the United States” and inserting “by or”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, or an asset that would be blocked if the asset were located in the United States,” after “unblocked”;

(C) in the flush text at the end—

(i) by inserting after “in aid of execution” the following: “, or to an order directing that the asset be brought to the State in which the court is located and subsequently to execution or attachment in aid of execution”;

(ii) by inserting “, without regard to concerns relating to international comity” after “resources for such an act”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “that are identified” and inserting the following: “that are—

“(1) identified”;

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) identified in and the subject of proceedings in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in *Peterson et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran et al.*, Case No. 13 Civ. 9195 (LAP).”;

(3) by striking subsection (e).

SA 361. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. REPORTING REGARDING CANCELLED APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—

(1) FISCAL YEARS 2009 THROUGH 2018.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the committees of Congress described in paragraph (3) a report that assesses the amount of appropriations cancelled under section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, during each of fiscal years 2009 through 2018.

(2) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the committees of Congress described in paragraph (3) a report that assesses the amount of appropriations cancelled under section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, during fiscal year 2019.

(3) COMMITTEES.—The committees of Congress described in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on the Budget of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(b) ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT.—Each assessment conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The amount of appropriations for each agency that were cancelled during each fiscal year covered by the report, including—

(A) the name of each appropriation account from which amounts were cancelled;

(B) for each cancelled appropriation, the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made, the period of availability of the appropriation, and the fiscal year during which the appropriation was cancelled;

(C) for each fiscal year for which appropriations made to the agency were cancelled, the percentage of the appropriations made available to the agency for the fiscal year that were cancelled; and

(D) whether there was an adjustment made with respect to the cancelled appropriation under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) or the cancelled appropriation was otherwise excluded from being taken into account for purposes of the discretionary spending limits (as defined in section 250 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 900)).

(2) The extent to which canceled appropriations different significantly across agencies or over time.

(3) The extent to which canceled appropriations are correlated with obligation rates or the length of time.

(4) The extent to which canceled appropriations are correlated with the length of continuing resolutions in the original year of the appropriation.

SA 362. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following:

SEC. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN PRESCRIPTION DRUG LABELS UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 1074g of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

“(h) LABELING.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that drugs made available through the facilities of the uniformed services include labels that—

“(1) are printed and physically located on or within the package from which the drug is to be dispensed; and

“(2) provide adequate directions for the purposes for which the drug is intended.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by striking “under subsection (h)” and inserting “under subsection (j)”.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall implement subsection (h) of section 1074g of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

SA 363. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES FOR THE JOINT HYPERSONICS TRANSITION OFFICE.

Section 218 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “subsection (b), and shall” and inserting “subsection (c), and shall”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (c) through (f), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

“(b) HEAD OF THE JOINT HYPERSONICS TRANSITION OFFICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Secretary shall designate a senior official in the Department who shall be the head of the Office.

“(2) REPORTING.—The head of the Office shall report to the Assistant Director for

Hypersonics within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.”;

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting “head of the” before “Office”;

(5) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting “head of the” before “Office”;

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting “, academic,” after “private sector”; and

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking “under subsection (e)” and inserting “under subsection (f)”;

(ii) by striking “under subsection (d)” and inserting “under subsection (e)”;

(6) by redesignating subsection (e) through (f), as redesignated by paragraph (2), as subsections (f) through (g), respectively;

(7) by inserting after subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following new subsection (e):

“(e) CONSORTIUM OF UNIVERSITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (d)(3)(B), the head of the Office shall designate a consortium of universities to lead foundational hypersonic research in research areas the head considers appropriate for the Department.

“(2) COLLABORATION.—The head of the Office shall encourage the consortium designated under paragraph (1) to collaborate across the Federal Government, the private sector, and academia.”;

(8) in subsection (f), as redesignated by paragraph (6)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(III) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) the activities and resources of the consortium designated under subsection (e) that will be leveraged by the Department to meet such goals.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and infrastructure” after “facilities” each place it appears; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—

“(A) INITIAL SUBMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the roadmap developed under paragraph (1).

“(B) REVISIONS.—Each year, concurrent with the submittal to Congress of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2021 under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the most recent revision to the roadmap developed under paragraph (1).”;

(9) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (6)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by inserting “head of the” before “Office”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “Departmentwide” before “research”;

(II) by striking “within the Department of Defense”;

(III) by striking “; and” and inserting a period;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(iv) by striking “a review of—” and all that follows through “(A) the funding” and inserting “a review of the funding”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “head of the” before “Office”;

(ii) by striking “under subsection (d)” and inserting “under subsection (f)”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “fiscal year 2016” and inserting “fiscal year 2024”;

and

(10) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) FUNDING.—The Secretary may make available such funds to the Office for basic research, applied research, advanced technology development, prototyping, studies and analyses, and organizational support as the Secretary considers appropriate to support the efficient and effective development of hypersonics technologies and transition of those systems and technologies into acquisition programs or operational use.”.

SA 364. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. ____ . DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Section 797(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16137(a)) is amended by striking “2016” and inserting “2024”.

(b) RECOGNIZING DIFFERENCES IN DIESEL VEHICLE, ENGINE, EQUIPMENT, AND FLEET USE.—

(1) NATIONAL GRANT, REBATE, AND LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 792(c)(4)(D) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16132(c)(4)(D)) is amended by inserting “, recognizing differences in typical vehicle, engine, equipment, and fleet use throughout the United States” before the semicolon.

(2) STATE GRANT, REBATE, AND LOAN PROGRAMS.—Section 793(b)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16133(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the recognition, for purposes of implementing this section, of differences in typical vehicle, engine, equipment, and fleet use throughout the United States, including expected useful life; and”.

(c) REALLOCATION OF UNUSED STATE FUNDS.—Section 793(c)(2)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16133(c)(2)(C)) is amended beginning in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking “to each remaining” and all that follows through “this paragraph” in clause (ii) and inserting “to carry out section 792”.

SA 365. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . STUDY ON TWO-WAY MILITARY BALLOT BARCODE TRACKING.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program of the Department of Defense shall conduct a study on the feasibility of a pilot program providing full ballot tracking of overseas military absentee ballots through the mail stream in a manner that is similar to the 2016 Military Ballot Tracking Pilot Program conducted by the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall include—

(1) an estimate of the costs and requirements needed to conduct the pilot program described in subsection (a);

(2) a description of organizations that would provide substantial support for such a pilot program; and

(3) a time line for the phased implementation of the pilot program to all military personnel actively serving overseas.

SA 366. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. HARRIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2815. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED USES OF CERTAIN PROPERTY CONVEYED BY THE UNITED STATES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of Public Law 85-236 (71 Stat. 517) is amended in the first sentence by inserting after “for other military purposes” the following: “and for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless (as that term is defined in section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302))”.

(b) MODIFICATION OF USE.—

(1) APPLICATION.—The State of California may submit to the Administrator of General Services an application for use of the property conveyed pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 85-236 for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless in accordance with the amendment made by subsection (a).

(2) REVIEW OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of receipt of an application pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly determine whether the use of the property described in the application is a use for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless.

(3) MODIFICATION OF INSTRUMENT OF CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator and the Secretary jointly determine that the use of the property described in the application is for purposes of meeting the needs of the homeless, the Administrator shall execute and record in the appropriate office an instrument of modification of the deed of conveyance executed pursuant to Public Law 85-236 in order to authorize such use of the property. The instrument shall include such additional terms and conditions as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(B) COMPATIBILITY WITH MILITARY PURPOSES.—Before executing under subparagraph (A) any instrument of modification of the deed of conveyance executed pursuant to Public Law 85-236, the Administrator and the Secretary shall request review by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau in consultation with the Secretary of the Army to ensure that any modification of the use of the property described in the application is compatible with the training of the members of the National Guard.

SA 367. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

PART V—OTHER DISCHARGE CHARACTERIZATION MATTERS

SEC. 565. SHORT TITLE.

This part may be cited as the “Restore Honor to Service Members Act”.

SEC. 565A. REVIEW OF DISCHARGE CHARACTERIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this section, the appropriate discharge boards—

(1) shall review the discharge characterization of covered members at the request of the covered member; and

(2) if such characterization is any characterization except honorable, may change such characterization to honorable.

(b) CRITERIA.—In changing the discharge characterization of a covered member to honorable under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that such changes are carried out consistently and uniformly across the military departments using the following criteria:

(1) The original discharge must be based on Don’t Ask Don’t Tell (in this Act referred to as “DADT”) or a similar policy in place prior to the enactment of DADT.

(2) Such discharge characterization shall be so changed if, with respect to the original discharge, there were no aggravating circumstances, such as misconduct, that would have independently led to a discharge characterization that was any characterization except honorable. For purposes of this paragraph, such aggravating circumstances may not include—

(A) an offense under section 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), committed by a covered member against a person of the same sex with the consent of such person; or

(B) statements, consensual sexual conduct, or consensual acts relating to sexual orientation or identity, or the disclosure of such statements, conduct, or acts, that were prohibited at the time of discharge but after the date of such discharge became permitted.

(3) When requesting a review, a covered member, or the member’s representative, shall be required to provide either—

(A) documents consisting of—

(i) a copy of the DD-214 form of the member;

(ii) a personal affidavit of the circumstances surrounding the discharge; and

(iii) any relevant records pertaining to the discharge; or

(B) an affidavit certifying that the member, or the member’s representative, does not

have the documents specified in subparagraph (A).

(4) If a covered member provides an affidavit described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3)—

(A) the appropriate discharge board shall make every effort to locate the documents specified in subparagraph (A) of such paragraph within the records of the Department of Defense; and

(B) the absence of such documents may not be considered a reason to deny a change of the discharge characterization under subsection (a)(2).

(c) REQUEST FOR REVIEW.—The appropriate discharge board shall ensure the mechanism by which covered members, or their representative, may request to have the discharge characterization of the covered member reviewed under this section is simple and straightforward.

(d) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After a request has been made under subsection (c), the appropriate discharge board shall review all relevant laws, records of oral testimony previously taken, service records, or any other relevant information regarding the discharge characterization of the covered member.

(2) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS.—If additional materials are necessary for the review, the appropriate discharge board—

(A) may request additional information from the covered member or the member’s representative, in writing, and specifically detailing what is being requested; and

(B) shall be responsible for obtaining a copy of the necessary files of the covered member from the member, or when applicable, from the Department of Defense.

(e) CHANGE OF CHARACTERIZATION.—The appropriate discharge board shall change the discharge characterization of a covered member to honorable if such change is determined to be appropriate after a review is conducted under subsection (d) pursuant to the criteria under subsection (b). A covered member, or the member’s representative, may appeal a decision by the appropriate discharge board to not change the discharge characterization by using the regular appeals process of the board.

(f) CHANGE OF RECORDS.—For each covered member whose discharge characterization is changed under subsection (e), or for each covered member who was honorably discharged but whose DD-214 form reflects the sexual orientation of the member, the Secretary of Defense shall reissue to the member or the member’s representative a revised DD-214 form that reflects the following:

(1) For each covered member discharged, the Separation Code, Reentry Code, Narrative Code, and Separation Authority shall not reflect the sexual orientation of the member and shall be placed under secretarial authority. Any other similar indication of the sexual orientation or reason for discharge shall be removed or changed accordingly to be consistent with this paragraph.

(2) For each covered member whose discharge occurred prior to the creation of general secretarial authority, the sections of the DD-214 form referred to paragraph (1) shall be changed to similarly reflect a universal authority with codes, authorities, and language applicable at the time of discharge.

(g) STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each covered member whose discharge characterization is changed under subsection (e) shall be treated without regard to the original discharge characterization of the member, including for purposes of—

(A) benefits provided by the Federal Government to an individual by reason of service in the Armed Forces; and

(B) all recognitions and honors that the Secretary of Defense provides to members of the Armed Forces.

(2) REINSTATEMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall reinstate all recognitions and honors of a covered member whose discharge characterization is changed under subsection (e) that the Secretary withheld because of the original discharge characterization of the member.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGE OF CHARACTERIZATION FOR VETERANS BENEFITS.—For purposes of the provision of benefits to which veterans are entitled under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to a covered member whose discharge characterization is changed under subsection (e), the date of discharge of the member from the Armed Forces shall be deemed to be the effective date of the change of discharge characterization under that subsection.

(4) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize any benefit to a covered member in connection with the change of discharge characterization of the member under subsection (e) for any period before the effective date of the change of discharge characterization.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate discharge board” means the boards for correction of military records under section 1552 of title 10, United States Code, or the discharge review boards under section 1553 of such title, as the case may be.

(2) The term “covered member” means any former member of the Armed Forces who was discharged from the Armed Forces because of the sexual orientation of the member.

(3) The term “discharge characterization” means the characterization under which a member of the Armed Forces is discharged or released, including “dishonorable”, “general”, “other than honorable”, and “honorable”.

(4) The term “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” means section 654 of title 10, United States Code, as in effect before such section was repealed pursuant to the Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Repeal Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-321).

(5) The term “representative” means the surviving spouse, next of kin, or legal representative of a covered member.

SEC. 565B. TIGER TEAM FOR OUTREACH TO FORMER MEMBERS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the mission of the Department of Defense is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States;

(2) expanding outreach to veterans impacted by DADT or a similar policy prior to the enactment of DADT is important to closing a period of history harmful to the creed of integrity, respect, and honor of the military;

(3) the Department is responsible for providing for the review of a veteran’s military record before the appropriate discharge review board or, when more than 15 years has passed, board of correction for military or naval records; and

(4) the Secretary of Defense should, wherever possible, coordinate and conduct outreach to impacted veterans through the veterans community and networks, including through the Department of Veterans Affairs and veterans service organizations, to ensure that veterans understand the review processes that are available to them for upgrading military records.

(b) TIGER TEAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a team (commonly known as a “tiger team” and referred to in this section as the “Tiger

Team”) responsible for conducting outreach to build awareness among former members of the Armed Forces of the process established pursuant to section 565A for the review of discharge characterizations by appropriate discharge boards. The Tiger Team shall consist of appropriate personnel of the Department of Defense assigned to the Tiger Team by the Secretary for purposes of this section.

(2) **TIGER TEAM LEADER.**—One of the persons assigned to the Tiger Team under paragraph (1) shall be a senior-level officer or employee of the Department who shall serve as the lead official of the Tiger Team (in this section referred to as the “Tiger Team Leader”) and who shall be accountable for the activities of the Tiger Team under this section.

(3) **REPORT ON COMPOSITION.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the names of the personnel of the Department assigned to the Tiger Team pursuant to this subsection, including the positions to which assigned. The report shall specify the name of the individual assigned as Tiger Team Leader.

(c) **DUTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Tiger Team shall conduct outreach to build awareness among veterans of the process established pursuant to section 565A for the review of discharge characterizations by appropriate discharge boards.

(2) **COLLABORATION.**—In conducting activities under this subsection, the Tiger Team Leader shall identify appropriate external stakeholders with whom the Tiger Team shall work to carry out such activities. Such stakeholders shall include the following:

(A) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(B) The Archivist of the United States.

(C) Representatives of veterans service organizations.

(D) Such other stakeholders as the Tiger Team Leader considers appropriate.

(3) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress the following:

(A) A plan setting forth the following:

(i) A description of the manner in which the Secretary, working through the Tiger Team and in collaboration with external stakeholders described in paragraph (2), shall identify individuals who meet the criteria in section 565A(b) for review of discharge characterization.

(ii) A description of the manner in which the Secretary, working through the Tiger Team and in collaboration with the external stakeholders, shall improve outreach to individuals who meet the criteria in section 565A(b) for review of discharge characterization, including through—

(I) obtaining contact information on such individuals; and

(II) contacting such individuals on the process established pursuant to section 565A for the review of discharge characterizations.

(B) A description of the manner in which the work described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) will be carried out, including an allocation of the work among the Tiger Team and the external stakeholders.

(C) A schedule for the implementation, carrying out, and completion of the plan required under subparagraph (A).

(D) A description of the additional funding, personnel, or other resources of the Department required to carry out the plan required under subparagraph (A), including any modification of applicable statutory or administrative authorities.

(4) **IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall implement and carry out the plan submitted under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) in

accordance with the schedule submitted under subparagraph (C) of that paragraph.

(B) **UPDATES.**—Not less frequently than once every 90 days after the submittal of the report under paragraph (3), the Tiger Team shall submit to Congress an update on the carrying out of the plan submitted under subparagraph (A) of that paragraph.

(5) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Tiger Team shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a final report on the activities of the Tiger Team under this subsection. The report shall set forth the following:

(A) The number of individuals discharged under DADT or a similar policy prior to the enactment of DADT.

(B) The number of individuals described in subparagraph (A) who availed themselves of a review of discharge characterization (whether through discharge review or correction of military records) through a process established prior to the enactment of this Act.

(C) The number of individuals contacted through outreach conducted pursuant to this section.

(D) The number of individuals described in subparagraph (A) who availed themselves of a review of discharge characterization through the process established pursuant to section 565A.

(E) The number of individuals described in subparagraph (D) whose review of discharge characterization resulted in a change of characterization to honorable discharge.

(F) The total number of individuals described in subparagraph (A), including individuals also covered by subparagraph (E), whose review of discharge characterization since September 20, 2011 (the date of repeal of DADT), resulted in a change of characterization to honorable discharge.

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

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—On the date that is 60 days after the date on which the final report required by paragraph (5) is submitted, the Secretary shall terminate the Tiger Team.

SEC. 565C. REPORTS.

(a) **REVIEW.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the consistency and uniformity of the reviews conducted under section 565A.

(b) **REPORTS.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter for a four-year period, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the reviews under subsection (a). Such reports shall include any comments or recommendations for continued actions.

SEC. 565D. HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The Secretary of each military department shall ensure that oral historians of the department—

(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding the estimated 100,000 members of the Armed Forces discharged from the Armed Forces between World War II and September 2011 because of the sexual orientation of the member; and

(2) receive oral testimony of individuals who personally experienced discrimination and discharge because of the actual or perceived sexual orientation of the individual so that such testimony may serve as an official record of these discriminatory policies and their impact on American lives.

SA 368. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. _____. PROGRAM TO USE MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

(a) **THRESHOLDS ON CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a program to carry out minor military construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, to construct or modify child development centers.

(2) **EXPANSION OF ACCESS TO CHILD CARE SERVICES.**—Projects considered under the program under this section shall emphasize expanding access to and increasing availability of child care from the Department of Defense.

(b) **INCREASED MAXIMUM AMOUNTS APPLICABLE TO MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.**—For the purpose of any military construction project carried out under the program under this section, the amounts specified in section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, are modified as follows:

(1) The amount specified in subsection (a)(2) of such section is deemed to be \$15,000,000.

(2) The amount specified in subsection (c) of such section is deemed to be \$7,500,000.

(c) **NOTIFICATION AND APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The notification and approval requirements under section 2805(b) of title 10, United States Code, shall remain in effect for construction projects carried out under the program under this section.

(d) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the program under this section.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include a list and description of the construction projects carried out under the program under this section, including the location and cost of each project.

(e) **CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit any other authority provided by law for a military construction project at a child development center.

(f) **CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “child development center” includes a facility, and the utilities to support such facility, the function of which is to support the daily care of children aged six weeks old through five years old for full-day, part-day, and hourly service.

SA 369. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

The Secretary of Defense may use funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to increase the presence of members of the Armed Forces at the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) to provide operational support and expertise for the purpose of combating the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

SA 370. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS.

Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(D) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.—

“(i) REQUIRED REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act of 2019, the Administrator shall publish a maximum contaminant level and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

“(ii) MONITORING.—In establishing monitoring requirements under the national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under clause (i), the Administrator shall—

“(I) consider options for tailoring monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect, or are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level for, those substances; and

“(II) prioritize the use of existing authorities to provide technical assistance and funding to help small, rural, or disadvantaged public water systems to comply with the national primary drinking water regulation.”.

SA 371. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. PAUL, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HEINRICH, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

PART V—ADDITIONAL MILITARY JUSTICE REFORM

SEC. 565A. SHORT TITLE.

This part may be cited as the “Military Justice Improvement Act of 2019”.

SEC. 565B. IMPROVEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS ON DISPOSITION OF CHARGES FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES UNDER UCMJ WITH AUTHORIZED MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF CONFINEMENT OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

(a) IMPROVEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—With respect to charges under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), that allege an offense specified in subsection (b) and not excluded under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall require the Secretaries of the military departments to provide as described in subsection (d) for the determinations as follows:

(A) Determinations under section 830 of such chapter (article 30 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the preferral of charges.

(B) Determinations under section 830 of such chapter (article 30 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the disposition of charges.

(C) Determinations under section 834 of such chapter (article 34 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the referral of charges.

(2) HOMELAND SECURITY.—With respect to charges under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), that allege an offense specified in subsection (b) and not excluded under subsection (c) against a member of the Coast Guard (when it is not operating as a service in the Navy), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide as described in subsection (d) for the determinations as follows:

(A) Determinations under section 830 of such chapter (article 30(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the preferral of charges.

(B) Determinations under section 830 of such chapter (article 30 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the disposition of charges.

(C) Determinations under section 834 of such chapter (article 34 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) on the referral of charges.

(b) COVERED OFFENSES.—An offense specified in this subsection is an offense as follows:

(1) An offense under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), for which the maximum punishment authorized under that chapter includes confinement for more than one year.

(2) The offense of obstructing justice under section 931b of title 10, United States Code (article 131b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), regardless of the maximum punishment authorized under that chapter for such offense.

(3) The offense of retaliation for reporting a crime under section 932 of title 10, United States Code (article 132 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), regardless of the maximum punishment authorized under that chapter for such offense.

(4) A conspiracy to commit an offense specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) as punishable under section 881 of title 10, United States Code (article 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(5) A solicitation to commit an offense specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) as punishable under section 882 of title 10, United States Code (article 82 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(6) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) as punishable under section 880 of title 10, United States Code (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(c) EXCLUDED OFFENSES.—Subsection (a) does not apply to an offense as follows:

(1) An offense under sections 883 through 917 of title 10, United States Code (articles 83 through 117 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) An offense under section 933 or 934 of title 10, United States Code (articles 133 and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) A conspiracy to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 881 of title 10, United States Code (article 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(4) A solicitation to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 882 of title 10, United States Code (article 82 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(5) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of title 10, United States Code (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(d) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.—The disposition of charges covered by subsection (a) shall be subject to the following:

(1) The determination whether to prefer such charges or refer such charges to a court-martial for trial, as applicable, shall be made by a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces designated in accordance with regulations prescribed for purposes of this subsection from among commissioned officers of the Armed Forces in grade O–6 or higher who—

(A) are available for detail as trial counsel under section 827 of title 10, United States Code (article 27 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

(B) have significant experience in trials by general or special court-martial; and

(C) are outside the chain of command of the member subject to such charges.

(2) Upon a determination under paragraph (1) to refer charges to a court-martial for trial, the officer making that determination shall determine whether to refer such charges for trial by a general court-martial convened under section 822 of title 10, United States Code (article 22 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), or a special court-martial convened under section 823 of title 10, United States Code (article 23 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) A determination under paragraph (1) to prefer charges or refer charges to a court-martial for trial, as applicable, shall cover all known offenses, including lesser included offenses.

(4) The determination to prefer charges or refer charges to a court-martial for trial, as applicable, under paragraph (1), and the type of court-martial to which to refer under subparagraph (B), shall be binding on any applicable convening authority for the referral of such charges.

(5) The actions of an officer described in paragraph (1) in determining under that paragraph whether or not to prefer charges or refer charges to a court-martial for trial, as applicable, shall be free of unlawful or unauthorized influence or coercion.

(6) The determination under paragraph (1) not to refer charges to a general or special court-martial for trial shall not operate to terminate or otherwise alter the authority of commanding officers to refer charges for trial by summary court-martial convened under section 824 of title 10, United States

Code (article 24 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), or to impose non-judicial punishment in connection with the conduct covered by such charges as authorized by section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(e) **CONSTRUCTION WITH CHARGES ON OTHER OFFENSES.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or affect the preferral, disposition, or referral authority of charges under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), that allege an offense for which the maximum punishment authorized under that chapter includes confinement for one year or less.

(f) **POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of Homeland Security (with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) shall revise policies and procedures as necessary to comply with this section.

(2) **UNIFORMITY.**—The General Counsel of the Department of Defense and the General Counsel of the Department of Homeland Security shall jointly review the policies and procedures revised under this subsection in order to ensure that any lack of uniformity in policies and procedures, as so revised, among the military departments and the Department of Homeland Security does not render unconstitutional any policy or procedure, as so revised.

(g) **MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall recommend such changes to the Manual for Courts-Martial as are necessary to ensure compliance with this section.

SEC. 565C. MODIFICATION OF OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO CONVENE GENERAL AND SPECIAL COURTS-MARTIAL FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES UNDER UCMJ WITH AUTHORIZED MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF CONFINEMENT OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (a) of section 822 of title 10, United States Code (article 22 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (9) and (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following new paragraph (8):

“(8) with respect to offenses to which section 565B(a) of the Military Justice Improvement Act of 2019 applies, the officers in the offices established pursuant to section 565C(c) of that Act or officers in the grade of O-6 or higher who are assigned such responsibility by the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, or the Commandant of the Coast Guard;”.

(b) **NO EXERCISE BY OFFICERS IN CHAIN OF COMMAND OF ACCUSED OR VICTIM.**—Such section (article) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) An officer specified in subsection (a)(8) may not convene a court-martial under this section if the officer is in the chain of command of the accused or the victim.”.

(c) **OFFICES OF CHIEFS OF STAFF ON COURTS-MARTIAL.**—

(1) **OFFICES REQUIRED.**—Each Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces or Commandant specified in paragraph (8) of section 822(a) of title 10, United States Code (article 22(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by subsection (a), shall establish an office to do the following:

(A) To convene general and special courts-martial under sections 822 and 823 of title 10, United States Code (articles 22 and 23 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), pursuant

to paragraph (8) of section 822(a) of title 10, United States Code (article 22(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as so amended, with respect to offenses to which section 565B(a) applies.

(B) To detail under section 825 of title 10, United States Code (article 25 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), members of courts-martial convened as described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **PERSONNEL.**—The personnel of each office established under paragraph (1) shall consist of such members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, or such members of the Coast Guard or civilian personnel of the Department of Homeland Security, as may be detailed or assigned to the office by the Chief of Staff or Commandant concerned. The members and personnel so detailed or assigned, as the case may be, shall be detailed or assigned from personnel billets in existence as of the effective date for this part specified in section 565F.

SEC. 565D. DISCHARGE USING OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of Homeland Security (with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) shall carry out sections 565B and 565C using personnel, funds, and resources otherwise authorized by law.

(b) **NO AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL OR RESOURCES.**—Sections 565B and 565C shall not be construed as authorizations for personnel, personnel billets, or funds for the discharge of the requirements in such sections.

SEC. 565E. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES BY DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 546(c) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “on the investigation” and inserting “on the following:

“(A) The investigation”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) The implementation and efficacy of sections 565B through 565D of the Military Justice Improvement Act of 2019 and the amendments made by such sections.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A)”.

SEC. 565F. EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.

(a) **EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.**—This part and the amendments made by this part shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to any allegation of charges of an offense specified in subsection (a) of section 565B, and not excluded under subsection (c) of section 565B, which offense occurs on or after such effective date.

(b) **REVISIONS OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.**—Any revision of policies and procedures required of the military departments or the Department of Homeland Security as a result of this part and the amendments made by this part shall be completed so as to come into effect together with the coming into effect of this part and the amendments made by this part in accordance with subsection (a).

SA 372. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXPEDITED APPROVAL OF EXPORT OF CERTAIN VOLUMES OF NATURAL GAS.

Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) **EXPEDITED APPLICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of subsection (a), the following shall be deemed to be consistent with the public interest, and applications for such importation or exportation shall be granted without modification or delay:

“(A) The importation of the natural gas referred to in subsection (b).

“(B) The exportation of natural gas in a volume up to and including 51,750,000,000 cubic feet per year.

“(C) The exportation of natural gas to a nation with which there is in effect a free trade agreement requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas.

“(2) **EXCLUSION.**—Subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any nation subject to sanctions imposed by the United States.”.

SA 373. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. JONES, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. RISH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KAINE, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN ROLLING STOCK PROCUREMENTS; CYBERSECURITY CERTIFICATION FOR RAIL ROLLING STOCK AND OPERATIONS.

Section 5323 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) **LIMITATION ON CERTAIN ROLLING STOCK PROCUREMENTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (5), financial assistance made available under this chapter shall not be used in awarding a contract or subcontract to an entity on or after the date of enactment of this subsection for the procurement of rolling stock for use in public transportation if the manufacturer of the rolling stock—

“(A) is incorporated in or has manufacturing facilities in the United States; and

“(B) is owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially to a corporation based in a country that—

“(i) is identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this subsection;

“(ii) was identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; and

“(iii) is subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416).

“(2) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘otherwise related legally or financially’ does not include a minority relationship or investment.

“(3) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This subsection shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

“(4) CERTIFICATION FOR RAIL ROLLING STOCK.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), as a condition of financial assistance made available in a fiscal year under section 5337, a recipient that operates rail fixed guideway service shall certify in that fiscal year that the recipient will not award any contract or subcontract for the procurement of rail rolling stock for use in public transportation with a rail rolling stock manufacturer described in paragraph (1).

“(B) SEPARATE CERTIFICATION.—The certification required under this paragraph shall be in addition to any certification the Secretary establishes to ensure compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1).

“(5) EXCEPTION.—This subsection, including the certification requirement under paragraph (4), shall not apply to the award of a contract or subcontract made by a public transportation agency with a rail rolling stock manufacturer described in paragraph (1) if the manufacturer and the public transportation agency have a contract for rail rolling stock that was executed before the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(v) CYBERSECURITY CERTIFICATION FOR RAIL ROLLING STOCK AND OPERATIONS.—

“(1) CERTIFICATION.—As a condition of financial assistance made available under this chapter, a recipient that operates a rail fixed guideway public transportation system shall certify that the recipient has established a process to develop, maintain, and execute a written plan for identifying and reducing cybersecurity risks.

“(2) COMPLIANCE.—For the process required under paragraph (1), a recipient of assistance under this chapter shall—

“(A) utilize the approach described by the voluntary standards and best practices developed under section 2(c)(15) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272(c)(15)), as applicable;

“(B) identify hardware and software that the recipient determines should undergo third-party testing and analysis to mitigate cybersecurity risks, such as hardware or software for rail rolling stock under proposed procurements; and

“(C) utilize the approach described in any voluntary standards and best practices for rail fixed guideway public transportation systems developed under the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as applicable.

“(3) LIMITATIONS ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be

construed to interfere with the authority of—

“(A) the Secretary of Homeland Security to publish or ensure compliance with requirements or standards concerning cybersecurity for rail fixed guideway public transportation systems; or

“(B) the Secretary of Transportation under section 5329 to address cybersecurity issues as those issues relate to the safety of rail fixed guideway public transportation systems.”.

SA 374. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. ____ ANNUAL STATE REPORT CARD.

Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(h)(1)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking “on active duty (as defined in section 101(d)(5) of such title)”.

SA 375. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. ____ EXPOSURE TO OPEN BURN PITS AND TOXIC AIRBORNE CHEMICALS AS PART OF PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that any periodic health assessment provided to members of the Armed Forces includes an evaluation of whether the member has been—

(1) based or stationed at a location where an open burn pit was used; or

(2) exposed to toxic airborne chemicals, including any information recorded as part of the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry.

(b) SEPARATION HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Section 1145(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) The Secretary concerned shall ensure that each physical examination of a member under subparagraph (A) includes an assessment of whether the member was—

“(i) based or stationed at a location where an open burn pit, as defined in subsection (c)

of section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note), was used; or

“(ii) exposed to toxic airborne chemicals, including any information recorded as part of the registry established by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under such section 201.”.

(c) DEPLOYMENT ASSESSMENTS.—Section 1074f(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) An assessment of whether the member was—

“(i) based or stationed at a location where an open burn pit, as defined in subsection (c) of section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note), was used; or

“(ii) exposed to toxic airborne chemicals, including any information recorded as part of the registry established by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under such section 201.”.

(d) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—

(1) DOD-VA.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly enter into a memorandum of understanding providing for the sharing by the Department of Defense with the Department of Veterans Affairs of the results of covered evaluations regarding the exposure by a member of the Armed Forces to toxic airborne chemicals.

(2) REGISTRY.—If a covered evaluation of a member of the Armed Forces establishes that the member was based or stationed at a location where an open burn pit was used, or the member was exposed to toxic airborne chemicals, the member shall be enrolled in the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry, unless the member elects to not so enroll.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preclude eligibility for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs by reason of the open burn pit exposure history of a veteran not being recorded in a covered evaluation.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry” means the registry established by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 201 of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note).

(2) The term “covered evaluation” means—

(A) a periodic health assessment conducted in accordance with subsection (a);

(B) a separation history and physical examination conducted under section 1145(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section; and

(C) a deployment assessment conducted under section 1074f(b)(2) of such title, as amended by this section.

(3) The term “open burn pit” has the meaning given that term in section 201(c) of the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans’ Benefits Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-260; 38 U.S.C. 527 note).

SA 376. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. —. DOCUMENTATION OF MARKET RESEARCH RELATED TO COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATIONS.

Section 3307(d) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) The head of an executive agency shall document the results of market research in a manner appropriate to the size and complexity of the acquisition.”.

SA 377. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Strategy to Enhance Human Rights Protections in Arms Sales

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Enhancing Human Rights Protections in Arms Sales Act of 2019”.

SEC. 1292. STRATEGY TO ENHANCE HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTIONS IN UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every two years thereafter, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to enhance United States efforts to ensure human rights protections for United States military assistance and arms transfers. The strategy shall include—

(1) processes and procedures to—

(A) determine when United States military assistance and arms transfers are used to commit gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(B) determine when United States military assistance and arms transfers are used to undermine international peace and security or contribute to gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including acts of gender-based violence and acts of violence against children, violations of international humanitarian law, terrorism, mass atrocities, or transnational organized crime;

(C) detect other violations of United States law concerning United States military or security assistance, cooperation, and arms transfers, including the diversion of such assistance or the use of such assistance by security force or police units credibly implicated in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(D) train partner militaries, security, and police forces on methods for preventing civilian casualties; and

(E) determine whether individuals or units that have received United States military, security, or police training or have participated or are scheduled to participate in joint exercises with United States forces have later been credibly implicated in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(2) an implementation plan detailing specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans; and

(3) a report—

(A) detailing any United States military assistance and arms transfers which the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense determine to have been used, or are at risk of being used, to undermine international

peace and security or contribute to gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including acts of gender-based violence and acts of violence against children, violations of international humanitarian law, terrorism, mass atrocities, or transnational organized crime; and

(B) describing any measures to be taken by relevant recipient countries or by the United States to ensure accountability for prior misuse and to prevent future misuse.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 378. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights in Burma

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Burma Human Rights and Freedom Act of 2019”.

SEC. 1292. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term “crimes against humanity” includes, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack—

(A) murder;

(B) deportation or forcible transfer of population;

(C) torture;

(D) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity;

(E) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; and

(F) enforced disappearance of persons.

(3) GENOCIDE.—The term “genocide” means any offense described in section 1091(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(4) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—The term “transitional justice” means the range of judicial, nonjudicial, formal, informal, retributive, and restorative measures employed by countries transitioning out of armed conflict or repressive regimes—

(A) to redress legacies of atrocities; and

(B) to promote long-term, sustainable peace.

(5) WAR CRIME.—The term “war crime” has the meaning given the term in section 2441(c) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 1293. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the pursuit of a calibrated engagement strategy is essential to support the establishment of a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Burma that includes respect for the human rights of all its people regardless of ethnicity and religion; and

(2) the guiding principles of such a strategy include—

(A) support for meaningful legal and constitutional reforms that remove remaining restrictions on civil and political rights and institute civilian control of the military, civilian control of the government, and the constitutional provision reserving 25 percent of parliamentary seats for the military, which provides the military with veto power over constitutional amendments;

(B) the establishment of a fully democratic, pluralistic, civilian controlled, and representative political system that includes regularized free and fair elections in which all people of Burma, including the Rohingya, can vote;

(C) the promotion of genuine national reconciliation and conclusion of a credible and sustainable nationwide ceasefire agreement, political accommodation of the needs of ethnic Shan, Kachin, Chin, Karen, and other ethnic groups, safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to villages of origins, and constitutional change allowing inclusive permanent peace;

(D) independent and international investigations into credible reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence and genocide, perpetrated against ethnic minorities like the Rohingya by the government, military, and security forces of Burma, violent extremist groups, and other combatants involved in the conflict;

(E) accountability for determinations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence and genocide perpetrated against ethnic minorities like the Rohingya by the Government, military, and security forces of Burma, violent extremist groups, and other combatants involved in the conflict;

(F) strengthening the government's civilian institutions, including support for greater transparency and accountability;

(G) the establishment of professional and nonpartisan military, security, and police forces that operate under civilian control;

(H) empowering local communities, civil society, and independent media;

(I) promoting responsible international and regional engagement;

(J) strengthening respect for and protection of human rights and religious freedom;

(K) addressing and ending the humanitarian and human rights crises, including by supporting the return of the displaced Rohingya to their homes and granting or restoring full citizenship for the Rohingya population; and

(L) promoting broad-based, inclusive economic development and fostering healthy and resilient communities.

SEC. 1294. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONCILIATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated not less than \$220,500,000 for fiscal year 2020 for humanitarian assistance and reconciliation activities for ethnic groups and civil society organizations in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the region. The assistance may include—

(1) assistance for the victims of the Burmese military's crimes against humanity targeting Rohingya and other ethnic minorities in Rakhine State, Kachin, and Shan States, including those displaced in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the region;

(2) support for voluntary resettlement or repatriation in Burma, pending a genuine repatriation agreement that is developed and negotiated with Rohingya involvement and consultation;

(3) assistance to promote ethnic and religious tolerance, to combat gender-based violence, and to support victims of violence and destruction in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States, including victims of gender-based violence and unaccompanied minors;

(4) support for formal education for children currently living in the camps, and opportunities to access higher education in Bangladesh;

(5) support for programs to investigate and document allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence and genocide committed in Burma;

(6) assistance to ethnic groups and civil society in Burma to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and sustainable peace; and

(7) promotion of ethnic minority inclusion and participation in Burma's political processes.

SEC. 1295. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support projects in Burma that—

(1) provide for accountability and transparency, including the collection, verification and publication of beneficial ownership information related to extractive industries and on-site monitoring during the life of the project;

(2) will be developed and carried out in accordance with best practices regarding environmental conservation, cultural protection, and empowerment of local populations, including free, prior, and informed consent of affected indigenous communities;

(3) do not provide incentives for, or facilitate, forced displacement; and

(4) do not partner with or otherwise involve enterprises owned or controlled by the armed forces.

SEC. 1296. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RIGHT OF RETURN AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

(a) RIGHT OF RETURN.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government of Burma, in collaboration with the regional and international community, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, should—

(1) ensure the dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary return of all those displaced from their homes, especially from Rakhine State, without an unduly high burden of proof, and the opportunity to obtain appropriate compensation to restart their lives in Burma;

(2) ensure that those returning are granted or restored full citizenship and all the rights that adhere to citizenship in Burma;

(3) offer to those who do not want to return meaningful opportunity to obtain appropriate compensation or restitution;

(4) not place returning Rohingya in internally displaced persons camps or “model villages”, but instead make efforts to reconstruct Rohingya villages as and where they were;

(5) facilitate the return of any funds collected by the Government by harvesting the land previously owned and tended by Rohingya farmers for them upon their return;

(6) fully implement all of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State; and

(7) ensure there is proper consultation, buy-in, and confidence building from the

Rohingya refugee community on decisions being made on their behalf.

(b) FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS.—Congress recognizes that the Government of Bangladesh has provided long-standing support and hospitality to people fleeing violence in Burma, and calls on the Government of Bangladesh—

(1) to ensure all refugees, including Rohingya persons living in camps in Bangladesh and in internally displaced persons camps in Burma, have freedom of movement, including outside of the camps, and under no circumstance are subject to unsafe, involuntary, or uninformed repatriation;

(2) to ensure the dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary return of those displaced from their homes, and offer to those who do not want to return meaningful means to obtain compensation or restitution; and

(3) to ensure the rights of refugees are protected, including through allowing them to build more permanent shelters, and ensuring equal access to healthcare, basic services, education, and work.

SEC. 1297. MILITARY COOPERATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the President may not furnish any security assistance or engage in any military-to-military programs with the armed forces of Burma, including training or observation or participation in regional exercises, until the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Burmese military has demonstrated significant progress in abiding by international human rights standards and is undertaking meaningful and significant security sector reform, including transparency and accountability to prevent future abuses, as determined by applying the following criteria:

(1) The military adheres to international human rights standards and institutes meaningful internal reforms to stop future human rights violations.

(2) The military supports efforts to carry out meaningful and comprehensive independent and international investigations of credible reports of abuses and is holding accountable those in the Burmese military responsible for human rights violations.

(3) The military supports efforts to carry out meaningful and comprehensive independent and international investigations of reports of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and is holding accountable those in the Burmese military who failed to prevent, respond to, investigate, and prosecute violence against women, sexual violence, or other gender-based violence.

(4) The Government of Burma, including the military, allows immediate and unfettered humanitarian access to communities in areas affected by conflict, including Rohingya and other minority communities in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States, specifically to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations agencies.

(5) The Government of Burma, including the military, cooperates with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations agencies to ensure the protection of displaced persons and the safe and voluntary return of Rohingya and other minority refugees and internally displaced persons.

(6) The Government of Burma, including the military, takes steps toward the implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) CERTAIN EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—The Department of Defense may continue to con-

duct consultations based on the authorities under section 1253 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

(2) HOSPITALITY.—The United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State may provide assistance authorized by part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) to support ethnic armed groups and the Burmese military for the purpose of supporting research, dialogues, meetings, and other activities related to the Union Peace Conference, Political Dialogues, and related processes, in furtherance of inclusive, sustainable reconciliation.

(c) MILITARY REFORM.—The certification required under subsection (a) shall include a written justification in classified and unclassified form describing the Burmese military's efforts to implement reforms, end impunity for human rights violations, and increase transparency and accountability.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to authorize Department of Defense assistance to the Government of Burma except as provided in this section.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on the strategy and plans for military-to-military engagement between the United States Armed Forces and the military of Burma.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description and assessment of the Government of Burma's strategy for—

(i) security sector reform, including as it relates to an end to involvement in the illicit trade in jade, rubies, and other natural resources;

(ii) reforms to end corruption and illicit drug trafficking; and

(iii) constitutional reforms to ensure civilian control of the Government.

(B) A list of ongoing military activities conducted by the United States Government with the Government of Burma, and a description of the United States strategy for future military-to-military engagements between the United States and Burma's military forces, including the military of Burma, the Burma Police Force, and armed ethnic groups.

(C) An assessment of the progress of the military of Burma towards developing a framework to implement human rights reforms, including—

(i) cooperation with civilian authorities to investigate and prosecute cases of human rights violations;

(ii) steps taken to demonstrate respect for internationally-recognized human rights standards and implementation of and adherence to the laws of war; and

(iii) a description of the elements of the military-to-military engagement between the United States and Burma that promote such implementation.

(D) An assessment of progress on the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts between the Government of Burma and ethnic minority groups, including actions taken by the military of Burma to adhere to ceasefire agreements, allow for safe and voluntary returns of displaced persons to their villages of origin, and withdraw forces from conflict zones.

(E) An assessment of the Burmese military recruitment and use of children as soldiers.

(F) An assessment of the Burmese military's use of violence against women, sexual violence, or other gender-based violence as a tool of terror, war, or crimes against humanity.

(f) CIVILIAN CHANNELS.—Any program initiated under this section shall use appropriate civilian government channels with the democratically elected Government of Burma.

(g) REGULAR CONSULTATIONS.—Any new program or activity in Burma initiated under this section shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 1298. TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

(a) REINSTATEMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON JADEITE AND RUBIES FROM BURMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3A of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-61; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding section 9, this section shall remain in effect until the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Burma has taken measures to reform the gemstone industry in Burma, including measures to require—

“(1) the disclosure of the ultimate beneficial ownership of entities in that industry; and

“(2) the publication of project revenues, payments, and contract terms relating to that industry.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3A of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 is further amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “until such time” and all that follows through “2008” and inserting “beginning on the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of the Burma Human Rights and Freedom Act of 2019”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “the date of the enactment of the Burma Human Rights and Freedom Act of 2019”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “until such time” and all that follows through “2008” and inserting “beginning on the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of the Burma Human Rights and Freedom Act of 2019”.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REVIEW OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (2) a report that includes a detailed review of the eligibility of Burma for preferential duty treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.).

(2) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1299. VISA BAN AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO MILITARY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

(a) LIST REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of—

(A) senior officials of the military and security forces of Burma that the President determines have knowingly played a direct and significant role in the commission of gross violations of human rights, war crimes, or crimes against humanity (including sexual or gender-based violence), in Burma, including against the Rohingya minority population; and

(B) entities owned or controlled by officials described in subparagraph (A).

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The list required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) each senior official of the military and security forces of Burma—

(i) in charge of a unit that was operational during the so-called “clearance operations” that began during or after October 2016; and

(ii) who—

(I) knew, or should have known, that the official's subordinates were committing gross violations of human rights, war crimes, or crimes against humanity (including sexual or gender-based violence); and

(II) failed to take adequate steps to prevent such violations or crimes or punish the subordinates responsible for such violations or crimes; and

(B) each entity owned or controlled by an official described in subparagraph (A).

(3) UPDATES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an updated version of the list required by paragraph (1).

(b) SANCTIONS.—

(1) VISA BAN.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any individual included in the most recent list required by subsection (a).

(2) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person included in the most recent list required by subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of this paragraph.

(3) AUTHORITY FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may, in consultation with the Secretary of State, prohibit or impose strict conditions on the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly conducted or facilitated a significant transaction or transactions on behalf of a person included in the most recent list required by subsection (a) or included on the SDN list pursuant to subsection (c).

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to apply with respect to any transaction with a nongovernmental humanitarian organization in Burma.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF INCLUSIONS IN SDN LIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) determine whether the individuals specified in paragraph (2) should be included on the SDN list; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in classified form if necessary, on the procedures for including those individuals on the SDN list under existing authorities of the Department of the Treasury.

(2) INDIVIDUALS SPECIFIED.—The individuals specified in this paragraph are—

(A) the head of a unit of the military or security forces of Burma that was operational during the so-called “clearance operations” that began during or after October 2016, including—

(i) Senior General Min Aung Hlaing;

(ii) Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Vice Senior-General Soe Win;

(iii) the Commander of the 33rd Light Infantry Division, Brigadier-General Aung Aung; and

(iv) the Commander of the 99th Light Infantry Division, Brigadier-General Than Oo; and

(B) any senior official of the military or security forces of Burma for which the President determines there are credible reports that the official—

(i) aided, participated in, or is otherwise implicated in gross violations of human rights, war crimes, or crimes against humanity (including sexual or gender-based violence), in Burma;

(ii) (I) knew, or should have known, that the official's subordinates were committing such violations or crimes; and

(II) failed to take adequate steps to prevent such violations or crimes or punish the subordinates responsible for such violations or crimes; or

(iii) took significant steps to impede the investigation or prosecution of such violations or crimes.

(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to an individual placed on the list required by subsection (a) under paragraph (1)(A) of that subsection, or an entity placed on that list because the entity is owned or controlled by such an individual, if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the termination of the sanctions that—

(1) the individual has—

(A) publicly acknowledged the role of the individual in committing past gross violations of human rights, war crimes, or crimes against humanity (including sexual or gender-based violence);

(B) cooperated with independent efforts to investigate such violations or crimes;

(C) been held accountable for such violations or crimes; and

(D) demonstrated substantial progress in reforming the individual's behavior with respect to the protection of human rights in the conduct of civil-military relations; and

(2) removing the individual or entity from the list is in the national interest of the United States.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—A requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the provision of medicine, medical equipment or supplies, food, or any other form of humanitarian or human rights-related assistance provided to Burma in response to a humanitarian crisis.

(2) UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to the admission of an individual to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, or under the

Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under this section shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(f) WAIVER.—The President may waive a requirement of this section if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out either such paragraph shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(h) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on diplomatic efforts to impose coordinated sanctions with respect to persons sanctioned under—

(1) section 1299; or

(2) section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) for activities described in subsection (a) of that section in or with respect to Burma.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms “account”, “correspondent account”, and “payable-through account” have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(2) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(3) SDN LIST.—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” has the meaning given that term in section 595.315 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act).

SEC. 1299A. STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall jointly submit to the appro-

priate congressional committees a strategy to support sustainable, inclusive, and broad-based economic development, in accordance with the priorities of disadvantaged communities in Burma and in consultation with relevant civil society and local stakeholders, and to improve economic conditions and government transparency.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include a roadmap—

(1) to assess and recommend measures to diversify control over and access to participation in key industries and sectors, including efforts to remove barriers and increase competition, access, and opportunity in sectors dominated by officials of the Burmese military, former military officials, and their families, and businesspeople connected to the military of Burma, with the goal of eliminating the role of the military in the economy of Burma;

(2) to increase transparency disclosure requirements in key sectors of the economy of Burma to promote responsible investment, including through efforts—

(A) to provide technical support to develop and implement policy reforms related to public disclosure of the beneficial owners of entities in key sectors identified by the Government of Burma, specifically by—

(i) working with the Government of Burma to require—

(I) the disclosure of the ultimate beneficial ownership of entities in the ruby industry; and

(II) the publication of project revenues, payments, and contract terms relating to that industry; and

(ii) ensuring that reforms complement disclosures due to be put in place in Burma as a result of its participation in the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative; and

(B) to identify the persons seeking or securing access to the most valuable resources of Burma; and

(3) to promote universal access to reliable, affordable, energy efficient, and sustainable power, including leveraging United States assistance to support reforms in the power sector and electrification projects that increase energy access, in partnership with multilateral organizations and the private sector.

SEC. 1299B. REPORT ON CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the credible reports of crimes against humanity and serious human rights abuses committed against the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities in Burma, including credible reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, and on potential transnational justice mechanisms in Burma.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of credible reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence, and genocide perpetrated against the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities in Burma, including—

(A) incidents that may constitute such crimes committed by the Burmese military, and other actors involved in the violence;

(B) the role of the civilian government in the commission of such crimes;

(C) incidents that may constitute such crimes committed by violent extremist groups or antigovernment forces;

(D) any incidents that may violate the principle of medical neutrality and, if possible, identification of the individual or indi-

viduals who engaged in or organized such incidents; and

(E) to the extent possible, a description of the conventional and unconventional weapons used for such crimes and the origins of such weapons;

(2) a description and assessment by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Justice, and other appropriate Federal departments and agencies of programs that the United States Government has already or is planning to undertake to ensure accountability for credible reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence, and genocide perpetrated against the Rohingya and other ethnic minority groups by the Government, security forces, and military of Burma, violent extremist groups, and other combatants involved in the conflict, including programs—

(A) to train investigators within and outside of Burma and Bangladesh on how to document, investigate, develop findings of, and identify and locate alleged perpetrators of such crimes in Burma;

(B) to promote and prepare for a transitional justice process or processes for the perpetrators of such crimes in Burma; and

(C) to document, collect, preserve, and protect evidence of reports of such crimes in Burma, including support for Burmese and Bangladeshi, foreign, and international non-governmental organizations, the United Nations Human Rights Council's investigative team, and other entities; and

(3) A detailed study of the feasibility and desirability of potential transitional justice mechanisms for Burma, including a hybrid or ad hoc tribunal as well as other international justice and accountability options. The report should be produced in consultation with Rohingya representatives and those of other ethnic minorities who have suffered grave human rights abuses.

(c) PROTECTION OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.—The Secretary shall take due care to ensure that the identification of witnesses and physical evidence are not publicly disclosed in a manner that might place such persons at risk of harm or encourage the destruction of evidence by the Government of Burma.

SEC. 1299C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Department of Justice and other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, is authorized to provide appropriate assistance to support entities that, with respect to credible reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence, and genocide perpetrated by the military, security forces, and Government of Burma, Buddhist militias, and all other armed groups fighting in Rakhine State—

(1) identify suspected perpetrators of such crimes;

(2) collect, document, and protect evidence of crimes and preserve the chain of custody for such evidence;

(3) conduct criminal investigations; and

(4) support investigations by third-party states, as appropriate.

(b) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State, after consultation with appropriate Federal departments and agencies and the appropriate congressional committees, and taking into account the findings of the transitional justice study required under section 1299B(b)(3), is authorized to provide assistance to support the creation and operation of transitional justice mechanisms for Burma.

SEC. 1299D. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PRESS FREEDOM.

In order to promote freedom of the press in Burma, it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Reuters journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo should be immediately released and should have access to lawyers and their families; and

(2) the Government of Burma should repeal the Official Secrets Act, a colonial-era law that was used to arrest these journalists, as well as other laws that are used to arrest journalists and undermine press freedom around the world.

SEC. 1299E. MEASURES RELATING TO MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN BURMA AND NORTH KOREA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, with respect to any person described in paragraph (2)—

(A) impose the sanctions described in paragraph (1) or (3) of section 1299(b); or

(B) include that person on the SDN list (as defined in section 1299(i)).

(2) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is an official of the Government of Burma or an individual or entity acting on behalf of that Government that the President determines purchases or otherwise acquires defense articles from the Government of North Korea or an individual or entity acting on behalf of that Government.

(b) RESTRICTION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The President may terminate or reduce the provision of United States foreign assistance to Burma if the President determines that the Government of Burma does not verifiably and irreversibly eliminate all purchases or other acquisitions of defense articles by persons described in subsection (a)(2) from the Government of North Korea or individuals or entities acting on behalf of that Government.

(c) DEFENSE ARTICLE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “defense article” has the meaning given that term in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

SEC. 1299F. NO AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as an authorization for the use of force.

SA 379. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XV, add the following:

Subtitle C—Inspectors General Matters**SEC. 1531. ESTABLISHMENT OF LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AN OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATION BASED ON SECRETARY OF DEFENSE NOTIFICATION.**

(a) NOTIFICATION ON COMMENCEMENT OF OCO.—Section 113 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR PURPOSES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency written notification of the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation upon the earlier of—

“(1) a determination by the Secretary that the overseas contingency operation is expected to exceed 60 days; or

“(2) the date on which the overseas contingency operation exceeds 60 days.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL BASED ON NOTIFICATION.—Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “Upon the commencement” and all that follows through “the Chair” and inserting “The Chair”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “upon the earlier of—

“(1) the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

“(2) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to an overseas contingency operation”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “the commencement or designation of the military operation concerned as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days” and inserting “the earlier of—

“(A) the commencement or designation of the military operation concerned as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

“(B) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to an overseas contingency operation”.

SEC. 1532. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

Section 8L(d)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “to exercise” and all that follows through “such matter” and inserting “to identify and coordinate with the Inspector General who has principal jurisdiction over the matter to ensure effective oversight”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii)(I) Upon written request by the Inspector General with principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, and with the approval of the lead Inspector General, an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) may provide investigative support or conduct an independent investigation of an allegation of criminal activity by any United States personnel, contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or vendor in the applicable theater of operations.

“(II) In the case of a determination by the lead Inspector General that no Inspector General has principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, the lead Inspector General may—

“(aa) conduct an independent investigation of an allegation described in subclause (I); or

“(bb) request that an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) conduct such investigation.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) To enhance cooperation among Inspectors General and encourage comprehensive oversight of the contingency operation, any Inspector General responsible for conducting oversight of any program or operation performed in support of the contingency operation may, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the duties, responsibilities, policies, and procedures of such Inspector General—

“(i) coordinate such oversight activities with the lead Inspector General; and

“(ii) provide information requested by the lead Inspector General relating to the responsibilities of the lead Inspector General described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (G).”.

SEC. 1533. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ANNUITANTS FOR INSPECTORS GENERAL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

Section 8L(d) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(E), by inserting “(without regard to subsection (b)(2) of such section)” after “United States Code.”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C)(i) An annuitant receiving an annuity under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System or the Foreign Service Pension System under chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) who is reemployed under this subsection—

“(I) shall continue to receive the annuity; and

“(II) shall not be considered a participant for purposes of chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) or an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

“(ii) An annuitant described in clause (i) may elect in writing for the reemployment of the annuitant under this subsection to be subject to section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064). A reemployed annuitant shall make an election under this clause not later than 90 days after the date of the reemployment of the annuitant.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) A person employed by a lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation under this section shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications upon the completion of 2 years of continuous service as an employee under this section.

“(B) No person who is first employed as described in subparagraph (A) more than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 may acquire competitive status under subparagraph (A).”.

SA 380. Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. LIBERIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION FAIRNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this Act that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given the term in the immigration laws.

(2) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall adjust the status of an alien described in subsection (c) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) applies for adjustment not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa; and

(C) subject to paragraph (2), is admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.**—In determining the admissibility of an alien under paragraph (1)(C), the grounds of inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), and (7)(A) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) shall not apply.

(3) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An alien shall not be eligible for adjustment of status under this subsection if the Secretary determines that the alien—

(A) has been convicted of any aggravated felony;

(B) has been convicted of 2 or more crimes involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense); or

(C) has ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(4) **RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ORDERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien present in the United States who has been subject to an order of exclusion, deportation, removal, or voluntary departure under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) may, notwithstanding such order, submit an application for adjustment of status under this subsection if the alien is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under paragraph (1).

(B) **SEPARATE MOTION NOT REQUIRED.**—An alien described in subparagraph (A) shall not be required, as a condition of submitting or granting an application under this subsection, to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate an order described in subparagraph (A).

(C) **EFFECT OF DECISION BY SECRETARY.**—

(i) **GRANT.**—If the Secretary adjusts the status of an alien pursuant to an application under this subsection, the Secretary shall cancel any order described in subparagraph (A) to which the alien has been subject.

(ii) **DENIAL.**—If the Secretary makes a final decision to deny such application, any such order shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent that such order would be effective and enforceable if the application had not been made.

(c) **ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The benefits provided under subsection (b) shall apply to any alien who—

(A)(i) is a national of Liberia; and

(ii) has been continuously present in the United States during the period beginning on November 20, 2014, and ending on the date on which the alien submits an application under subsection (b); or

(B) is the spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE.**—For purposes of establishing the period of continuous physical presence referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence based on 1 or more absences from the United States for 1 or more periods amounting, in the aggregate, to not more than 180 days.

(d) **STAY OF REMOVAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing procedures by which an alien who is subject to a final order of deportation, removal, or exclusion, may seek a stay of such order based on the filing of an application under subsection (b).

(2) **DURING CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), notwithstanding any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), the Secretary may not order an alien to be removed from the United States if the alien—

(i) is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings under any provision of such Act; and

(ii) has submitted an application for adjustment of status under subsection (b).

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The Secretary may order an alien described in subparagraph (A) to be removed from the United States if the Secretary has made a final determination to deny the application for adjustment of status under subsection (b) of the alien.

(3) **WORK AUTHORIZATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may—

(i) authorize an alien who has applied for adjustment of status under subsection (b) to engage in employment in the United States during the period in which a determination on such application is pending; and

(ii) provide such alien with an “employment authorized” endorsement or other appropriate document signifying authorization of employment.

(B) **PENDING APPLICATIONS.**—If an application for adjustment of status under subsection (b) is pending for a period exceeding 180 days and has not been denied, the Secretary shall authorize employment for the applicable alien.

(c) **RECORD OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE.**—On the approval of an application for adjustment of status under subsection (b) of an alien, the Secretary shall establish a record of admission for permanent residence for the alien as of the date of the arrival of the alien in the United States.

(f) **AVAILABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.**—The Secretary shall provide applicants for adjustment of status under subsection (b) with the same right to, and procedures for, administrative review as are provided to—

(1) applicants for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255); and

(2) aliens subject to removal proceedings under section 240 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a).

(g) **LIMITATION ON JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A determination by the Secretary with respect to the adjustment of status of any alien under this section is final and shall not be subject to review by any court.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to preclude the review of a constitutional claim or a question of law under section 704 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to a denial of adjustment of status under this section.

(h) **NO OFFSET IN NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE.**—The Secretary of State shall not be required to reduce the number of immigrant visas authorized to be issued under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) to offset the adjustment of status of an alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to this section.

(i) **APPLICATION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **SAVINGS PROVISION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to repeal, amend, alter, modify, effect, or restrict the powers, duties, function, or authority of the Secretary in the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) or any other law relating to immigration, nationality, or naturalization.

(2) **EFFECT OF ELIGIBILITY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.**—The eligibility of an alien to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section shall not preclude the

alien from seeking any status under any other provision of law for which the alien may otherwise be eligible.

SA 381. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. PARTICIPATION OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE SKILLBRIDGE APPRENTICESHIP AND INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

“(3) Any program under this subsection may be carried out at, through, or in consultation with such other departments or agencies of the Federal Government as the Secretary of the military department concerned considers appropriate.”.

SA 382. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JONES, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. CYBERSECURITY TRANSPARENCY.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 14B (15 U.S.C. 78n-2) the following:

“SEC. 14C. CYBERSECURITY TRANSPARENCY.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘cybersecurity’ means any action, step, or measure to detect, prevent, deter, mitigate, or address any cybersecurity threat or any potential cybersecurity threat;

“(2) the term ‘cybersecurity threat’—

“(A) means an action, not protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on or through an information system that may result in an unauthorized effort to adversely impact the security, availability, confidentiality, or integrity of an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system; and

“(B) does not include any action that solely involves a violation of a consumer term of service or a consumer licensing agreement;

“(3) the term ‘information system’—

“(A) has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code; and

“(B) includes industrial control systems, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic controllers;

“(4) the term ‘NIST’ means the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

“(5) the term ‘reporting company’ means any company that is an issuer—

“(A) the securities of which are registered under section 12; or

“(B) that is required to file reports under section 15(d).

“(b) REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE RULES.—Not later than 360 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue final rules to require each reporting company, in the annual report of the reporting company submitted under section 13 or section 15(d) or in the annual proxy statement of the reporting company submitted under section 14(a)—

“(1) to disclose whether any member of the governing body, such as the board of directors or general partner, of the reporting company has expertise or experience in cybersecurity and in such detail as necessary to fully describe the nature of the expertise or experience; and

“(2) if no member of the governing body of the reporting company has expertise or experience in cybersecurity, to describe what other aspects of the reporting company’s cybersecurity were taken into account by any person, such as an official serving on a nominating committee, that is responsible for identifying and evaluating nominees for membership to the governing body.

“(c) CYBERSECURITY EXPERTISE OR EXPERIENCE.—For purposes of subsection (b), the Commission, in consultation with NIST, shall define what constitutes expertise or experience in cybersecurity using commonly defined roles, specialties, knowledge, skills, and abilities, such as those provided in NIST Special Publication 800-181, entitled ‘National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Cybersecurity Workforce Framework’, or any successor thereto.”.

SA 383. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

SEC. 594. PILOT PROGRAM ON DIGITAL ENGINEERING FOR THE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program in accordance with this section to assess the feasibility and advisability of activities to enhance the preparation of students in the Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps for careers in digital engineering.

(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense may coordinate with the following:

- (1) The Secretary of Education.
- (2) The National Science Foundation.
- (3) The heads of such other Federal, State, and local government entities as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(4) Such private sector organizations as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—Activities under the pilot program may include the following:

- (1) Establishment of targeted internships and cooperative research opportunities in digital engineering at defense laboratories, test ranges, and other organizations for students in and instructors of the Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

(2) Support for training and other support for instructors to improve digital engineering education activities relevant to Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps programs and students.

(3) Efforts and activities that improve the quality of digital engineering education, training opportunities, and curricula for students and instructors.

(4) Development of professional development opportunities, demonstrations, mentoring programs, and informal education for students and instructors.

(d) METRICS.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish outcome-based metrics and internal and external assessments to evaluate the merits and benefits of activities conducted under the pilot program with respect to the needs of the Department of Defense.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense may use the authorities under chapter 111 and sections 2363, 2605, and 2374a of title 10, United States Code, and such other authorities the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the activities carried out under the pilot program.

SA 384. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2826. STUDY ON INSTALLATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS REMOTE OR ISOLATED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the designation by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments of installations of the Department of Defense as “remote” or “isolated”.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall—

- (1) identify—
 - (A) the various definitions within the Department of Defense of remote and isolated installations;
 - (B) who establishes those definitions; and
 - (C) the criteria to meet those definitions;
- (2) assess the uses by the Department of the remote or isolated designation for an installation; and
- (3) review—
 - (A) the range of services available at remote installations;
 - (B) how those services differ between the military departments; and
 - (C) the process used to determine whether those services meet the needs of members of the Armed Forces at those installations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than January 30, 2020, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress, at a minimum, the initial findings for the study conducted under subsection (a).

SA 385. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to

authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TERMINATION OF LEASES OF PREMISES AND MOTOR VEHICLES OF SERVICEMEMBERS WHO INCUR CATASTROPHIC INJURY OR ILLNESS OR DIE WHILE IN MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) CATASTROPHIC INJURIES AND ILLNESSES.—Subsection (a) of section 305 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3955), as amended by section 301 of the Veterans Benefits and Transition Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-407), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) CATASTROPHIC INJURY OR ILLNESS OF LESSEE.—The spouse of the lessee on a lease described in subsection (b) may terminate the lease during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the lessee incurs a catastrophic injury or illness (as that term is defined in section 439(g) of title 37, United States Code), if the lessee incurs the catastrophic injury or illness during a period of military service or while performing full-time National Guard duty, active Guard and Reserve duty, or inactive-duty training (as such terms are defined in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code).”.

(b) DEATHS.—Paragraph (3) of such subsection is amended by striking “in subsection (b)(1)” and inserting “in subsection (b)”.

SA 386. Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. COONS, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . RECOGNITION AND HONORING OF SERVICE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED IN UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS DURING WORLD WAR II.

(a) DETERMINATION OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall be deemed to have determined under subparagraph (A) of section 401(a)(1) of the GI Bill Improvement Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-202; 38 U.S.C. 106 note) that the service of the organization known as the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1948, constitutes active military service.

(2) ISSUANCE OF DISCHARGE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, pursuant to

subparagraph (B) of such section, issue to each member of such organization a discharge from service of such organization under honorable conditions where the nature and duration of the service of such member so warrants.

(b) **BENEFITS.**—

(1) **STATUS AS A VETERAN.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an individual who receives a discharge under subsection (a)(2) for service shall be honored as a veteran but shall not be entitled by reason of such service to any benefit under a law administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(2) **BURIAL BENEFITS.**—Service for which an individual receives a discharge under subsection (a)(2) shall be considered service in the active military, naval, or air service (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) for purposes of eligibility and entitlement to benefits under chapters 23 and 24 of title 38, United States Code.

(3) **MEDALS OR OTHER COMMENDATIONS.**—The Secretary of Defense may design and produce a service medal or other commendation to honor individuals who receive a discharge under subsection (a)(2).

SA 387. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION ON PREVENTING, COUNTERING, AND RESPONDING TO NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL TERRORISM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established a commission, to be known as the “Congressional Commission on Preventing, Countering, and Responding to Nuclear and Radiological Terrorism” (referred to in this Act as the “Commission”), which shall develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent, counter, and respond to nuclear and radiological terrorism.

(b) **COMPOSITION.**—

(1) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall be composed of 16 members, of whom—

(A) 2 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) 2 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) 2 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(D) 2 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(E) 2 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(F) 2 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(G) 2 shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(H) 2 shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CHAIRMAN; VICE CHAIRMAN.**—

(A) **CHAIRMAN.**—The chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-

mental Affairs of the Senate and the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives shall jointly designate 1 member of the Commission to serve as Chair of the Commission.

(B) **VICE CHAIRMAN.**—The ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives shall jointly designate 1 member of the Commission to serve as Vice Chair of the Commission.

(3) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.**—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) **DUTIES.**—

(1) **REVIEW.**—After conducting a review of the United States’ current strategy, outlined in the National Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism, to prevent, counter, and respond to nuclear and radiological terrorism, the Commission shall develop a comprehensive strategy that—

(A) identifies national and international nuclear and radiological terrorism risks and critical emerging threats;

(B) prevents state and nonstate actors from acquiring the technologies, materials, and critical expertise needed to mount nuclear or radiological attacks;

(C) counters efforts by state and nonstate actors to mount such attacks;

(D) responds to nuclear and radiological terrorism incidents to attribute their origin and help manage their consequences;

(E) provides the projected resources to implement and sustain the strategy;

(F) delineates indicators for assessing progress toward implementing the strategy;

(G) identifies potential commercial interim storage and disposal facilities to safely dispose or store sensitive nuclear and radiological materials;

(H) makes recommendations for improvements to the National Strategy for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism;

(I) determines whether a Nuclear Nonproliferation Council is needed to oversee and coordinate nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear counterproliferation, nuclear security, and nuclear arms control activities and programs of the United States Government; and

(J) if the Commission determines that such council is needed, provides recommendations regarding—

(i) appropriate council membership;

(ii) frequency of meetings;

(iii) responsibilities of the council;

(iv) coordination within the United States Government; and

(v) congressional reporting requirements.

(2) **ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—

(A) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Commission shall assess the benefits and risks associated with the current United States strategy in relation to nuclear terrorism.

(B) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Commission shall develop recommendations regarding the most effective nuclear terrorism strategy.

(d) **COOPERATION FROM GOVERNMENT.**—

(1) **COOPERATION.**—In carrying out its duties, the Commission shall receive the full and timely cooperation of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, the National Security Council, and any other United States Government official in providing the Commission with analyses, briefings, and other information necessary for the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

(2) **LIAISON.**—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and

the Director of National Intelligence shall each designate at least 1 officer or employee of the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of State, the National Security Council, and the intelligence community, respectively, to serve as a liaison officer with the Commission.

(e) **STRATEGIC REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than December 1, 2020, the Commission shall submit a strategic report containing the Commission’s findings, conclusions, and recommendations to—

(A) the President;

(B) the Secretary of Defense;

(C) the Secretary of Energy;

(D) the Secretary of State;

(E) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(F) the Director of National Intelligence;

(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(H) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall outline how the Federal Government will—

(A) encourage and incentivize other countries and relevant international organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and INTERPOL, to make nuclear and radiological security a priority;

(B) improve cooperation, with a focus on developing and deploying technologies to detect and prevent illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction-related materials, equipment, and technology, and appropriate integration among Federal entities and Federal, State, and tribal governments; and

(C) improve cooperation, with a focus on developing and deploying technologies to detect and prevent illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction-related materials, equipment, and technology, between the United States and other countries and international organizations, while focusing on cooperation with China, India, Pakistan, and Russia.

(f) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall terminate on the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (e)(1).

SA 388. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 243. OFFICE OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND SECURITY.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Critical Technology and Security (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(b) **DIRECTOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) **REPORTING.**—The Director of the Office shall report directly to the President.

(3) **ADDITIONAL ROLES.**—In addition to serving as the head of the Office, the Director of the Office shall—

(A) be a Deputy National Security Advisor for the National Security Council and serve as a member of such council;

(B) be a Deputy Director for the National Economic Council and serve as a member of such council; and

(C) serve as the chairperson of the Council on Critical Technologies and Security established under Section 244.

(c) **FUNCTIONS.**—The functions of the Director of the Office are as follows:

(1) **COORDINATION.**—To carry out coordination functions as follows:

(A) To serve as a centralized focal point within the Executive Office of the President for coordinating policy and actions of the Federal Government—

(i) to stop the transfer of critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies to countries that pose a national security risk, including by supporting the interagency process to identify emerging and foundational technologies under section 1758 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232); and

(ii) to maintain United States technological leadership with respect to critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies and ensure supply chain integrity and security for such technologies.

(B) To coordinate whole-of-government responses, working in partnership with heads of national security and economic agencies and agencies with science and technology hubs, including those described in Section 244(c)(1).

(C) To facilitate coordination and consultation with—

(i) Federal and State regulators of telecommunications and technology industries, including the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(ii) the private sector, including industry, labor, consumer, and other groups as necessary;

(iii) other nongovernmental scientific and technical hubs and stakeholders, including academic stakeholders; and

(iv) key international partners and allies of the United States.

(2) **MESSAGING AND OUTREACH.**—To lead messaging and outreach efforts by the Federal Government on the national security threat posed by the improper acquisition and transfer of critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies that the Federal Government determines necessary to protect, by countries of concern including—

(A) acting as the chief policy spokesperson for the Federal Government on related security and critical technology issues;

(B) encouraging Federal departments and agencies to work with key stakeholders as described in paragraph (1), as well as States, localities, international partners, and allies, to better analyze and disseminate critical information from the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)); and

(C) improving overall education of the United States public and business leaders in key sectors about the threat to United States national security posed by—

(i) the improper acquisition and transfer of critical technologies by countries that pose a national security risk; and

(ii) reliance on foreign products identified by the Federal government that pose a national security risk in private sector supply chains.

(3) **LONG-TERM STRATEGY.**—To lead the development of a comprehensive, long-term strategic plan in coordination with United States allies and other defense partners—

(A) to enhance the interagency process for identifying emerging and foundational carried out under section 1758 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) and to re-evaluate those identifications on an ongoing basis;

(B)(i) to protect and enforce intellectual property rights;

(ii) to reduce reliance on foreign products identified by the Federal Government that pose a national security risk to the United States in critical public sector supply chains;

(iii) to develop a strategy to inform the private sector about critical supply chain risks; and

(iv) to address other security concerns related to forced or unfair technology transfer to and from such countries;

(C) to maintain technological leadership with respect to critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies and to increase public sector funding for research and development that is key to maintaining such technological leadership;

(D) to develop specific policies and actions to enforce intellectual property and cybersecurity standards to deter and prosecute industrial espionage and other similar measures; and

(E) to develop specific policies—

(i) to improve the research and development ecosystem, including academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and private entities; and

(ii) to reestablish the United States as the world leader in research and development; and

(F) to develop specific measures and goals that can be tracked and monitored as described in paragraph (4).

(4) **MONITORING AND TRACKING.**—

(A) **MEASURES.**—In conjunction with the Council of Economic Advisors, the United States Trade Representative, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to use measures developed under paragraph (3)(F) to monitor and track—

(i) key trends relating to transfer of critical emerging, foundational, and dual-use technologies;

(ii) key trends relating to United States government investments in innovation and competitiveness compared to governments of other countries;

(iii) inappropriate influence of international standards setting processes by foreign countries that pose a national security risk; and

(iv) progress implementing the comprehensive, long-term strategic plan developed under paragraph (3).

(B) **GOALS.**—To monitor and track progress made towards achieving goals relating to protecting the security of critical technologies of the United States.

(d) **STAFF.**—The Director of the Office may—

(1) without regard to the civil service laws, employ, and fix the compensation of, such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the Director to carry out the functions of the Director; and

(2) subject to the civil service laws, employ such other officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Director.

(e) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the activities of the Office; and

(B) matters relating to national security and the protection of critical technologies.

(2) **FORM.**—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(f) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 101(c) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3021(c)) is amended by inserting “the Director of the Office of Critical Technologies and Security,” after “Treasury,”.

SEC. 244. COUNCIL ON CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND SECURITY.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is a council known as the Council on Critical Technologies and Security (in this section referred to as the “Council”).

(b) **FUNCTION.**—The function of the Council shall be to advise the President on matters relating to challenges posed by foreign powers with respect to technology acquisition and transfer.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Council shall be composed of the following:

(A) The Director of the Office of Critical Technologies and Security appointed under section 2(b)(1).

(B) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(C) The Secretary of Commerce.

(D) The Secretary of Defense.

(E) The Secretary of Education.

(F) The Secretary of Energy.

(G) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(H) The Secretary of State.

(I) The Secretary of Transportation.

(J) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(K) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(L) The Director of National Intelligence.

(M) The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(N) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(O) The United States Trade Representative.

(P) The Director of the National Economic Council.

(Q) The National Security Advisor.

(R) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(S) A representative of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States who shall be selected by the Committee for purposes of this section.

(T) The Ambassador to the United Nations.

(U) The Chair of the Federal Communications Commission.

(V) The Chair of the Federal Trade Commission.

(W) Such other heads of departments and agencies of the Federal Government as the chairperson of the Council considers appropriate.

(2) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The chairperson of the Council shall be the Director of the Office of Critical Technologies and Security appointed under section 2(b)(1).

(d) **CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION.**—The Council—

(1) may constitute such advisory committees and may consult with such representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, consumers, State and local governments, and other groups, as the Council considers advisable;

(2) shall consult with the entities listed under section 2(c)(1)(C); and

(3) shall seek and obtain the cooperation of the various executive and independent agencies of the Federal Government in the development of specialized studies essential to its responsibilities.

SA 389. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. Kaine) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. TRAINING OF MIDCAREER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL ON WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES TO NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that midcareer personnel of the Department of Defense are provided training on whole-of-Government approaches to national security challenges.

(b) COORDINATION.—In providing training under this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with the heads of other departments and agencies of the United States Government in order to ensure that such training promotes cross-agency and multi-sector learning, collaboration, and problem-solving for midcareer military and civilian personnel.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The training under this section shall include the following:

(1) Training on creating integrated and consistent policy across the executive branch.

(2) Training on the role of Congress, State and local governments, community organizations, academia, foreign governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in influencing and executing whole-of-Government solutions.

(3) Training on operating collaboratively in an interagency environment.

(4) Table-top role playing exercises and mentorship programs designed to enable participants to gain a greater understanding of interagency partners and how to leverage the whole-of-Government approach to achieve desired outcomes.

(d) PROVISION OF TRAINING.—

(1) TRAINING BY COHORT.—Training shall be provided under this section to cohorts comprised of a mix of military and civilian personnel—

(A) from across the Department and the Armed Forces; and

(B) to the extent practicable, from other departments and agencies.

(2) PROVIDERS OF TRAINING.—The entities providing training under this section shall include the military staff and war colleges, the National Defense University, and accredited public institutions of higher education that provide whole-of-Government curricula and are centrally located in areas of high concentration of military and civilian national security personnel.

(3) TRAINING AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—At least 50 percent of the training provided under this section shall be provided at or by accredited public institutions of higher education described in paragraph (2).

SA 390. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 108. WAIVER UNDER SPECIALTY CROP RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

Section 412(g)(3) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(g)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “An entity” and inserting “Subject to subparagraph (C), an entity”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under subparagraph (A) for an entity receiving a grant under this section if the Secretary determines that—

“(i) the results of the grant—

“(I) will benefit a specific specialty crop; and

“(II) are likely to be applicable to agricultural commodities generally, including specialty crops; or

“(ii)(I) the grant involves scientifically important research; and

“(II) the grant recipient is unable to satisfy the matching funds requirement.”.

SA 391. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSES AND GEOMAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given that term in subsection (d) of section 320 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (b) of this section; and

(2) the terms “critical infrastructure”, “EMP”, and “GMD” have the meanings given such terms in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

(b) HOMELAND SECURITY.—Section 320 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 195f) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “AND THREAT ASSESSMENT, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY” after “DEVELOPMENT”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) THREAT ASSESSMENT, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

“(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

“(B) the terms ‘prepare’ and ‘preparedness’ mean the actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the homeland, including the prediction and notification of impending EMPs and GMDs; and

“(C) the term ‘Sector-Specific Agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 2201.

“(2) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(A) DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than June 19, 2020, the Secretary shall provide timely distribution of information on EMPs and GMDs to Federal, State, and local governments, owners and operators of critical infrastructure, and other persons determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(ii) BRIEFING.—The Secretary shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on

the effectiveness of the distribution of information under clause (i).

“(B) RESPONSE AND RECOVERY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(I) coordinate the response to and recovery from the effects of EMPs and GMDs on critical infrastructure, in coordination with the heads of appropriate Sector-Specific Agencies, and on matters related to the bulk power system, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

“(II) incorporate events that include EMPs and extreme GMDs as a factor in preparedness scenarios and exercises.

“(ii) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and on matters related to the bulk power system, the Secretary of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, shall—

“(I) not later than June 19, 2020, develop plans and procedures to coordinate the response to and recovery from EMP and GMD events; and

“(II) not later than December 21, 2020, conduct a national exercise to test the preparedness and response of the Nation to the effect of an EMP or extreme GMD event.

“(C) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the heads of relevant Sector-Specific Agencies, shall—

“(I) without duplication of existing or ongoing efforts, conduct research and development to better understand and more effectively model the effects of EMPs and GMDs on critical infrastructure (which shall not include any system or infrastructure of the Department of Defense or any system or infrastructure of the Department of Energy associated with nuclear weapons activities); and

“(II) develop technologies to enhance the resilience of and better protect critical infrastructure.

“(ii) PLAN.—Not later than March 26, 2020, and in coordination with the heads of relevant Sector-Specific Agencies, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a research and development action plan to rapidly address modeling shortfall and technology development.

“(D) EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, shall implement a network of systems that are capable of providing appropriate emergency information to the public before (if possible), during, and in the aftermath of an EMP or GMD.

“(ii) BRIEFING.—Not later than December 21, 2020, the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the system required under clause (i).

“(E) QUADRENNIAL RISK ASSESSMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, and informed by intelligence-based threat assessments, shall conduct a quadrennial EMP and GMD risk assessment.

“(ii) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than March 26, 2020, and every 4 years thereafter until 2032, the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the quadrennial EMP and GMD risk assessment.

“(iii) ENHANCING RESILIENCE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other relevant Sector-Specific Agencies, shall use the results of the quadrennial EMP and GMD

risk assessments to better understand and to improve resilience to the effects of EMPs and GMDs across all critical infrastructure sectors, including coordinating the prioritization of critical infrastructure at greatest risk to the effects of EMPs and GMDs.

“(3) COORDINATION.—

“(A) REPORT ON TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS.—Not later than December 21, 2020, and every 4 years thereafter until 2032, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the heads of other appropriate agencies, and, as appropriate, private-sector partners, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that—

“(i) assesses the technological options available to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure to the effects of EMPs and GMDs; and

“(ii) identifies gaps in available technologies and opportunities for technological developments to inform research and development activities.

“(B) TEST DATA.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 20, 2020, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of Sector-Specific Agencies, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Energy, shall—

“(i) review test data regarding the effects of EMPs and GMDs on critical infrastructure systems, networks, and assets representative of those throughout the Nation; and

“(ii) identify any gaps in the test data.

“(ii) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after identifying gaps in test data under clause (i), the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of Sector-Specific Agencies and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall use the sector partnership structure identified in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan to develop an integrated cross-sector plan to address the identified gaps.

“(iii) IMPLEMENTATION.—The heads of each agency identified in the plan developed under clause (ii) shall implement the plan in collaboration with the voluntary efforts of the private sector, as appropriate.

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect in any manner the authority, existing on the day before the date of enactment of this subsection, of any other component of the Department or any other Federal department or agency, including the authority provided to the Sector-Specific Agency specified in section 61003(c) of division F of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (6 U.S.C. 121 note), including the authority under section 215 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o), and including the authority of independent agencies to be independent.”.

(c) NATIONAL ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “national essential functions” means the overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government to lead and sustain the Nation before, during, and in the aftermath of a catastrophic emergency, such as an EMP or GMD that adversely affects the performance of the Federal Government.

(2) UPDATED OPERATIONAL PLANS.—Not later than March 20, 2020, each agency that supports a national essential function shall prepare updated operational plans documenting the procedures and responsibilities of the agency relating to preparing for, protecting against, and mitigating the effects of EMPs and GMDs.

(d) BENCHMARKS.—Not later than March 26, 2020, and as appropriate thereafter, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and, as appropriate, the private sector, may develop or update, as nec-

essary, quantitative and voluntary benchmarks that sufficiently describe the physical characteristics of EMPs, including waveform and intensity, in a form that is useful to and can be shared with owners and operators of critical infrastructure. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the authority of the Electric Reliability Organization to develop and enforce, or the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve, reliability standards.

(e) PILOT TEST BY DHS TO EVALUATE ENGINEERING APPROACHES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 22, 2020, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, and in consultation with the private sector, as appropriate, shall develop and implement a pilot test to evaluate available engineering approaches for mitigating the effects of EMPs and GMDs on the most vulnerable critical infrastructure systems, networks, and assets.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the pilot test described in paragraph (1) is completed, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, shall jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the cost and effectiveness of the evaluated approaches.

(f) PILOT TEST BY DOD TO EVALUATE ENGINEERING APPROACHES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 22, 2020, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Energy, shall conduct a pilot test to evaluate engineering approaches for hardening a strategic military installation, including infrastructure that is critical to supporting that installation, against the effects of EMPs and GMDs.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing the pilot test described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the cost and effectiveness of the evaluated approaches.

(g) COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONAL PLANS.—Not later than December 21, 2020, the Secretary of Homeland Security, after holding a series of joint meetings with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(1) assessing the effects of EMPs and GMDs on critical communications infrastructure; and

(2) recommending any necessary changes to operational plans to enhance national response and recovery efforts after an EMP or GMD.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the item relating to section 320 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 320. EMP and GMD mitigation research and development and threat assessment, response, and recovery.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. COLLINS. 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 au-

thorized 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, June 12, 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, June 12, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, WATER, AND WILDLIFE

The Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

The Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness of the Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, COMPETITION POLICY AND CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I have 2 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 ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on pending nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, at 3:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on pending nominations.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following members of my staff be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress: Thomas Huelskoetter, Gnora Gumanow, Ashley Semanskee, Michael Moynihan, Nicola Hill, Hilary Gelfond, Eric Parolin, Sheree Hickman, Forrest Graves, Anne McDonald, Celeste Acevedo, Anne Cox, and Skyler Broucker-Knapp.

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

HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE
MASS SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA
BEACH, VIRGINIA

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 248, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 248) honoring the victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 248) was agreed to.

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

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

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

COMMEMORATING THE VICTORY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARY-
LAND IN THE 2019 NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIA-
TION DIVISION I WOMEN'S LA-
CROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 249, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 249) commemorating the victory of the University of Maryland in the 2019 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 249) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

BLUE WATER NAVY VIETNAM
VETERANS ACT OF 2019

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 299.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 299) to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 299) was passed.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 13,
2019

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, June 13; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings

be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business under the previous order.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. LANKFORD. 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 6:48 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

CARL WHITNEY BENTZEL, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2024, VICE MARIO CORDERO, RESIGNED.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

ASHLEY JAY ELIZABETH POLING, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING NOVEMBER 22, 2024, VICE NANCE E. LANGLEY, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

DAVID B. BARLOW, OF UTAH, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, VICE CLARK WADDUPS, RETIRED.

ROBERT ANTHONY MOLLOY, OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, TO BE JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS, VICE CURTIS V. GOMEZ, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FERNANDO L. G. SABLAN, OF GUAM, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF GUAM AND CONCURRENTLY UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE FRANK LEON-GUERERO, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

KEVIN RAY SWEAZEA, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO, VICE ROBERT C. BRACK, RETIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 12, 2019:

THE JUDICIARY

PAMELA A. BARKER, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO. COREY LONDON MAZE, OF ALABAMA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

RODNEY SMITH, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

THOMAS P. BARBER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

JEAN-PAUL BOULEE, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 12, 2019 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

JEFFREY NADANER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE DAVID W. MILLS, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 16, 2019.

LOUIS DEJOY, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 17, 2020, VICE JAMES M. DEMERS, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 16, 2019.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SGT. FIRST CLASS WILL D.
LINDSAY TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. First Class Will D. Lindsay from Cortez, Colorado, an American soldier who was recently killed defending our country in the Kunduz Province of Afghanistan. He and Spc. Joseph Collette, both Fort Carson based soldiers, were killed in an attack fighting against the Taliban.

Sgt. Lindsay was born in Cortez in 1985. The grandson of World War II veteran Richard Lindsay and World War II veteran Warren Waldorf, he was no stranger to service. He followed his grandfather's footsteps when he enlisted into the Army in 2004, ultimately getting selected into the elite 10th Special Forces Group. This prestigious fighting group deploys to some of the world's most heated combat zones and Sgt. Lindsay bravely deployed with them seven times including five tours in Iraq, one in Tajikistan and this final deployment to Afghanistan.

As a highly decorated combat veteran, Sgt. Lindsay had an expansive list of military awards and decorations to include a Silver Star, Purple Heart, four Bronze Stars, two Meritorious Service Medals, two Meritorious Unit Awards, the Valorous Unit Award, the Army Superior Unit Award, four Army Good Conduct Medals, the National Defense Service Medal, the Global War on Terror Service Medal, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon with numeral four, the Army Service Ribbon, two Overseas Service Ribbons, the NATO Medal, the Special Forces Tab, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Military Free Fall Jumpmaster Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge, the Chilean Airborne Wings, and the Senior Instructor Badge. Sgt. Lindsay's record is a testament to his commitment of putting country before self, as he did in the Army for nearly 15 years.

I stand before the House of Representatives with a heavy heart thinking about his family and their great loss, especially his wife Sarah, his four daughters and his parents Grant and Tammy. I join the town of Cortez, his brothers and sisters in arms, and the entire nation in mourning his untimely death. I have gotten to know Sgt. Lindsay's family over the years and his loss will be felt by many in our small community.

Madam Speaker, Sgt. Lindsay's death is a painful reminder of the sacrifices our men and women in the military endure as well as their families. Sgt. Lindsay was a true American hero from one of the most rural areas in Colorado who died protecting his men and the country he loved. He dedicated his life to selflessly protect our great nation and we are all proud of him. His loss is tragic, but his legacy will be remembered for generations to come, and the world is a better place because of him.

JOHN KELLY

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, on May 20, 2019 the world lost an icon, a Samaritan, a teacher, a mentor, a friend who made San Mateo County a better place. John Kelly passed away at age 90 after dedicating his entire life to others. He was a social justice giant who believed in everybody and never gave up on anybody, even the most marginalized in society. He was a priest, a teacher at Serra High School, a mentor to inmates at San Quentin Prison, and the first Executive Director of Samaritan House in San Mateo. Samaritan House epitomizes what John believed: everyone has the right to live in dignity and we have a common responsibility to help those in need. Samaritan House was founded in 1974 and provides services to people living in poverty, including shelter and housing assistance, medical and dental clinics, clothes for children, and personalized case management. Most importantly, while providing the emergency services, it guides people to self-reliance.

During his tenure from 1985 to 1999, John Kelly nurtured Samaritan House from a fledgling operation to a full-service non-profit organization. Whatever John touched thrived and made a difference in people's lives. He made a difference in my life. Like so many in our community, I deeply admired his generosity, integrity, moral compass and wonderful sense of humor. The spirit of John Kelly will forever live on in San Mateo County.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on June 11, 2019 because I was returning to Washington, D.C. Had I been present to vote, I would have voted YEA on H. Res. 430—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas, and YEA on H.R. 2609—DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019.

HONORING COACH LAMPKIN FOR
HER 40-YEAR CAREER AT HER-
MANN HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Linda

Lampkin on her retirement after a remarkable 40-year career at Hermann High School.

Coach Lampkin is a Missouri high school sports icon. Growing up in Berger, she spent her childhood in the same school district she would later dedicate four decades of her adult life to—Gasconade County R-I schools in Hermann, MO. At Hermann High she excelled in softball and volleyball before going on to play volleyball at Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield, Missouri.

In 1979 Coach Lampkin returned to Hermann to begin her teaching and coaching career. Throughout her years at Hermann High, she filled a variety of positions including: physical education, health, and weightlifting teacher; athletic director, assistant principal, and coaching both volleyball and softball. Starting as the assistant volleyball coach, she became head coach in 1980 and held the position for an astonishing 39 years.

Throughout her Hall of Fame career, Coach Lampkin's teams accomplished unbelievable success. Her teams won 22 Four Rivers Conference championships, 32 district championships, qualified for the final four 24 times, and won 13 state championships. 49 young women who played for Coach Lampkin have received All State honors. It's safe to say if you played volleyball at Hermann High over the last 40 years, you experienced a great deal of success.

Twelve times over the course of her career Coach Lampkin was named Coach of the Year by the Missouri Coaches Association. In 2011, she was named to the Missouri High School Volleyball Coaches Association Hall of Fame. Two years later she was inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of fame.

Even with all that success and countless accolades I believe Coach Lampkin would say her greatest accomplishment was the positive impact she had on so many lives. She helped shepherd countless young women into adulthood who, in many cases, got to watch their own daughters play for arguably the best volleyball coach in Missouri's history. As a parent and grandparent there are few greater comforts than knowing when your children leave for school they're being taught and cared for by people of the highest integrity. Thanks to Coach Linda Lampkin, parents in Gasconade County have been given that comfort for 40 years.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Coach Linda Lampkin on an extraordinary career and wish her all the best in her much-deserved retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLIE CRIST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CRIST. Madam Speaker, due to a flight cancellation, I was not present on Monday, June 10 for votes. Had I been present, I would

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

have voted: "yea" on Roll Call No. 242; "yea" on Roll Call No. 243; and "yea" on Roll Call No. 244.

HONORING DOUG WILSON FOR RETIRING AS MAYOR OF HENRY, IL

HON. DARIN LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor Doug Wilson for his retirement as the mayor of Henry, Illinois.

Mayor Wilson will retire after eight years of service in local government. Wilson began serving as a member of the City Council in 2011 before becoming mayor in 2014. One of the most important causes that Mayor Wilson championed was the Port of Henry. Wilson worked tirelessly to lure in a new industry with the ability to spark considerable economic growth to the area. After nearly a decade of dedication to the people of Henry, Mayor Wilson's public service has left a profound impact on our community.

I am grateful for Mayor Wilson's time and commitment to the city of Henry. His work as a public servant has left a legacy in our community that will remain for generations to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TRADITION OF BREAKFAST ON THE FARM IN WAUPACA COUNTY

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tradition of Breakfast on the Farm in Waupaca County located this year in Weyauwega.

Breakfast on the Farm is an iconic Wisconsin tradition that provides the community an opportunity to learn about the significant role the dairy industry plays in Wisconsin's economy. Community members meet dairy farmers, explore farm equipment, and enjoy a hearty meal together.

I am grateful for the Weyauwega-Fremont Future Farmers of America for organizing Waupaca County's Breakfast on the Farm. Their work to recruit sponsors and volunteers is integral to the success of this terrific event. In addition to breakfast, the event includes a petting zoo, hayrides, children's activities and viewings of farm equipment. All proceeds from the Waupaca County Breakfast on the Farm are used for FFA leadership conferences, conventions, and scholarships.

The National FFA Organization is a youth organization that prepares students for leadership and career success in the field of agriculture. Since 1928, the National FFA Organization has been fostering student engagement in agricultural education through hands-on experiential learning opportunities, national events and conferences, and scholarship and grant programs. The organization has seen much success over the years, and currently supports 669,989 members in 8,630 chapters throughout the country.

Madam Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in commending the efforts of Breakfast on the Farm to educate the community through this time-honored tradition. Thank you to the Weyauwega-Fremont Future Farmers of America and the countless sponsors and volunteers for their continued support of Wisconsin's dairy industry.

IN HONOR OF THE DEDICATION OF THE SERGEANT DONALD BURGETT POST OFFICE BUILDING IN HOWELL, MICHIGAN

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Sergeant Donald Burgett, an American hero to whom the people of the 8th District of Michigan, along with the entire nation, are deeply indebted. As Congress has deemed, the United States Post Office in Howell, Michigan, shall henceforth be known as the Sergeant Donald Burgett Post Office Building, enshrining the legacy of this valiant champion of freedom for generations to come.

Sergeant Burgett was born in Detroit in 1925 and served as a rifleman and machine-gunner in the 101st Airborne Division's 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment. His service took him throughout the European theater and included parachuting into Normandy in the opening hours of D-Day.

His devotion to country did not end with his service, however, as he returned to Howell after the war and committed himself to bettering the community through veterans' organizations and civic leadership, and by chronicling the war's events in several highly acclaimed books.

Sgt. Burgett was deeply committed to recording the experiences of his colleagues-in-arms so that their legacy would live on. Now, we have the distinct honor of doing likewise, by dedicating a public building in his name.

I can think of no more fitting tribute on this Flag Day, which comes just days after the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of D-Day, than to honor the heroism of a man who lived and died under the flag and whose very name is synonymous with its ideals.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sgt. Burgett and his extraordinary life and legacy of service. May all who enter the building that now bears his name be inspired to the principles of service over self and love of country by which he lived.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF DEBORAH L. FENG

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman who has made extraordinary contributions to our nation, devoting more than 32 years of her professional life to management of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) at Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California.

Deborah Feng's responsibilities at NASA included working with and understanding the operations of city government; financial management and budgeting; master planning and facilities construction; information technology; human resources; partnerships, safety and mission assurance; and communications and outreach. More recently, she has become widely known for her leadership in large leasing transactions for NASA Ames, notably the Moffett Federal Airfield Lease (2014). The culmination of her NASA career was serving as Associate Center Director.

In December 2018, Deborah Feng completed negotiations to build housing, including affordable apartments, on NASA property. This is the first such project in the nation for NASA employees and those who attend school on the property.

Ms. Feng, a Cupertino, California native, attended Lincoln Elementary School, Kennedy Middle School, and Monta Vista High School. She also attended De Anza Community College, where her father taught from the time the College opened in 1969 until his retirement 30 years later.

Ms. Feng is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, and received her bachelor's degree in Mass Communications, Radio and Television. She also earned her master's degree in Business Administration from San Jose State University and received the prestigious GOLD Award from the College of Business for her leadership in her graduate program.

Deborah Feng's personal interests include hiking and biking, often hiking the hills of Cupertino at Fremont Older and Rancho San Antonio. She is a first-degree black belt in Kempo karate and has a daughter Erica, 25, a graduate of De Anza, and a son Dustin, 19, a current student at De Anza.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House to join me in honoring Deborah Feng for her exemplary service to my constituents and to our entire country, and in wishing her success in her new career as Cupertino's City Manager.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE BOST

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I was unavailable to vote in the House on June 11, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted: nay on Roll Call No. 245; nay on Roll Call No. 246; nay on Roll Call No. 247; and yea on Roll Call No. 248.

HONORING MRS. TIAWANA RAMSEY

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Tiawana Ramsey, who is retiring from her position with North Carolina Emergency Management. Tiawana proudly served the great state of North Carolina in the Division of Emergency Management

for over 30 years, providing a great service to the people of North Carolina.

I am honored and humbled to represent a woman who served her state with such dedication, courage, and selflessness. Tiawana Ramsey began her career with North Carolina Emergency Management in November of 1988 as Secretary. She performed her job with great attention to detail and was promoted to Program Assistant in January 1994. After well-deserved promotions to Administrative Assistant and then Emergency Management Planner Specializing in Earthquakes, Mrs. Ramsey was honored with the job title of Area 12 Coordinator in July 2007. In this role, Tiawana oversaw a three-tiered response system which serviced disaster events in both familiar and unfamiliar areas in the counties of Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, McDowell, Mitchell, Watauga, and Yancey.

In her positions of responsibility, Tiawana demonstrated poise, foresight, and accountability in constructing disaster preparation and disaster response plans. Her efforts have undoubtedly saved numerous lives and prevented many deaths from natural disasters in the areas she has served.

Mrs. Tiawana Ramsey is the proud wife of Mr. Jimmie Ramsey, who also serves in the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management. Mrs. Ramsey has had a tremendous impact on her community, and she will always be remembered for her diligent, professional service to the state of North Carolina. I thank Tiawana for her three decades of service and wish her the best in her retirement.

CELEBRATING ROBERT MORRISON'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, Robert Morrison, a WWII veteran from Ohio, turned 100 this past Saturday. I am honored to recognize Mr. Morrison for his service to our nation on this important occasion.

Mr. Morrison joined the Army on March 16, 1942 as a Tech 4 with the 601st Tank Destroyer Battalion. He served throughout Europe and fought in Normandy.

I thank Mr. Morrison for his service to our country and am honored to share my home state with such an outstanding American hero. Our world is freer because of his service, and we owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. I am glad to be able to celebrate him, and his service to our nation, today.

I wish Mr. Morrison a Happy Birthday. God bless him, God bless our nation's servicemembers, and God bless America.

CONGRATULATING THE TUCSON BOTANICAL GARDEN DISPLAY IN OUR CAPITAL

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Tucson Botanical

Gardens for their achievement in bringing a piece of Tucson's rich cultural heritage to the National Mall in Washington, D.C. and recreating their Barrio Garden in the U.S. Botanical Gardens. For 55 years, the Tucson Botanical Garden has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to connecting people with plants and nature through art, science, history, and culture, and I'm proud their work will be shared in the heart of our nation's capital.

As the oldest botanical gardens in North America, the U.S. Botanical Garden's displays include plants and visual elements to provide visitors with a deeper understanding of the variety of flora and garden cultures found across the country—including their styles, regional characteristics, and missions.

The theme of this year's exhibit is Gardens Grow Diversity, and I can think of no better representative of this than the Tucson Botanical Gardens. As one of only 14 public gardens to be selected, the Tucson Botanical Garden will share Tucson's own Barrio culture and the rich local heritage it represents with the millions of guests who visit Washington, D.C. every summer.

Founded in 1964, the Tucson Botanical Garden has been committed to creating a garden that was aesthetically appealing and educational. Containing an extensive collection of over 5,400 plants, this garden serves to showcase the local community and the diversity it reflects. The Tucson Botanical Garden has received numerous honors and was named one of the top ten gardens to visit in North America by Readers Digest and the Canadian Garden Council.

I am especially grateful for their dedication to creating a community resource for Tucson's learners of all ages, knowledge levels, and abilities. In hosting events such as farm to fork feasts, dog days, and exhibits showcasing local and national art, the garden has lived up to their mission, and is an invaluable resource to the Tucson community.

I congratulate the Tucson Botanical Gardens on being selected for this honor, and am excited to see a piece of Southern Arizona's Sonoran Desert culture in Washington, D.C.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TRADITION OF BREAKFAST ON THE FARM IN KEWAUNEE COUNTY

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tradition of Breakfast on the Farm in Kewaunee County hosted this year by Kinnard Farms in Casco.

Breakfast on the Farm is an iconic Wisconsin tradition that provides the community an opportunity to see first-hand how a dairy farm operates and learn about the significant role the dairy industry plays in Wisconsin's economy. Community members meet dairy farmers, explore the barns and equipment, and enjoy a delicious meal prepared on the farm.

I am grateful to Kinnard Farms for hosting the 2019 Kewaunee County Breakfast on the Farm. Kinnard Farms was founded on April 9, 1948 by Alvin and Milly Kinnard with the purchase of eighty acres, fourteen cows, and

seven heifers. Today, the Kinnard Family farms over 10,000 acres and milks 7,200 cows between two locations. Ninety percent of today's herd originates from the bloodline of the original fourteen cows purchased by Alvin and Milly.

Kewaunee County Dairy Promotion organizes the annual Breakfast on the Farm by recruiting host farms, sponsors and volunteers to support this terrific event. In addition, Kewaunee County Dairy Promotion provides educational opportunities to the community to increase awareness of Wisconsin's dairy industry and the products produced by area dairy farmers.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members of this body to join me in commending the efforts of Breakfast on the Farm to educate the community through this time-honored tradition. Thank you to the Kinnards, Kewaunee County Dairy Promotion, and the countless sponsors and volunteers for their continued support of Wisconsin's dairy industry.

IMPORTANCE OF FUNDING HIV/AIDS RESEARCH

HON. DAVID B. MCKINLEY

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, as a member of the Congressional HIV/AIDS Caucus, I rise today in support of provisions of the Labor-H Appropriations bill which would fund President Trump's initiative to end HIV/AIDS by the year 2030.

Our nation is facing a continuing HIV crisis which has made its way into all of our communities and has destroyed the lives of too many of our constituents. Significant progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS over the past several decades, but the CDC reports that over one million Americans still struggle with this terrible disease. In 2019, this is simply unacceptable.

The Labor-H Appropriations bill being voted on today includes many controversial matters which are sure to guarantee it is dead on arrival in the Senate. Despite this fact, the HIV/AIDS provisions enjoy broad bipartisan support. It is my wish that we could come together as one body to pass beneficial, bipartisan provisions which would make all Americans better off.

We cannot set this issue to rest until HIV has been fully eradicated from the United States. The administration has made this issue a priority and it is about time Congress follows suit. Many of us have known family, friends, or constituents who suffer from this abominable disease. We owe it to all of them to put aside our partisan differences and fund the initiative to eradicate HIV/AIDS from the United States by 2030.

IN CELEBRATION OF ISIDORE SHAPIRO

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize my longtime friend,

Isidore Shapiro, on the occasion of his 100th birthday this past February 2, 2019.

After graduating with a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1952, Mr. Shapiro committed his career to helping those who were struggling. During his storied career of public service, starting with serving as the Executive Director of the Queens County Mental Health Society and concluding as the first social worker to be appointed Commissioner of the Nassau County Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Developmental Disabilities, Mr. Shapiro continually displayed both compassion and respect for the people he served and a devotion to seeing them attain success. During my years as Special Assistant to the Chief Deputy County Executive and then as County Comptroller I worked closely with Isidore. He is a true friend and dedicated public servant.

After his time as Commissioner, Mr. Shapiro, along with his loving wife Goldie, happily retired to sunny Tuscan, Arizona. For his and Goldie's service to Nassau County, it is a privilege to wish him a happy 100th birthday.

IN RECOGNITION OF POLICE CHIEF
WILLIAM H. HOLLINGSBED

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Chief William H. Hollingsbed of Haywood County, North Carolina on his retirement from public service. I would like to honor the service of Chief Hollingsbed and his significant impact on the town of Waynesville and the great state of North Carolina.

Chief Hollingsbed's career began with the Orange County Sheriff's Office in Orlando, Florida, where he served for 13 years as a member of the SWAT team and achieved the rank of Lieutenant. He then moved to North Carolina, where he was appointed as the Chief of Police at Western Carolina University. In 1999, he became the Chief of Police for the Waynesville Police Department where he has selflessly served since.

Throughout his remarkable career, Chief Hollingsbed has served in numerous capacities. He is an Executive Board member and former President of the North Carolina Police Executives Association, he serves on the Attorney General's Law Enforcement Opioids Task Force, the Task Force on Reforms for Opioid Drug Convictions, and the North Carolina Joint In-Service Training Committee. He further serves as Chairman of the NC Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, as Regional Director of the NC Association of Chiefs of Police, and as the Police Chiefs representative for the Governor's Impaired Driving Task Force. He was appointed by the NC League of Municipalities as a member of the Risk Management Assessment Team. Dedicated to the safety of his community, Chief Hollingsbed was recently honored with the North Carolina Dogwood Award.

In addition to his career, Chief Hollingsbed is dedicated to his wife, Karen, and their three daughters. Furthermore, Chief Hollingsbed has served on a number of boards and commissions, including Kids Advocacy Resource Ef-

fort (KARE), United Way, Salvation Army, Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), Big Brothers and Big Sisters, Child Abuse and Neglect Task Force, Boy Scouts of America, Waynesville Rotary Club, Domestic Violence Task Force, Folkmoot Board, Criminal Justice Partnership Program, and the Haywood Arts Council.

Chief Hollingsbed earned his Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from Columbia University and earned his Master's of Public Administration Degree from Troy University. Desiring to equip the next generation, Chief Hollingsbed has spent the last 20 years as an Adjunct Professor of Criminal Justice at Western Carolina University and is a member of the Haywood Community College Board of Trustees.

It is my sincere honor to acknowledge Chief Hollingsbed for his hard work and selfless dedication to our country and his community. His diligent pursuit of excellence is evident through his 35 years of law enforcement, dedication to his family, and passion for serving his community.

RECOGNIZING DEE SARTON

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career of Dee Sarton. Four decades ago, she started working at KTVB Channel 7 in Boise, Idaho. Idahoans who live in both the Treasure Valley and the Magic Valley know Dee as the face of the evening news. She is the anchor on KTVB's 4 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. newscasts. But Dee is so much more than an anchor, she is a friend of the community who cares deeply about the people around her and it shows every day.

Make no mistake, Dee is a compassionate reporter, but she isn't afraid to tackle hard hitting news or ask the tough questions. Dee is a great storyteller, and she tells stories about people of Idaho. She asks the right questions and is very engaging. When Dee talks, people listen.

I've had the pleasure of knowing Dee throughout my political career. I have always appreciated her thoroughness when covering a news topic and I will miss seeing her at KTVB.

Not only is she an incredible news anchor, Dee is also an Idaho Hall of Fame journalist and a National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Silver Circle inductee and a champion for children and education, serving on numerous non-profit boards, including the Special Needs Adoption Board of Directors, Children's Home Board, the Hidden Springs Charter School Board, the Literacy Lab Advisory Board and the Assistance League Community Advisory Council. Her weekly Wednesday's Child feature helped hundreds of Northwest foster children find adoptive homes.

Congratulations to Dee. I am happy for her and I know she will enjoy the next chapter in her life.

WOMEN'S VETERANS DAY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, on June 12, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, allowing women to serve as regular members of the military.

On May 5, 2017, State Representative Victoria Neave filed House Bill 2698, establishing Women Veterans Day.

HB2698 was later incorporated into Texas Senate Bill 805 and on June 9, 2017 was signed into law by Governor Greg Abbott designating June 12th as Women Veterans Day.

I am honored to represent over 170,000 distinguished women veterans in the state of Texas.

Moreover, I am proud to work alongside the four women veterans serving in the 116th Congress. On this day, it is imperative that we highlight women's role in the military and commemorate their valor and sacrifice.

It should be no secret that women play an integral role in our nation's armed forces.

They volunteer for the same reasons as men, but their service can come at a steep personal price.

4.3 percent of women in the military reported being sexually assaulted in 2016.

Female veterans are three to four times more likely than their civilian counterparts to become homeless and 2.5 times more likely to commit suicide.

Today's events, in part, were designed to help women veterans find resources.

I am in awe of the invaluable contributions and unwavering commitment that women veterans have given this country and my home state.

I vow to continue my support of women and men veterans alike in the House of Representatives, as we owe all veterans our gratitude and respect.

But on this Women Veterans Day in Texas, I urge you to join me celebrate and work to understand the sacrifices of women veterans among us.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, as a co-sponsor of H. Res. 430—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes—I would have voted YES on roll call No. 247, had I been present.

CELEBRATING GEORGETOWN,
OHIO'S BICENTENNIAL

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Georgetown, Ohio, for its bicentennial anniversary this year.

For two centuries, Georgetown has been a pillar of Brown County.

Annually, Georgetown hosts the Brown County Fair for neighbors to come together and celebrate life in Southern Ohio.

Georgetown is also the hometown of one of our nation's greatest generals and our 18th president, Ulysses S. Grant. Visitors come to Georgetown each year to tour Grant's boyhood home and schoolhouse, which are National Historic Landmarks.

Georgetown continues to foster some of the best people Ohio has to offer. I am proud to be the representative in Congress for the good citizens of Georgetown, Ohio.

Congratulations to all of Georgetown and her residents, past and present, on this historic occasion, and may they look forward with optimism to the next 200 years.

WORLD SCIENTISTS WARNING TO HUMANITY: A SECOND NOTICE

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Speaker, climate change is an existential threat to all of humanity, and it is essential that we start acting—now—to stop and reverse the destructive effects of climate change.

In 2017, Oregon State University Professor Dr. William Ripple published “World Scientists’ Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice,” which has been endorsed by more than 15,000 scientists from 184 countries. He outlined the irrefutable proof of the damage climate change has caused over the last twenty-five years. He also provided effective steps we can take to combat climate change.

I urge my colleagues to read his report and take action before it is too late.

THE SCIENTISTS’ WARNING TO HUMANITY: A SECOND NOTICE

(By William J. Ripple, Christopher Wolf, Mauro Galetti, Thomas M. Newsome, Mohammed Alamgir, Eileen Crist, Mahmoud I. Mahmoud, William F. Laurance, and 15,364 scientist signatories from 184 countries.)

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Twenty-five years ago, the Union of Concerned Scientists and more than 1,500 scientists, including the majority of living

Nobel laureates in the sciences, penned the 1992 “Scientists’ Warning to Humanity” (see supplemental material). These scientists called on humankind to curtail environmental destruction and cautioned “a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided.” In their manifesto, they showed that humans were on a collision course with the natural world. They expressed concern about current, impending, or potential damage on planet Earth involving ozone depletion, freshwater availability, marine fishery collapses, ocean dead zones, forest loss, biodiversity destruction, climate change, and continued human population growth. They proclaimed that fundamental changes are urgently needed to avoid the consequences our present course would bring.

The authors of the 1992 declaration feared humanity was pushing the Earth’s ecosystems beyond their capacity to support the web of life. They described how we are fast approaching the many limits of what the planet can tolerate without substantial and irreversible harm. They pleaded that we stabilize the human population, describing how our large numbers—swelled by another 2 billion people since 1992, a 35% increase—exert stresses on the Earth that can overwhelm other efforts to realize a sustainable future (Crist et al. 2017). They implored that we cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and phase out fossil fuels, staunch deforestation, and reverse the trend of collapsing biodiversity.

On the 25th anniversary of their call, we look back at their warning and evaluate the human response by exploring available time-series data. Since 1992, with the exception of stabilizing the stratospheric ozone layer, humanity has failed to make sufficient progress in generally solving these foreseen environmental challenges and, alarmingly, most of them are getting far worse (Figure 1, supplemental table S1). Especially troubling is the probability of catastrophic climate change due to rising GHGs from burning fossil fuels (Hansen et al. 2013), deforestation (Malhi et al. 2008), and agricultural production, particularly from farming ruminants for meat consumption (Ripple et al. 2014). Moreover, we have unleashed a mass extinction event, the sixth in roughly 540 million years, wherein many current life forms could be annihilated or at least committed to extinction by the end of this century.

Humanity is now being given a second notice as illustrated by these alarming trends (Figure 1). We are jeopardizing our future by not reigning in our intense but highly uneven material consumption and by not perceiving continued rapid population growth as a primary driver behind many ecological and even societal threats (Crist et al. 2017). By failing to adequately promote family planning, implement carbon taxes, incentivize renewable energy, and set aside substantial swaths of habitat in well-protected reserves, humanity is not taking the urgent steps needed to safeguard our imperiled biosphere.

As most political leaders respond to pressure; scientists, media influencers, and lay citizens must insist that their governments take immediate action, as a moral imperative to current and future generations of human and other life. With a groundswell of organized grassroots efforts, dogged opposition can be overwhelmed and political leaders compelled to do the right thing. It is also time to re-examine and change our individual behaviours, including limiting our own reproduction (to replacement level, at most) and drastically diminishing our consumption of fossil fuels, meat, and other resources.

The rapid global decline in ozone-depleting substances shows that we can make positive

change when we act decisively. We have also made advancements in reducing extreme poverty and hunger. Other notable progress (which does not yet show up in the global datasets in Figure 1) includes: the rapid decline in fertility rates in some regions attributable to investments in girls’ and women’s education, the promising decline in the rate of deforestation in parts of the Amazon (which might still be reversed), and the rapid growth in the renewable-energy sector. We have learned much since 1992, but the advancement of urgently needed changes in environmental policy and human behavior is still far from sufficient.

Sustainability transitions come about in diverse ways and all require civil-society pressure and evidence-based advocacy, political leadership, and a solid understanding of policy instruments, markets and other drivers. A dozen examples of diverse and effective steps humanity can take to transition to sustainability include: 1) prioritizing the enactment of connected reserves for a significant proportion of the world’s terrestrial and marine habitats, 2) maintaining nature’s ecosystem services by halting conversion of forests, grasslands, and other native habitats; 3) rewilding regions with native species, especially apex predators, to repair damaged ecosystems; 4) developing and adopting adequate policy instruments to redress the current poaching crisis and the exploitation and trade of threatened species; 5) reducing food waste through education and better infrastructure; 6) promoting dietary shift towards mostly plant-based foods; 7) further reducing fertility rates by ensuring women have access to education, family-planning services, especially where such resources are still lacking; 8) increasing outdoor nature education for children; 9) developing progressive tax incentives for reducing overconsumption; 10) reducing the consumption rate of raw commodities by banning planned obsolescence of goods; 11) devising and promoting new green technologies and massively adopting renewable energy sources; and 12) estimating a scientifically defensible, sustainable human population size for the long-term while rallying nations and leaders to support that vital goal.

To prevent widespread misery and catastrophic biodiversity loss, humanity must practice a more environmentally sustainable alternative to business-as-usual. This prescription was well articulated by the world’s leading scientists twenty-five years ago, but in most respects, we have not heeded their warning. It is about to be too late to shift course away from our failing trajectory, and time is running out. We must recognize, in our day-to-day lives and in our governing institutions, that the Earth with all its life is our only home.

IN MEMORY OF DANIEL DEL CASTILLO

HON. PETE STAUBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory Daniel del Castillo, a dedicated public servant from the state of Minnesota who passed away suddenly on May 8, 2019.

Daniel joined the State Department in 2008 and served his country with distinction in several different capacities all over the globe. He served at the embassies in Kathmandu and Cairo, as a Political Advisor to U.S. Africa

Command, and at the National Security Council before joining Secretary of State's Executive Secretariat in the summer of 2017. As part of secretariat staff, he advanced travels for the Secretary of State to Manila, Beijing, Doha, Mexico City, Brasilia, and Paris, among other places.

Daniel dedicated his life to his country and his loss will be felt deeply at the State Department. To his coworkers, Daniel was thoughtful and intelligent. They could always rely on his calm demeanor and valuable insight into policy and the State Department's role in the world.

Daniel was a husband, son, and friend. He is survived by his wife Renae Ask; his mother Marcia del Castillo; his two older sisters Deborah and Michele del Castillo; nieces Isabella and Cezanne; nephews Giovanni and Alessandro; and two great-nephews, Hayden and Hudson. My prayers are with them as they mourn his loss.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE,
LEGACY, AND SERVICE OF MR.
RICHARD GENAL

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of the life, legacy, and service of Mr. Richard Genal.

Mr. Genal graduated from Appleton High School in 1959. Feeling the call to serve his country, he enlisted in the United States Army. Under the buddy program, he completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. After further training at Fort Ord, California, he began active duty on June 22, 1959 as a construction draftsman.

Mr. Genal served many assignments in the U.S. during his time on active duty, including stations at Fort Belvoir and Fort Lee in Virginia. On July 23, 1960 he married Mary Lou Gerth, and they had two children, Eugene and Rene. While in service, he was diagnosed with myxedema and discharged with a 10 percent disability rating on August 8, 1962.

Following Mr. Genal's discharge, he furthered his education and graduated from the Milwaukee School of Engineering with a master's degree. After successful careers with Master Lock in Milwaukee and Nu-Line Industries in Suring, Mr. Genal retired from being an engineer and started enjoying life on the golf course.

Even though Mr. Genal removed the uniform, his service did not end. Mr. Genal was involved in many veteran organizations. Vets 4 Vets of Northeast Wisconsin, an organization with a mission to foster a sense of support, pride, and enthusiasm among veterans in Oconto County, became his passion. Before his death, Mr. Genal started plans for a flag memorial at Riverside Park in Suring. To honor Richard's legacy, Vets 4 Vets of Northeast Wisconsin will carry out his mission and see the memorial through fruition.

On April 23, 2019, Richard Lee Genal of Suring, Wisconsin left our lives to be with his heavenly Father and family.

Madam Speaker, it is truly an honor to recognize Mr. Genal's selfless service to our country. His love for his country, veterans and

community will always be remembered. I offer my sincerest condolences to his family.

HONORING DR. JOSÉ SIMÓN VILLA

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. José Simón Villa, an educator, philanthropist, and leader.

Dr. Villa is a proud native of San Juan, Texas. José became the first in his family to graduate from college when he earned his bachelors degree from the University of Oregon. Dr. Villa went on to complete his Ph.D. in educational administration at the Ohio State University. His dissertation research focused on the educational aspirations and opportunities of migrant youth and children. Dr. Villa served many years in higher education at Ohio State as the Assistant Vice Provost for the Office of Minority Affairs, Director of the College Assistant Migrant Program, and Program Coordinator for Hispanic Affairs. Additionally, he has served as Program Consultant for the U.S. Department of Education and as an Educational Consultant and State Director of Migrant Education for the Ohio Department of Education.

Furthermore, Dr. José Simón Villa has served as the Chief Executive Officer of the East Coast Migrant Head Start Project (ECMHSP) for the past five years. The ECMHSP is the largest Migrant and Seasonal Head Start provider in the country with 38 centers across the area from Lake Okeechobee in Florida to Lake Erie in Pennsylvania. It is a non-profit organization that advocates for farm worker communities and provides quality Head Start services to young children. Under the leadership of Dr. Simón Villa, the ECMHSP has helped over 10,000 children and has expanded further into Florida to include Palmetto and Jennings.

Madam Speaker, Dr. José Simón Villa has worked tirelessly to give migrant families and children the opportunities they need to succeed. He serves as both a light in our community and as a generous leader. It is an honor to represent a dedicated and selfless individual who has greatly impacted the educational journey of thousands of children across the United States. I wish Dr. Villa the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ROGER CLECKLEY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant and dear friend, Roger Cleckley. Roger is a man driven by faith, duty and honor. He has spent most of his career in public service and all of us are the beneficiaries of his tremendous commitment to building a better community, state and nation.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said, "everybody can be great . . . because anybody

can serve . . . you only need a heart full of grace and a soul generated by love." By that definition, Roger Cleckley is among the greatest among us.

Roger is a native of the Cope-Cordova community of Orangeburg County, South Carolina. He was the third of four children born to Solomon and Celia Mae Cleckley. He attended G.W. Carver High School and Voorhees College both in Denmark, South Carolina. He has also earned a Certificate of Leadership Training from the University of South Carolina.

He began his commitment to service by joining the United States Army. He served a tour of duty in Vietnam as a combat infantryman. His distinguished service earned him numerous awards and medals. After two years on active duty, Roger received an honorable discharge with the rank of Sergeant (E-5).

A veteran of the Civil Rights Movement, Roger never shies away from standing up for what he believes is right. After returning from Vietnam and a year in Washington, D.C., he took a job with Tepeck Industries in St. Matthews, South Carolina, and quickly discovered that racial injustice in his home state were still prevalent. He fought against these injustices in his workplace, which ultimately resulted in his dismissal from the company.

Undeterred, Roger found work selling insurance at the A.L. Williams Insurance Company and became active in the NAACP. In 1986, he felt the call to public service and ran for Orangeburg County Auditor. His hard-won victory made him the first African American elected to serve in this capacity in South Carolina since the post-Reconstruction era. When I offered for Congress in 1992, Roger and his wife hosted my maiden community event in their home and he became my Orangeburg County Chairman. When Roger retired he held the distinction as the longest serving local elected official in Orangeburg County.

Over the years, Roger has tirelessly worked for his church and community and has been a relentless voice for the voiceless. He is presently Chairman of the Forfeited Land Commission, Secretary of the Orangeburg County Fiscal Education Commission, and Chairperson of the County Democratic Party Nominations Committee.

Roger has held many positions in the African Methodist Episcopal Church from Sunday School, Steward Board, Class Leader, and the Lay Organization. He is currently the outgoing Seventh Episcopal District Lay Organization President, which comprises the entire state of South Carolina.

His wife, Bessie Idella Cleckley, has been his partner and soul mate for fifty years. She has always been a tremendous source of encouragement to him as he served the people of South Carolina. They are the parents of sons, Roger "Al," Adrian, and Kendrick, and the grandparents of five.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in offering congratulations and sincere gratitude to Mr. Roger Cleckley on the occasion of his retirement. His extraordinary work has had a profound impact on all who have been touched by his selfless service. I believe he exemplifies the sentiment found in Matthew 25:23, "well done, my good and faithful servant," and I offer my best wishes as he embarks on this new phase of his life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I was unavoidably detained from the floor on Tuesday, June 11, 2019. I missed roll call votes No. 245 and No. 246.

Had I been present to vote on roll call No. 245, I would have voted "YEA".

Had I been present to vote on roll call No. 246, I would have voted "YEA".

HONORING BETTY DEAN AND HER SERVICE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the accomplishments of outgoing Chairman of the Prince William Chamber of Commerce, Betty Dean and to thank her for her immeasurable contributions to Prince William County businesses and residents.

In 2000, Betty moved to Occoquan in Prince William County from Delaware. For nearly 20 years she has given much back to our community through her advocacy, volunteerism, and desire to leave a positive impact in the county. Betty joined the Prince William Chamber in 2001, and she has been one of the most active members since that time. She spent nearly two decades in marketing research and planning, but most importantly, she worked diligently to strengthen business-to-business ties and business-to-community ties. In 2016, she started Betty Dean & Associates, which provides marketing and strategic planning advocacy services for nonprofits and small businesses. Due to the success of her business, her active community involvement, and continued work in the Chamber, she was elected Chairman of the Chamber in July of 2018.

Betty said that as Chairman she wanted to be a vocal advocate for the business community and continue encouraging chamber members to do business with one another. Through her leadership the Chamber did just that, and her hard work did not go unnoticed. This year she was named one of Prince William's Most Influential Women by Prince William Living, a well-deserved recognition of her leadership in empowerment and commitment to service and our community. She is truly one of the most influential persons in both the county and the Northern Virginia region. Betty is a pillar of the community and we thank her for her service to the Prince William Chamber.

Betty's dedication to improving our community has extended far beyond the Chamber. She is the immediate past president and current president of the Greater Prince William Coalition for Human Services, is the co-founder and president of Occoquan River Communities, serves as a member of the board of directors and chair of the communications committee of People, Inc., and is past secretary and service chair of the Rotary Club of Lake

Ridge. She is fondly known as the "Queen of the Occoquan," a title she has earned through her advocacy.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking and congratulating Betty Dean on a successful term as Chairman of the Prince William Chamber of Commerce. I commend her for her efforts on behalf of the business community and County and wish her continued success.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS OF THE MANASSAS VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Manassas Volunteer Fire Company and its outstanding members who have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and are the 2019 recipients of the prestigious Prince William Chamber of Commerce Merit Award and Valorous Unit Award for their service. The annual Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Awards recognize remarkable heroism and bravery above and beyond the line of duty exemplified by our public safety and law enforcement professionals.

For the past 33 years, the Prince William Chamber of Commerce has paid tribute to our firefighters, police officers, and emergency personnel for their extraordinary service. These brave men and women put their lives at risk on a daily basis to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. These dedicated service members of a combination career and volunteer system fight fires, provide emergency medical services, perform rescues, and work in our community to promote fire safety and prevention. In recognition of their acts of valor, it is my honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the Manassas Volunteer Fire Company public safety personnel:

Bronze Medal for Valor: Firefighter Terry Norling.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipients of the Manassas Volunteer Fire Company. The selfless acts of heroism by this distinguished group of men and women truly merits our highest praise. I thank each honoree, as well as all the Manassas Volunteer Fire Company public safety professionals for their dedication and commitment to the protection of our communities.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 TOWN OF VIENNA POLICE DEPARTMENT VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedi-

cation to public safety and have been awarded the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year's ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including the Lifesaving Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze and Silver Medal of Valor.

MPO Neil Patrick Shaw of the Town of Vienna Police Department is being awarded the Certificate of Valor this year for his exceptional service in the line of duty. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD his name.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank all of the men and women who serve in the Town of Vienna Police Department. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA REGIONAL COMMISSION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Northern Virginia Regional Commission on its 50th anniversary. This momentous occasion carries great significance for me, as I served as Chairman of the NVRC during my time as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

Serving on a regional board or commission is a unique responsibility and can place a politician in an unusual position: advocating for and working for someone else's constituents. More often than not, you have to travel outside of the district or community that you represent and you have to make decisions that balance the interests of the region, not just your constituents. It can often be a thankless task, but it is so important to the continued long-term health and viability of our community as a whole. That's why it is so critical that we continue to plan at the regional level and beyond. Indeed, in Northern Virginia, part of the reason why we enjoy such a high quality of life is because we have placed such a high emphasis on coordination and planning at the regional level. That emphasis goes back decades, as evidenced by this anniversary.

While there are many different ways that regional planning has benefitted Northern Virginia, two areas in particular come to mind. The first is the environment, where NVRC has been an invaluable partner on a hosts of projects including expanding solar power through Solarize NoVa, protecting and maintaining local water resources through the Occoquan Basin Nonpoint Pollution Management Program, and cleaning up and preserving the Chesapeake Bay for future generations.

The Cool Counties Initiative to help address climate change at the local level and the development of a regional energy strategy were other important elements in that ongoing struggle. All of these initiatives have improved our quality of life and ensured that future generations can continue to have that same quality of life that we currently enjoy.

Another area we have seen a tremendous return on investment is in demographic research. NVRC was among the first regional bodies to seriously study the coming demographic changes to our region. When I first moved to Fairfax County, the population was 3 percent foreign-born. Today that number is over 30 percent. This diversity has become one of Fairfax County and Northern Virginia's greatest strengths. However, such a rapid demographic change in a relatively short time period could have led to serious disruptions if the region's infrastructure was not prepared to accommodate it. Thanks to cutting-edge research by NVRC, we were able to foresee these changes and plan to accommodate them as they occurred.

Madam Speaker, bodies like NVRC are a testament to good government and all of the benefits that good government can bring. I commend my colleagues on NVRC and all the other regional boards and commissions in the National Capital Region for the work they do every day on behalf of the greater good. I ask my colleagues in this body to join me in congratulating NVRC on its 50th anniversary and in thanking them for their continued service to all our communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT PTAS AND PTSAS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the 2019 Northern Virginia District PTA Annual Award recipients. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and Parent Teacher Student Associations (PTSAs) in Northern Virginia serve a critical role in helping to provide the best possible educational environment for our students.

The Northern Virginia District PTA represents a region with 225 schools representing over 50,000 members. Maintaining a healthy and strong organization is an important part of allowing these groups to have the greatest possible impact on the students they serve. To encourage such strength, it is important to note the individual PTAs that excel in this mission, as well as the individual Volunteers of the Year.

I am pleased to congratulate the following PTAs and individuals on being recognized by the Northern Virginia District PTA for their immeasurable contributions to the education of our children:

NOVA District PTA Elementary School Volunteer of Year Finalists: Lisa Farkas, Belvedere ES PTA; Iris Rossiter, Fairview ES PTA; Sandra Honeysett, Little Run ES PTA; Kathy Hughes, Little Run ES PTA; Meera Pillai, Olde Creek ES PTA

NOVA District PTA Secondary School Volunteer of the Year Finalists: Carrie Holmes,

Lake Braddock SS PTSA; Jennifer Downs, Lake Braddock SS PTSA; Kris Whitridge, Mt. Vernon HS PTSA; Sherry Nachnani, Mt. Vernon HS PTSA; Hamid Munir, Mt. Vernon HS PTSA

NOVA District PTA Outstanding Local Units of the Year: Union Mills ES PTA; Laurel Ridge ES PTA; Lake Braddock SS PTSA

NOVA District Outstanding PTA STEAM: Centreville ES PTA

Military Family Engagement: Hayfield SS PTA

NOVA District Outstanding Educator of the Year: Margaret Summers, Belvedere ES PTA

NOVA District Outstanding Staff Members of the Year: Rosa Landeros, Mt. Vernon Community School PTA; Aida Joranko, Little Run ES PTA

NOVA District PTA Power Partner Principal Finalists: Dr. Diane Leipzig, Canterbury Woods ES PTA; Principal Monica Mohr, Little Run ES PTA; Principal Penny Gros, Lake Braddock SS PTSA; Dr. Anthony Terrell, Mount Vernon HS PTSA

NOVA District PTA Power Partner Superintendent: Dr. Scott Brabrand, Fairfax County Council PTA

Male Engagement of the Year Finalists: Lake Braddock SS PTSA; Union Mills ES PTA

Diversity & Inclusion of the Year Finalists: Buzz Aldrin ES PTA; Hollin Meadows ES PTA

Family Engagement of the Year Finalists: Canterbury Woods ES PTA; Cherry Run ES PTA; Churchill Road ES PTA; Cunningham Park ES PTA; Hollin Meadows ES PTA; Lake Braddock SS PTSA; Laurel Ridge ES PTA; Little Run ES PTA; Mount Vernon Community Schools PTA; Mount Vernon HS PTSA; Olde Creek ES PTA; South Lakes HS PTSA; White Oaks ES PTA

A special note of appreciation is extended to Debbie Kilpatrick, NOVA District Director, Tony Shivers, District Assistant Director, Denise Bolton, District Secretary/Treasurer, along with honored speakers Jim Accomando, National PTA President and Donna Colombo, Virginia PTA President.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the outstanding achievements of the individuals, PTAs and PTSAs that are being honored tonight. Dedicated involvement from so many parents reflects a strong commitment to public education and community service that students in our schools are fortunate to experience. I offer my strong support for these organizations and their dedicated members and volunteers.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 LORDS AND LADIES FAIRFAX

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize a dedicated group of men and women in Northern Virginia. Every year, each member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors selects two people from his or her district who have demonstrated outstanding volunteer service, heroism, or other exceptional commitments and contributions to our community. Since the program's inception in 1984, approximately 600 individuals have earned the honor of being named a Lord or Lady Fairfax

by his or her representative on the Board of Supervisors

This year, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors will recognize those individuals who have made tremendous impacts through their support of our public schools, parks, youth sports leagues, arts community, public safety, and human service programs. It is nearly impossible to fully describe the diversity of accomplishments of the honorees. Their efforts contribute greatly to the quality of life for the residents of Fairfax County and are worthy of our praise and sincere appreciation.

It is my honor to include in the RECORD the names of the 2019 Lords and Ladies Fairfax:

At-Large: Lady Pam Michell and Lord Randy Sales

Braddock District: Lady Jeanne Kadet and Lord Mike Perel

Dranesville District: Lady C. Melissa Jonas and Lord Wayne Winston Sharp, PhD

Hunter Mill District: Lady Janet Bradshaw and Lord Francis Steinbauer

Lee District: Lady Phyllis Walker Ford and Lord Joe Blackwell

Mason District: Lady Elizabeth "Libby" Novak and Lord Victor Nguyen

Mount Vernon District: Lady Jan Vaughan and Lord William "Bill" Vaughan

Providence District: Lady Janet Kerr-Tenner, PhD and Lord Charlie Hall

Springfield District: Lady Jenee Lindner and Lord Jim Kirkpatrick

Sully District: Lady Audrey Farrar Morton and Lord Brian Aiello

In addition, a number of other awards are being given to individuals for their service to the community and to the Celebrate Fairfax! Festival, including four members of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors who are retiring at the end of this year. I am pleased to include in the RECORD the names of the following individuals:

James M. Scott Community Spirit Award: Cathy Chianese and Lynn Strobel

Celebrate Fairfax Volunteer of the Year: Faiyaz Faruque

Celebrate Fairfax Ambassador Award: Chairman Sharon Bulova, Supervisor John Cook, Supervisor Cathy Hudgins, and Supervisor Linda Smyth

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending and expressing our gratitude to these men and women who volunteer their time and energy on behalf of our community. Their efforts, which are deserving of our highest praise, provide immeasurable benefits to their fellow residents and serve as a reminder of why Fairfax County remains such a great place to live, work, and raise a family.

RECOGNIZING THE VFW POST 7327 AMERICANISM AWARDS RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7327 in Springfield, Virginia and the winners of its 2019 Americanism Awards.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) traces its beginnings to 1899 when veterans of the Spanish American War established local organizations to bring awareness to their service

and to advocate for veterans retirement benefits and improved medical care. Annually, the nearly 2 million members of the VFW and its Auxiliaries contribute more than 8.6 million hours of volunteerism in the community, including participation in Make A Difference Day and National Volunteer Week.

With approximately 600 Comrades and 150 Ladies Auxiliary members, the Springfield VFW Post 7327 stands out for the depth of its commitment to our community. Often called "The Friendliest VFW Post in Virginia," Post 7327 has one of the most aggressive ADOPT-A UNIT programs in the entire VFW organization to support our service members stationed overseas. VFW Post 7327 visits the VA hospital at least quarterly, bringing along goodie bags for our Wounded Warriors. Each Thanksgiving and Christmas, VFW Post 7327 adopts military families in need through the USO and provides them with meal baskets for each holiday, gifts for children, commissary cards for the parents, and a Christmas party where the children can meet Santa and receive a gift-filled stocking. The Ladies Auxiliary members collect, sort, and distribute more than 2,000 pieces of clothing each month to various charitable organizations.

VFW Post 7327 is a strong supporter of local youth organizations including the Boys Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Little League Baseball that contribute greatly to the education and well-being of our children.

Each year, VFW Post 7327 bestows awards to local students who have submitted outstanding essays on a specific theme and to local teachers and public safety officers in recognition of their extraordinary actions and dedication to the community.

I am honored to include in the RECORD the names of this year's award recipients:

Patriot's Pen: 1st Place—Madeline Elizabeth Chambers, 2nd Place—Miriya Gyalokay, 3rd Place—Tyra C. Lovell.

Voice of Democracy: 1st Place—Austin Houck, 2nd Place—Dorian M. Dore.

Teacher of the Year: Mrs. Carrie Messina, Poe Middle School, Ms. Heather Sable, Bush Hill Elementary School.

Firefighter Award: Firefighter/EMT Michael See.

EMT Award: EMT Anna Morgan.

Law Enforcement Award: PFC Scott Reeve.

National EMT Award: EMT Tory Albertson.

National Firefighter Award: Firefighter Samantha Green.

Community Americanism Award: Christopher Reese, Samantha Mulvaney.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking VFW Post 7327 for its continued efforts on behalf of our community and in congratulating the honorees of the 2019 Americanism Awards.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Prince William County Depart-

ment of Fire and Rescue and its outstanding members who have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and are the 2019 recipients of the prestigious Prince William Chamber of Commerce Merit Award and Valorous Unit Award for their service. The annual Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Awards recognize remarkable heroism and bravery above and beyond the line of duty exemplified by our public safety and law enforcement professionals.

For the past 33 years, the Prince William Chamber of Commerce has paid tribute to our firefighters, police officers, and emergency personnel for their extraordinary service. These brave men and women put their lives at risk on a daily basis to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. For fire and rescue personnel, no two days are alike. Always on the front lines, the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue is comprised of three sections: community safety, operations, and support systems. Dedicated service members of a combination career and volunteer system fight fires, provide emergency medical services, perform rescues, and work in our community to promote fire safety and prevention.

The Department of Fire and Rescue was founded in 1966, when just about 50,000 people lived in Prince William County. Through the years, the Department has had to continuously adapt as the population rapidly expanded to over 430,000 people. Yet, our Fire and Rescue department continues to provide high quality and efficient firefighting and emergency medical services to our community. They provide around the clock services from 22 fire stations in a county spanning 348 square miles.

In recognition of their acts of valor, it is my honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue public safety personnel:

Merit Award for Valor: Technician I Cody Durham, Lieutenant Nick Feliciano, Technician II Chris Gott, Lieutenant Kenneth Zack.

Valorous Unit: Technician II Christopher Clark, Technician II Daniel Jackson, Technician I Kevin Ganssle, Technician I Michael Baker, Captain Brian Ferguson, Technician I Victor Vega, Technician I Aldo Bonilla, Technician I Michael Chergosky.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipients of the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue. The selfless acts of heroism by this distinguished group of men and women truly merits our highest praise. I thank each honoree, as well as all Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue public safety professionals for their dedication and commitment to the protection of our communities.

RECOGNIZING THE SHEPHERD'S CENTER OF OAKTON-VIENNA

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Shepherd's Center of Oakton-Vienna and to thank them for their many contributions to the Northern Virginia community.

Organized in 1997, the Shepherd's Center of Oakton-Vienna (SCOV) is a non-profit that provides services to help older adults continue living independently, and it offers programs that supply opportunities for enrichment, learning, and socialization. Services are available free of charge to anyone age 50 or older who resides in the local community.

Last year, 250 volunteers provided 3,000 hours of service to the Northern Virginia community. Volunteer drivers provided more than 900 round-trip rides for medical reasons and other errands. Volunteers also made regular contact with individuals who may have limited interaction and may feel isolated in their homes. "Handy Helpers" made minor home repairs to help older adults keep their homes safe and livable. The Health Team provided individual health counseling, referral to community resources, and blood pressure readings. Volunteers also run programs such as Lunch n' Life, Adventures in Learning, trips and outings, special events, and caregivers' support groups. In 2014, SCOV was recognized for these efforts as an Outstanding Volunteer Caregiving Program by the National Volunteer Caregiving Network.

The services and programs offered by this extraordinary organization help to ensure that our seniors stay connected to the community through the promotion of active lifestyles, ongoing social integration, and availability of resources for older residents to use and share their experience, training, and skills. This year, a number of volunteers are receiving awards for their dedicated service to the community through the Shepherd's Center and its programs. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the names of the following individuals:

Bob Abbott, Jean Bastien, Marsha Komandt, Jerry O'Shaughnessy, Lynn Rafferty, Lynn Rhoads, Burt Sharp, Wanda Snuggs, Kathy Tugenhardt, Pat Wood.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking the many volunteers who generously dedicate their time and efforts to the welfare of our neighbors. The value of their contributions cannot be overstated and are truly deserving of our highest praise.

HONORING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2019 ASIAN-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXCELLENCE AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Asian-American Chamber of Commerce and the recipients of the 2019 Excellence Awards.

The Asian-American Chamber of Commerce (AACC) is dedicated to improving economic development opportunities for Asian Pacific American-owned businesses in the Washington, D.C., region. Northern Virginia has a robust international business community and is home to the largest concentration of minority-owned technology firms in the nation.

The AACC and its members contribute greatly to our regional culture as well as to our economic strength and stability. In fact, Asian-American businesses generate more than 52 percent of total revenues generated by all minority owned businesses in this region. In Fairfax County, approximately 25,000 businesses

are Asian-owned and generate approximately \$9 billion in annual revenue, creating 54,000 jobs.

Each year, the AACC recognizes individuals, businesses and non-profit organizations that have made extraordinary contributions to the Metropolitan Washington community and economy. I am pleased to include in the RECORD the names of the 2019 Excellence award recipients:

Member of the Year: Ken Fang, President, Mobomo, LLC.

Business of the Year (50 or fewer employees): Weris, Inc.

Business of the Year (51 or more employees): Lerch, Early & Brewer, Chtd.

New Business of the Year: CFO Restart, LLC.

Young Entrepreneur of the Year: Lydia Zhang.

Chamber Partner of the Year: M&T Bank.

Not-for-Profit of the Year: Korean Community Service Center.

Asian Business Leader: Sanjiv Jain—CEO, eGlobalTech.

International Business of the Year: Akinnovate.

Lifetime Achievement Award: Dr. Gerald Gordon.

Chairman/President Award: Laura Beldin.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the recipients of the 2019 Excellence Awards and in commending the AACC for its work to support to all Asian-American owned businesses throughout our region.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 13, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 14

2 p.m.

Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union.

RHOB-2237

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine deferred maintenance needs and potential solu-

tions on Federal lands administered by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

SD-366

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the Lower Health Care Costs Act.

SD-430

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

SD-538

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine the President's 2019 trade policy agenda and the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Security

To hold hearings to examine drone security, focusing on enhancing innovation and mitigating supply chain risks.

SD-562

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation

To hold hearings to examine Ukraine's progress and Russia's malign activities five years after the revolution of dignity.

SD-419

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on the Constitution

To hold hearings to examine keeping Congress accountable, focusing on term limits in the United States.

SD-226

JUNE 19

9:15 a.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine the complex web of prescription drug prices, focusing on examining agency efforts to further competition and increase affordability.

SD-562

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 1539, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure non-profit facilities from terrorist attacks, S. 1419, to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rule making for major rules, S. 1151, to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, S. 1521, to amend section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify that National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces may include Federal employees, S. 1004, to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry, S. 764, to provide for congressional approval of national emergency declarations, S. 979, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to incorporate the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Of-

fice relating to advance contracts, S. 731, to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, S. 734, to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, S. 1272, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the "Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office", S. 1759, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Richard G. Lugar Post Office Building", H.R. 150, to modernize Federal grant reporting, H.R. 1198, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 South Boulder Highway in Henderson, Nevada, as the "Henderson Veterans Memorial Post Office Building", H.R. 1449, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3033 203rd Street in Olympia Fields, Illinois, as the "Captain Robert L. Martin Post Office", an original bill entitled, "DHS Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordinator Act", an original bill entitled, "Government Shutdown Accountability Act", an original bill entitled, "Secure Federal Leases from Espionage and Suspicious Entanglements Act", an original bill entitled, "State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2019", an original bill entitled, "Bulb Replacement Improving Government with High-Efficient Technology Act of 2019", and the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act reauthorization, focusing on transportation and safety issues.

SH-216

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine S. 225, to provide for partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War, S. 298, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 327, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to provide for a lifetime National Recreational Pass for any veteran with a service-connected disability, S. 389, to authorize the Society of the First Infantry Division to make modifications to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in Presidential Park in the District of Columbia, S. 641, to update the map of, and modify the maximum acreage available for inclusion in, the Yucca House National

Monument, S. 774, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, S. 849, to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969, S. 1152, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of Federal land in Arlington, Virginia, S. 1582, to establish the White Sands National Park in the State of New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System, and S. 1705, to authorize the Every Word We Utter Monument to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.

SD-366

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine combating kleptocracy, focusing on beneficial ownership, money laundering, and other reforms.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Appropriations

Business meeting to markup an original bill entitled, "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border, 2019".

SD-106

2:30 p.m.

Committee on the Budget

To hold hearings to examine fixing a broken budget process, focusing on lessons from states.

SD-608

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 227, to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, S. 288, to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 to extend the jurisdiction of tribal courts to cover crimes involving sexual violence, S. 290, to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country, S. 982, to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians, and an original bill entitled, "Bridging Agency Data Gaps and Ensuring Safety for Native Communities Act".

SD-628

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's Office of Disaster Assistance and the response to recent catastrophic floods.

SR-428A

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine leveraging veteran networks to tackle suicide, focusing on harnessing the power of community.

SR-418

JUNE 20

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine outside perspectives on the collection of beneficial ownership information.

SD-538

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine opportunities and challenges for advanced geothermal energy development in the United States.

SD-366

JUNE 25

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

SD-366

JUNE 27

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine options for the interim and long-term storage of nuclear waste, including S. 1234, to establish a new organization to manage nuclear waste, provide a consensual process for siting nuclear waste facilities, ensure adequate funding for managing nuclear waste.

SD-366

JULY 23

2:30 p.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights

To hold an oversight hearing to examine enforcement of the antitrust laws.

SD-226

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3329–S3451

Measures Introduced: Thirty-three bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1792–1824, and S. Res. 246–249. **Pages S3362–63**

Measures Passed:

Honoring the Memory of the Victims of the Pulse Nightclub Attack: Senate agreed to S. Res. 246, honoring the memory of the victims of the heinous attack at the Pulse nightclub on June 12, 2016. **Pages S3330–31**

Victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia: Senate agreed to S. Res. 248, honoring the victims of the mass shooting in Virginia Beach, Virginia. **Page S3450**

University of Maryland Women's Lacrosse NCAA Division I Champions: Senate agreed to S. Res. 249, commemorating the victory of the University of Maryland in the 2019 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Lacrosse Championship. **Page S3450**

Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act: Senate passed H.R. 299, to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam. **Page S3450**

Stilwell Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs). **Pages S3345–58**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 93 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. 160), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S3345–46**

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, following Leader remarks on Thursday, June 13, 2019, Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to ten minutes each; that at 10:45 a.m., Senator Paul, or his designee, be recognized to make motions to discharge S.J. Res.

20, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services, and S.J. Res. 26, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Bahrain of certain defense articles and services, and that the motions to discharge be debated concurrently until 11:30 a.m., with seven minutes reserved for the Chairman and Ranking Member respectively; that at 11:30 a.m., Senate vote on or in relation to the motions to discharge in the order listed, and that following disposition of the motion in relation to S.J. Res. 26, Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland; and that if cloture is invoked on the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, at 1:45 p.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of David Stilwell, and Edward F. Crawford. **Pages S3357–58**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 91 yeas to 5 nays (Vote No. EX. 155), Pamela A. Barker, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. **Pages S3331–44**

By 62 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. EX. 156), Corey Landon Maze, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama. **Page S3344**

By 78 yeas to 18 nays (Vote No. EX. 157), Rodney Smith, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. **Pages S3344–45**

By 77 yeas to 19 nays (Vote No. EX. 158), Thomas P. Barber, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida. **Page S3345**

By 85 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. EX. 159), Jean-Paul Boulee, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia. **Page S3345**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Carl Whitney Bentzel, of Maryland, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner for the term expiring June 30, 2024.

Ashley Jay Elizabeth Poling, of North Carolina, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring November 22, 2024.

David B. Barlow, of Utah, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah.

Robert Anthony Molloy, of the Virgin Islands, to be Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands for a term of ten years.

Fernando L. G. Sablan, of Guam, to be United States Marshal for the District of Guam and concurrently United States Marshal for the District of the Northern Mariana Islands for the term of four years.

Kevin Ray Sweazea, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Page S3450

Nominations Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nominations:

Jeffrey Nadaner, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, which was sent to the Senate on January 16, 2019.

Louis DeJoy, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2020, which was sent to the Senate on January 16, 2019.

Pages S3450–51

Messages from the House: **Page S3359**

Measures Referred: **Page S3359**

Executive Communications: **Pages S3359–60**

Petitions and Memorials: **Page S3360**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S3360–62**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3363–65**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S3365–67

Additional Statements: **Pages S3358–59**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3369–3449**

Authorities for Committees to Meet:
Pages S3449–50

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S3450**

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today. (Total—160) **Pages S3344–46**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:48 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 13, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3450.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported 3,293 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

FCC OVERSIGHT

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Communications Commission, after receiving testimony from Ajit Pai, Chairman, and Michael O'Rielly, Brendan Carr, Jessica Rosenworcel, and Geoffrey Starks, each a Commissioner, all of the Federal Communications Commission.

WOTUS REGULATIONS

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife to examine Waters of the United States regulations, focusing on their impact on states and the American people, after receiving testimony from Todd Fornstrom, Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, Pine Bluffs, on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Doug Goehring, North Dakota Agriculture Commissioner, Bismarck; and Richard Elias, Pima County Board of Supervisors, Tucson, Arizona.

CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

Committee on Finance: Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness concluded a hearing to examine China's belt and road initiative, after receiving testimony from Carolyn Bartholomew, Chairman, and Roy D. Kamphausen, Commissioner, both of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission; and Daniel Kliman, Center for a New American Security, and Derek Scissors, American Enterprise Institute, both of Washington, D.C.

NATO EXPANSION

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine NATO expansion, focusing on examining the accession of North Macedonia, after receiving testimony from Philip T. Reeker, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs; and Kathryn Wheelbarger, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Chad F. Wolf, of Virginia, to be

Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Jeffrey Byard, of Alabama, to be Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, who was introduced by Senator Shelby, and Troy D. Edgar, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Homeland Security, John McLeod Barger, of California, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and B. Chad Bungard, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

VERTICAL CONSOLIDATION IN THE HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights concluded a hearing to examine competitive implications of vertical consolidation in the healthcare industry, after receiving testimony from Craig L. Garthwaite, Northwestern University Kellogg School of Management, Evanston, Illinois; Thomas L. Greaney, University of California Hastings College of Law, San Francisco; Cory S. Capps, Bates White Economic Consulting, Washington, D.C.; and Fiona Scott Morton, Yale School of Management, New Haven, Connecticut.

SBA CONTRACTING PROGRAMS

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration's contracting programs, including S. 673, to amend the Small Business Act to eliminate the inclusion of option years in the award price for sole source contracts, after receiving testimony from Robb Wong, Associate Administrator, Office of Government Contracting and Business Development, Small Business Administration; William B. Shear, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office; Vicki Marino, Kenmar General Contracting, Washington, D.C., on behalf of Women Impacting Public Policy; Delali Dzirasa, Fearless Solutions, Baltimore, Maryland, on behalf of the HUBZone Contractors National Council; and Laurie Sayles, Civility Management Solutions, Greenbelt, Maryland.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: (See next issue.) (See next issue.)

Additional Cosponsors: (See next issue.)

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H4435

Recess: The House recessed at 10:57 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. Page H4441

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Very Rev. J. David Carter, Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Page H4441

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Roy motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 146 yeas to 244 nays, Roll No. 249. Page H4443

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Biggs motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 140 yeas to 254 nays with one answering "present", Roll No. 250. Page H4444

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Ap-

propriations Act, 2020: The House considered H.R. 2740, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, June 13th. Pages H4452–4582, (Continued next issue.)

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–17, modified by the amendment printed in Part A of H. Rept. 116–109, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. Pages H4461–H4530

Agreed to:

McGovern amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that ensures medically-tailored nutrition interventions are included in evidence-based practices for enhancing senior nutrition under the Older Americans Act (by a recorded vote of 338 ayes to 83 noes, Roll No. 251); Pages H4531–32, H4550

Shalala amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for refugee and entrant assistance by \$10 million (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 179 noes, Roll No. 252);

Pages H4532–33, H4550–51

DeSaulnier amendment (No. 5 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by \$1 million to allow the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect data on job loss (by a recorded vote of 290 ayes to 134 noes, Roll No. 253); **Pages H4533–34, H4551–52**

DeSaulnier amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for the National Cancer Institute by \$1 million to support a National Cancer Institute study on how to improve communication between cancer care providers, cancer patients, and survivors (by a recorded vote of 381 ayes to 42 noes, Roll No. 254); **Pages H4534–35, H4552**

DeSaulnier amendment (No. 7 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for Innovation and Improvement at the Department of Education by \$1 million to encourage the Department to ensure that Statewide Family Engagement Center grantees receive full and adequate funding (by a recorded vote of 347 ayes to 76 noes, Roll No. 255); **Pages H4535, H4552–53**

DeSaulnier amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for Children's Mental Health Services Grants by \$5 million to support school-based, early childhood mental health interventions (by a recorded vote of 369 ayes to 55 noes, Roll No. 256); **Pages H4535–36, H4553–54**

Smith (NJ) amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that redirects \$2 million from Program Administration under Departmental Management at the Department of Education to Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for Lyme Disease (by a recorded vote of 431 ayes to 11 noes, Roll No. 257); **Pages H4538–40, H4554**

Scott (VA) amendment (No. 12 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that prohibits the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from using funds appropriated in this Act to finalize or implement a proposed rule to weaken health protections in OSHA's existing beryllium standards that cover construction and maritime workers (by a recorded vote of 241 ayes to 181 noes, Roll No. 258); **Pages H4540–41, H4554–55**

DeFazio amendment (No. 13 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that prohibits any funds appropriated to the Job Corps program from being used to either alter or terminate the Interagency Agreement between the U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture that governs the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center (CCC) program (by a recorded vote of 313 ayes to 109 noes, Roll No. 259); **Pages H4541–43, H4555–56**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 14 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases by \$10,000,000 increase in funding to support greater diversity in the pool of diabetes research professionals and patients participating in clinical trials (by a recorded vote of 317 ayes to 105 noes, Roll No. 260); **Pages H4543–45, H4556**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 15 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases by \$10,000,000 to support programs providing outreach and support services targeting program participants at greatest risk of not completing a college degree (by a recorded vote of 312 ayes to 109 noes, Roll No. 261); **Pages H4545–47, H4556–57**

Pascrell amendment (No. 16 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases FY20 funding for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) by \$900,000, with the intent to obligate that \$900,000 to the Firefighter Cancer Registry within NIOSH; offsets this increase by reducing General Departmental Management funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) by \$900,000 (by a recorded vote of 413 ayes to 10 noes, Roll No. 262); **Pages H4547–48, H4557–58**

Danny K. Davis (IL) amendment (No. 17 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding to the account of Birth Defects, Development Disabilities, Disabilities and Health by \$2,000,000, and decrease the administration account in the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services by \$2,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 410 ayes to 12 noes, Roll No. 263); **Pages H4548–50, H4558**

Buchanan amendment (No. 18 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases by \$6,250,000 the funding for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences under the National Institute of Health in order to support research into the impact of red tide and other Harmful Algal Blooms on human health (by a recorded vote of 401 ayes to 23 noes, Roll No. 268); **Page H4559, (Continued next issue.)**

Langevin amendment (No. 19 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the Lifespan Respite Care Program (by a recorded vote of 356 ayes to 67 noes, Roll No. 269); **Pages H4559–60, (Continued next issue.)**

Foster amendment (No. 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that strikes Section 510 of the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill which currently prohibits HHS from spending any federal dollars to promulgate or adopt a national patient identifier (by a recorded vote of 246 ayes to 178 noes, Roll No. 270); **Pages H4560–61, (Continued next issue.)**

Foster amendment (No. 21 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that adds and removes \$1 from the Substance Abuse Treatment fund to instruct

HHS to prioritize funding for Medication Assisted Treatment (by a recorded vote of 336 ayes to 87 noes, Roll No. 271); **Pages H4561–62, (Continued next issue.)**

Foster amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that adds and removes \$1 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of instructing BLS to accept a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs into its range of projections for its workforce of the future and should conduct the Contingent Worker and Alternative Work Arrangement Supplement (CWS) to the Current Population Survey; BLS should submit to Congress an estimate of the resources it would need to make a range of forward-looking estimates, including consultation with those industries that are driving rapid technological change and those that will be affected by that change to account for the increasing rate of technological job displacement (by a recorded vote of 260 ayes to 164 noes, Roll No. 272); **Page H4562, (Continued next issue.)**

Foster amendment (No. 23 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority account by \$1,000,000 to support increased R&D for biosecurity (by a recorded vote of 358 ayes to 66 noes, Roll No. 273); **Pages H4562–63, (Continued next issue.)**

Schiff amendment (No. 24 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that decreases the Health and Human Services General Departmental Management fund by \$5 million and then increases the same fund by \$5 million for the purposes of highlighting the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health's work in coordinating a national public health campaign to fight vaccine misinformation, funding vaccine communication research to strengthen the evidence base for what works in fighting vaccine hesitance, and encouraging vaccine counseling (by a recorded vote of 341 ayes to 83 noes, Roll No. 274); **Pages H4563–64, (Continued next issue.)**

McKinley amendment (No. 25 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that fully funds Sec. 7081 of the SUPPORT Act, preventing overdoses while in emergency rooms; the program would create a coordinated care model for overdose patients who present in the emergency room (by a recorded vote of 415 ayes to 9 noes, Roll No. 275); **Page H4564, (Continued next issue.)**

Butterfield amendment (No. 26 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that provides funding to expand the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being to include a study of children impacted by a parent's substance addiction to better understand the opioid epidemic's impact on maltreated children (by a recorded vote of 356 ayes to 68 noes, Roll No. 276); **Pages H4564–65, (Continued next issue.)**

Johnson (OH) amendment (No. 27 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that funds Section 7101 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act at the authorized level to establish Regional Centers of Excellence in Substance Use Disorder Education (by a recorded vote of 408 ayes to 15 noes, Roll No. 277); **Page H4565, (Continued next issue.)**

Moore amendment (No. 28 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that provides additional resources to the CDC to address and better understand the causes of the thousands of sudden unexpected deaths of children and infants that occur annually in our nation (by a recorded vote of 405 ayes to 19 noes, Roll No. 278); **Pages H4565–66, (Continued next issue.)**

Moore amendment (No. 29 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the CDC's Domestic Violence Community Projects (by a recorded vote of 348 ayes to 75 noes, Roll No. 279); **Page H4566, (Continued next issue.)**

Matsui amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases by \$2 million the administration for community living aging and disability services programs to support innovative programs that assist young people with developmental disabilities in obtaining and sustaining long term employment, and that prepare employers to support the success of those employees and decreases general department management by \$2 million (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 48 noes, Roll No. 280); **Page H4567, (Continued next issue.)**

Barr amendment (No. 33 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases the Substance Abuse Treatment program by \$1,000,000 with the intention of this increase in funding being allocated to the Building Communities of Recovery program; this increase will strengthen our communities' response to the opioid epidemic by promoting prevention, treatment, and recovery initiatives for individuals struggling with substance abuse (by a recorded vote of 420 ayes to 4 noes, Roll No. 281); **Pages H4567–68, (Continued next issue.)**

Cleaver amendment (No. 34 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the substance abuse and mental health services administration by \$6.5 million in order to support youth suicide prevention strategies; this funding would supplement the Garrett Lee Smith State/Tribal Youth Suicide Prevention and Early Intervention Grant Program (by a recorded vote of 386 ayes to 38 noes, Roll No. 282); **Pages H4568–69, (Continued next issue.)**

Castor (FL) amendment (No. 36 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement, administer or enforce the Trump administration's short-term,

limited duration insurance rule (by a recorded vote of 236 ayes to 188 noes, Roll No. 283);

Pages H4569–70, (Continued next issue.)

Pressley amendment (No. 39 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases CDC's Rape Prevention and Education program (by a recorded vote of 401 ayes to 23 noes, Roll No. 286);

Pages H4573–74, (Continued next issue.)

Khanna amendment (No. 40 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease by \$3 million (by a recorded vote of 356 ayes to 68 noes, Roll No. 287);

Pages H4574–75, (Continued next issue.)

Richmond amendment (No. 41 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for Maternal and Child Health accounts by \$7,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 365 ayes to 59 noes, Roll No. 288);

Pages H4575–77, (Continued next issue.)

Keating amendment (No. 43 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases by \$1,000,000 to propose a study to examine how HHS can facilitate ways to include programs for social determinants of health under the same roof as traditional health services, and estimate what amount of additional funding might be required (by a recorded vote of 283 ayes to 141 noes, Roll No. 290);

Pages H4578–79, (Continued next issue.)

Miller amendment (No. 44 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome research by \$2 million, offset by spending in the office of the Secretary (by a recorded vote of 421 ayes to 3 noes, Roll No. 291);

Page H4579, (Continued next issue.)

Cicilline amendment (No. 45 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for American History and Civics National Activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by \$500,000 (by a recorded vote of 327 ayes to 97 noes, Roll No. 292);

Pages H4579–80, (Continued next issue.)

Bera amendment (No. 46 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that subtracts and then adds \$1 from SAMHSA Mental Health account to specify that SAMHSA should explore using its funds to explore peer to peer mental health programs for first responders (by a recorded vote of 396 ayes to 27 noes, Roll No. 293); and

Page H4580, (Continued next issue.)

Castro (TX) amendment (No. 47 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that ensures that the Office of Refugee Resettlement reports all children's deaths that occur while children are in their custody (by a recorded vote of 355 ayes to 68 noes, Roll No. 294).

Pages H4580–81, (Continued next issue.)

Rejected:

Cole amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that sought to strike the provision in the underlying bill that blocks conscience protections at the Department of Health and Human Services (by a recorded vote of 192 ayes to 230 noes, Roll No. 266);

Pages H4530–31, (Continued next issue.)

Roby amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that sought to strike the language that prevents the implementation of the Administration's rule requiring all Title X grant recipients to be "physically and financially separate from abortion-providing facilities" (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 231 noes, Roll No. 267);

Pages H4536–37, (Continued next issue.)

Hill (AR) amendment (No. 37 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that sought to transfer \$90 million from the ACA navigator program to the National Institute of Mental Health (by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 237 noes with one answering "present", Roll No. 284);

Pages H4570–71, (Continued next issue.)

Hill (AR) amendment (No. 38 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that sought to allow grant funds for apprenticeships to be used for apprenticeship programs registered with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as well as industry-recognized apprenticeship programs (by a recorded vote of 158 ayes to 266 noes, Roll No. 285); and

Pages H4571–73, (Continued next issue.)

Banks amendment (No. 42 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that sought to reduce spending for each amount in Division A by 14 percent (by a recorded vote of 150 ayes to 273 noes, Roll No. 289).

Pages H4577–78, (Continued next issue.)

Withdrawn:

Raskin amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have increased funding for NIH's Building and Facilities account by \$5 million to help to address an estimated \$2 billion backlog in maintenance and repairs;

Page H4532, (Continued next issue.)

Waters amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have removed and added \$1,000,000 from this account for the purpose of instructing the Administration for Children and Families to conduct an audit of the Head Start Program to ensure that the grant funding selection and evaluation processes do not result in a disparate impact on minority communities; and

Pages H4537–38, (Continued next issue.)

Moore amendment (No. 30 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have provided \$1,000,000 for the distribution of Fentanyl Sticks.

Pages H4566–67, (Continued next issue.)

Proceedings Postponed:

Jeffries amendment (No. 48 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit funds from being used to limit the functions of the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights; **(See next issue.)**

Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) amendment (No. 49 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease by \$5,000,000 for fund to be used specifically study the impact of firearm violence in elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions; **(See next issue.)**

Adams amendment (No. 50 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase the Higher Education account by \$500,000; **(See next issue.)**

Adams amendment (No. 51 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase funding for the Children and Families Services Programs account by \$3 million; decrease the Departmental Management account by \$3 million; **(See next issue.)**

Beyer amendment (No. 52 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease funds by \$500,000 to support the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a feasibility study on allowing geolocation services with respect to the location of callers to the suicide prevention lifeline referred to in section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act; **(See next issue.)**

Beyer amendment (No. 53 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to disclose to committees of jurisdiction and legal orientation providers a monthly census per facility, broken down by gender and age group, of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including locations operated through a contract with any other entity (including a Federal, State, or local agency); **(See next issue.)**

Blunt Rochester amendment (No. 54 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease \$1 from the Health Resources and Services Administration with respect to the health workforce and health professional staffing shortages; **(See next issue.)**

Murphy amendment (No. 56 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Mental Health by \$2,000,000, with the additional funding intended for the Garrett Lee Smith-Youth Suicide Prevention State and Campus grants budget activities within the Mental Health Programs of Re-

gional and National Significance; reduce Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Health Surveillance and Program Support by \$2,000,000; **(See next issue.)**

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 57 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease the HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention account by \$15 million in order to support Opioid Related Infectious Disease under the Center for Disease Control; **(See next issue.)**

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 58 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to strike a rider that prevents the use of any funds for “any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance in Schedule I” of the CSA; **(See next issue.)**

McAdams amendment (No. 59 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase CDC Injury Prevention and Control suicide program funding to enhance youth suicide awareness, research, and prevention efforts, with a corresponding reduction in HHS General Departmental Management account; **(See next issue.)**

Schrier amendment (No. 60 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to clarify that early childhood developmental screenings can be considered an allowable medical service for donation to children in the care of the Office of Refugee Resettlement; **(See next issue.)**

Lee (NV) amendment (No. 61 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase funding for Graduate Medical Education slots and cut funding from the Office of the Secretary of Education’s departmental fund; **(See next issue.)**

Craig amendment (No. 62 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by \$1 million the Health Resources and Services Administrations (HRSA) Rural Health Programs to prioritize ongoing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture establishment of a Rural Health Liaison as directed by Public Law 115–334 (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018); **(See next issue.)**

Craig amendment (No. 63 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease by \$14,523,544,000 the Department of Education’s grants to states under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to support funding for special education; **(See next issue.)**

Craig amendment (No. 64 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase and decrease funding for Career, Technical, and Adult Education in order to support the Department of Education in carrying out the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins Act) and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA); **(See next issue.)**

Porter amendment (No. 65 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase funding for the Senior Medicare Patrols within the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account by \$2,000,000;

(See next issue.)

Porter amendment (No. 66 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to provide funding to support the Intimate Partner Violence Strategy at the Health Resources and Services Administration across the relevant bureaus at the agency;

(See next issue.)

Porter amendment (No. 67 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to ensure that ACA open enrollment data is disaggregated by race, ethnicity, preferred language, age and sex to support better understanding of enrollment information;

(See next issue.)

Mucarsel-Powell amendment (No. 68 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to allocate an additional \$5 million to the Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative Fund (SMAIF), which would improve prevention, care, and treatment for racial and ethnic minorities impacted by HIV/AIDS;

(See next issue.)

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 70 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase funding for the Office of Inspector General at the Department of Education by \$4 million; and

(See next issue.)

Pressley amendment (No. 71 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to provide an additional \$5,000,000 to fund School-Based Health Centers to support preventative and mental health services for children and adolescents in school.

(See next issue.)

H. Res. 431, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) and the resolution (H. Res. 430) was agreed to yesterday, June 11th.

H. Res. 436, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 232 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 265, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 230 yeas to 184 nays, Roll No. 264.

Page H4445–52, (Continued next issue.)

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, June 13th.

(See next issue.)

Senate Referrals: S. 395 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. S. 504 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See next issue.)

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H4445.

Quorum Calls Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and forty-three recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4443,

H4444, H4550, H4550–51, H4551–52, H4552, H4552–53, H4553–54, H4554, H4554–55, H4555–56, H4556, H4556–57, H4557–58, and H4558, (Continued next issue). There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:01 a.m. on Thursday, June 13, 2019.

Committee Meetings

INCREASING RESILIENCY, MITIGATING RISK: EXAMINING THE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEEDS OF PRODUCERS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research held a hearing entitled “Increasing Resiliency, Mitigating Risk: Examining the Research and Extension Needs of Producers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2500, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020”. H.R. 2500 was ordered reported, as amended.

RESTORING THE VALUE OF WORK: EVALUATING DOL'S EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE STRONG OVERTIME PROTECTIONS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing entitled “Restoring the Value of Work: Evaluating DOL's Efforts to Undermine Strong Overtime Protections”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

NO MORE SURPRISES: PROTECTING PATIENTS FROM SURPRISE MEDICAL BILLS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “No More Surprises: Protecting Patients from Surprise Medical Bills”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF FERC: ENSURING ITS ACTIONS BENEFIT CONSUMERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled “Oversight of FERC: Ensuring Its Actions Benefit Consumers and the Environment”. Testimony was heard from the following Federal Energy Regulatory Commission officials: Neil Chatterjee, Chairman; Cheryl A. LaFleur, Commissioner; Richard Glick, Commissioner; and Bernard L. McNamee, Commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 2162, the “Housing Financial Literacy Act of 2019”; H.R. 2513, the “Corporate Transparency Act of 2019”; H.R. 2763, the “Keeping Families Together Act of 2019”; H.R. 3018, the “Ensuring Equal Access to Shelter Act of 2019”; H.R. 3111, the “National Flood Insurance Program Administration Reform Act of 2019”; H.R. 3141, the “FHA Loan Affordability Act of 2019”; H.R. 3154, the “Homeownership for Dreamers Act”; and H.R. 3167, the “National Flood Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019”. H.R. 2513, H.R. 3141, H.R. 2162, H.R. 3018, H.R. 3167, H.R. 2763, H.R. 3154, H.R. 3111 were ordered reported, as amended.

WHAT EMERGENCY?: ARMS SALES AND THE ADMINISTRATION’S DUBIOUS END-RUN AROUND CONGRESS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “What Emergency?: Arms Sales and the Administration’s Dubious End-Run around Congress”. Testimony was heard from R. Clarke Cooper, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.

ASSESSING FEMA’S READINESS FOR FUTURE DISASTERS

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Assessing FEMA’s Readiness for Future Disasters”. Testimony was heard from Peter Gaynor, Acting Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency; and Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Division, Government Accountability Office.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 1327, the “Never Forget the Heroes: Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act”; H.R. 35, the “Emmett Till Antilynching Act”; H.R. 677, the “21st Century President Act”; H.R. 1569, to amend title 28, United States Code, to add Flagstaff and Yuma to the list of locations in which court shall be held in the judicial district for the State of Arizona; H.R. 2368, the “Supporting and Treating Officers In Crisis Act of 2019”; and H.R. 1986, the “Effective Prosecution of Possession of Biological Toxins and Agents Act of 2019”. H.R. 1327, H.R. 35, H.R. 677, H.R. 1569, H.R. 2368, and H.R. 1986 were ordered reported, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a markup on a resolution recommending that

the House of Representatives find the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce in contempt of Congress for their refusal to comply with duly authorized subpoenas relating to the 2020 Census; H.R. 391, the “White House Ethics Transparency Act of 2019”; H.R. 2003, the “Ensuring FEHBP Coverage During Shutdowns Act”; H.R. 2004, the “Ensuring FEDVIP and FLTCIP Coverage During Shutdowns Act”; H.R. 2530, the “Interim Stay Authority To Protect Whistleblowers Act”; H.R. 1668, the “Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2019”; H.R. 2978, the “National Historical Publications and Records Commission Reauthorization Act of 2019”; H.R. 1250, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11158 Highway 146 North in Hardin, Texas, as the “Lucas Lowe Post Office”; H.R. 1526, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 Israel Road Southeast in Tumwater, Washington, as the “Eva G. Hewitt Post Office”; H.R. 1833, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, as the “Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building”; H.R. 1844, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 66 Grove Court in Elgin, Illinois, as the “Corporal Alex Martinez Memorial Post Office Building”; H.R. 2451, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 575 Dexter Street in Central Falls, Rhode Island, as the “Elizabeth Buffum Chace Post Office”; H.R. 2325, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Calle Alondra in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the “65th Infantry Regiment Post Office Building”; H.R. 3144, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8520 Michigan Avenue in Whittier, California, as the “Jose Ramos Post Office Building”; and H.R. 3152, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 456 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Richard G. Lugar Post Office”. H.R. 1250, H.R. 1526, H.R. 1833, H.R. 1844, H.R. 2451, H.R. 2325, H.R. 3144, and H.R. 3152 were ordered reported, without amendment. A resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce in contempt of Congress for their refusal to comply with duly authorized subpoenas relating to the 2020 Census, H.R. 391, H.R. 2003, H.R. 2004, H.R. 2530, H.R. 1668, and H.R. 2978 were ordered reported, as amended.

COMBATING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SCIENCE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Combating Sexual

Harassment in Science”. Testimony was heard from John Neumann, Managing Director, Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

THE DOCTOR IS OUT. RISING STUDENT LOAN DEBT AND THE DECLINE OF THE SMALL MEDICAL PRACTICE

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Doctor is Out. Rising Student Loan Debt and the Decline of the Small Medical Practice”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

UNDER PRESSURE: THE STATE OF TRUCKING IN AMERICA

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Highways and Transit held a hearing entitled “Under Pressure: The State of Trucking in America”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD SYSTEMS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (VA) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a hearing entitled “Implementation of Electronic Health Record Systems at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DoD)”. Testimony was heard from John Windom, Executive Director, Office of Electronic Health Record Modernization, Department of Veterans Affairs; Laura Kroupa, Chief Medical Officer, Office of Electronic Health Record Modernization, Department of Veterans Affairs; John Short, Chief Technical Officer, Office of Electronic Health Record Modernization, Department of Veterans Affairs; William J. Tinston, Program Executive Officer, Defense Healthcare Management Systems, Department of Defense; Major General Lee E. Payne, M.D., Assistant Director for Combat Support, Defense Health Agency, Department of Defense; and Lauren Thompson, Director, Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Interagency Program Office.

PATHWAYS TO UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Pathways to Universal Health Coverage”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LESSONS FROM THE MUELLER REPORT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IMPLICATIONS OF VOLUME 1

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Lessons from the Mueller Report: Counterintelligence Implications of Volume 1”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

RUSSIA’S COUNTERPRODUCTIVE COUNTERTERRORISM

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine Russia’s counterproductive counterterrorism, after receiving testimony from Michael Carpenter, University of Pennsylvania Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement, Rachel Denber, Human Rights Watch, and Mariya Y. Omelicheva, National Defense University Naval War College, all of Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: to hold hearings to examine certainty in global markets for the United States agriculture sector, 9:30 a.m., SR-328A.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the outlook for wildland fire and management programs for 2019, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women’s Issues, to hold hearings to examine women in conflict, focusing on advancing women’s role in peace and security, 10 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 1494, to amend the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to protect alien minors and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end abuse of the asylum system and establish refugee application and processing centers outside the United States, and the nominations of Ada E. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for

the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Martha Maria Pacold, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, William D. Hyslop, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burman, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, Randall P. Huff, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH-219.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled “Clean-

ing Up Communities: Ensuring Safe Storage and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel”, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled “Keeping Kids and Consumers Safe from Dangerous Products”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled “U.S. Interests in South Asia and the FY 2020 Budget”, 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 967, the “Clean Water for Rural Communities Act”; H.R. 1162, the “Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act”; H.R. 1446, the “Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019”; H.R. 1976, the “PFAS Detection Act of 2019”; H.R. 2473, the “Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act”; H.R. 2685, the “Wild Bird Conservation Act”; and legislation on the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled “National Security Challenges of Artificial Intelligence, Manipulated Media, and ‘Deepfakes’”, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Solving the Climate Crisis: Ramping Up Renewables”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Thursday, June 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 10:45 a.m.), Senate will begin consideration of motions to discharge S.J. Res. 20, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services, and S.J. Res. 26, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Bahrain of certain defense articles and services, and vote on or in relation to the motions at 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the motion in relation to S.J. Res. 26, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

At 1:45 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs), and Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, June 13

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Continue consideration of H.R. 2740—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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